

New York City Department of Investigation  
Office of the Inspector General for the NYPD



**2024**  
**Annual Report:**  
**Ten Years**  
**of Oversight**

March 2024

Jocelyn E. Strauber  
Commissioner

Jeanene L. Barrett  
Inspector General



## OIG-NYPD CELEBRATES TEN YEARS OF OVERSIGHT

## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The **mission** of the 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 decade, OIG-NYPD has played a pivotal role in promoting transparency and accountability and improving law enforcement practices, in turn building stronger police-community relations. This Tenth Annual Report highlights the Office’s past achievements.

OIG-NYPD was created by **Local Law 70 of 2013** and became operational in May 2014. Since then, OIG-NYPD has published **nine annual reports, 20 investigative reports, and one statement of findings** on topics including the use of body-worn cameras, the use of force, the implementation of procedures concerning transgender and gender nonconforming people, officer wellness, and NYPD’s compliance with the Public Oversight of Surveillance Technology Act. OIG-NYPD has made **233 recommendations**, of which approximately 67 percent have been accepted in principle, partially implemented, or fully implemented by NYPD and CCRB.

OIG-NYPD’s work drove change within, and outside, NYPD. For example, the Office’s 2016 report, **NYPD’s Compliance and Rules Governing Investigations of Political Activity**, was referenced in a federal district court decision that increased safeguards and protections for the public against discriminatory and unjustified surveillance. OIG-NYPD’s 2018 report, **NYPD’s Special Victims Division (“SVD”)—Adult Sex Crimes**, caused the Department to change SVD leadership and to commit to updating facilities for SVD squads. In response to the report, New York City Council enacted legislation that required NYPD to provide training to all officers who respond to sex crimes and to provide information to the public about caseloads and staffing SVD. More recently, OIG-NYPD has focused on expanding its **outreach efforts** to engage the general public and strengthen partnerships with community organizations, law enforcement agencies, and City officials.

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

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A. 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 Office of the Inspector General for the New York City Police Department (“OIG-NYPD”)’s 2024 Tenth Annual Report.

DOI’s OIG-NYPD marks ten years of oversight in 2024.

Since the Office was established in 2014, we have released 20 investigative reports and one statement of findings with 233 recommendations. This Tenth Annual Report is a formal review of all recommendations issued and the current status of each.

In 2023, OIG-NYPD continued to pursue its mission to enhance the effectiveness of the New York City Police Department (“NYPD” or “the Department”) and increase the public’s confidence in the police force with the release of three reports and a statement of findings. OIG-NYPD issued its Ninth Annual Report in March, followed by the publication of An Investigation into NYPD’s Criminal Group Database in April. In June 2023, OIG-NYPD released an additional report and a statement of findings, *Overtime Under Review: NYPD Overtime and the Increased Risk of Negative Policing Outcomes* and Statement of Findings Regarding NYPD’s Technical Assistance and Response Unit and the Revised *Handschu* Guidelines, respectively. In addition, from June to December 2023, OIG-NYPD staff attended 83 events, five City Council legislative hearings, and participated in 11 internal professional development trainings. We also testified before City Council about NYPD’s use of surveillance technology and our report on this issue.

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



## II. 2023 OIG-NYPD REPORTS

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 section 14-188.<sup>1</sup> 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, program, and practices regarding discipline and training.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Throughout this Report, OIG-NYPD and the Office will be used interchangeably. Similarly, NYPD and the Department will also be used interchangeably.

<sup>2</sup> There are two section 808s in Chapter 34 of the Charter.

<sup>3</sup> Investigations will be used throughout the report to reference investigations, reviews, studies, and audits.

## III. OIG-NYPD TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Below is a summary of OIG-NYPD's 2023 reports and statement of findings issued, as well as the related recommendations, NYPD responses, and status of implementation. OIG-NYPD continues to monitor the status of all recommendations until they have been implemented by NYPD. As of December 31, 2023, OIG-NYPD had 12 investigations open for six to 12 months, eight investigations open for 13 to 24 months, four investigations open for 25 to 36 months, and four investigations open for more than 36 months, this is inclusive of systemic and non-systemic investigations.

Released June 28, 2023:

Statement of Findings Regarding NYPD's Technical Assistance and Response Unit and The Revised *Handschu* Guidelines

Released May 3, 2023:

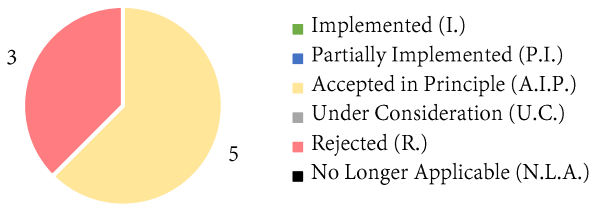
Overtime Under Review: NYPD Overtime and the Increased Risk of Negative Policing Outcomes

Released April 18, 2023:

An Investigation into NYPD's Criminal Group Database

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

JUNE 28, 2023 REPORT



This investigation examined access given by NYPD Technical Assistance and Response Unit (“TARU”) to other NYPD units, in particular NYPD 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. On September 29, 2023, NYPD provided its 90-day response letter. The Department accepted five recommendations and rejected three recommendations. Below is a summary of each recommendation, NYPD’s response, the current implementation status, and assessments where applicable. A full copy of the Report can be accessed [here](#).

RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION STATUSES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023

THE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT FOLLOW HAVE BEEN **ACCEPTED IN PRINCIPLE**

**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.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD accepted OIG-NYPD’s recommendation. While the Department notes that it has taken steps to require that TARU notify the Legal Bureau of any requests from the Intelligence Bureau for access to TARU footage, it has not provided any evidence of those efforts. This recommendation remains accepted until the next evaluation period.

**RECOMMENDATION 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.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD accepted OIG-NYPD's recommendation. While the Department notes that it has taken steps to advance the changes recommended within the report, written policies have not been implemented at this time. This recommendation remains accepted.

**RECOMMENDATION 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.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD accepted OIG-NYPD's recommendation. While the Department notes that it has taken steps to advance the changes recommended within the report, Patrol Guide § 212-71 has not yet been amended. This recommendation remains accepted.

**RECOMMENDATION 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.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD accepted OIG-NYPD's recommendation. While the Department notes that it has taken steps to advance the changes recommended within the report, full implementation of the electronic tracking system is not complete at this time. This recommendation remains accepted.



**RECOMMENDATION 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.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD accepted OIG-NYPD's recommendation. While the Department notes that it has taken steps to advance the changes recommended within the report, Patrol Guide § 212-71 has not yet been amended. This recommendation remains accepted.

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

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD rejected OIG-NYPD's recommendation. According to the Department, in order to implement this recommendation, it would need to reallocate resources, including personnel. NYPD stated that reallocating staff and budgeting for this purpose is not feasible. However, NYPD noted that footage is tracked and logged using Job Tracker and hard copy log books; additionally, digital video discs of footage are stored in filing cabinets, including tables of contents.

**RECOMMENDATION 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.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD rejected OIG-NYPD's recommendation. According to NYPD, the policy identifies the circumstances under which video and/or photographic equipment may be used at demonstrations. Such situations are dynamic, rendering it difficult for specifics to be predicted. NYPD asserted that the discretion to approve or deny a request should remain with TARU and the Legal Bureau.

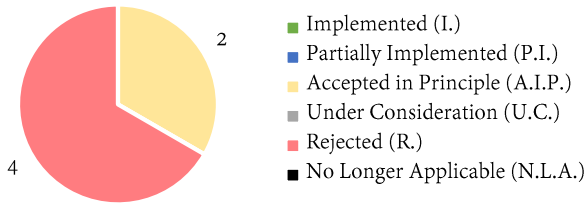
**RECOMMENDATION 8**

NYPD SHOULD REQUIRE THAT TARU REQUEST LOGS SPECIFY WHAT TYPES OF VIDEO/PHOTOGRAPHIC TECHNOLOGY IS SOUGHT.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD rejected OIG-NYPD's recommendation. According to NYPD, members of service assigned to TARU are trained to assess what equipment is necessary in situations to which they respond, and it would prefer this discretion to remain with those trained in these matters.

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

MAY 3, 2023 REPORT



Using a sample of NYPD officers from 2019 through 2021, 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, uses of force, vehicle collisions, workplace injuries, lawsuits, and other direct sources of liability risk to the City.

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, as well as 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. Below is a summary of each recommendation, NYPD’s response, the current implementation status, and assessments where applicable. A full copy of the Report can be accessed [here](#).

RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION STATUSES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024

THE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT FOLLOW HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED IN PRINCIPLE

RECOMMENDATION 1

NYPD SHOULD DEVELOP AND INCORPORATE POLICIES RELATED TO FATIGUE IN ITS WRITTEN OVERTIME PROCEDURES.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD accepted OIG-NYPD’s recommendation. NYPD agrees that addressing fatigue and its effect on work performance is essential to ensuring the well-being of its employees. While no

specific policy changes have been implemented since the issuance of the report, NYPD continues to evaluate fatigue and steps that can be taken to minimize it. This recommendation remains accepted.

### RECOMMENDATION 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.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD accepted OIG-NYPD's recommendation. NYPD agrees that addressing fatigue and its effect on work performance is essential to ensuring the well-being of its employees. While no specific policy changes have been implemented since the issuance of the report, NYPD continues to evaluate fatigue and steps that can be taken to minimize it. This recommendation remains accepted.

### THE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT FOLLOW HAVE BEEN REJECTED

### RECOMMENDATION 2

NYPD SHOULD DEVELOP A SYSTEM TO TRACK OFF-DUTY EMPLOYMENT HOURS WORKED BY ITS OFFICERS.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD rejected OIG-NYPD's recommendation. According to NYPD, its current policy regulates the off-duty employment of members of service.

### RECOMMENDATION 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.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD rejected OIG-NYPD's recommendation. According to the Department, there are multiple entities within NYPD with expertise to evaluate overtime policies, fatigue associated risks, and risk-mitigation strategies.

#### RECOMMENDATION 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.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD rejected OIG-NYPD's recommendation. NYPD will consider making the noted assessment publicly available, to the extent that it conducts risk assessments regarding the subjects discussed in the Report.

#### RECOMMENDATION 6

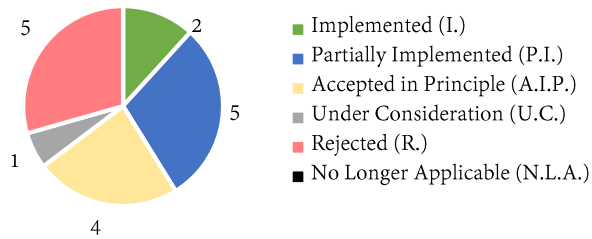
NYPD SHOULD CODIFY IN ITS PATROL GUIDE AND/OR ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDE ANY CHANGES MADE AS A RESULT OF THE RISK ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS. IF NO CHANGES ARE MADE, NYPD SHOULD ISSUE A STATEMENT EXPLAINING ITS DECISION-MAKING ON ITS PUBLIC WEBSITE IN AN AREA THAT IS READILY ACCESSIBLE.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD rejected OIG-NYPD's recommendation. NYPD will consider making changes to Department policy, to the extent that it conducts risk assessments regarding the subjects discussed in the Report.



AN INVESTIGATION INTO NYPD’S CRIMINAL GROUP DATABASE

APRIL 18, 2023 REPORT



This investigation examined NYPD’s Criminal Gang 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’s IUPs 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 types of renewal documentation were sufficiently supported. Lastly, some individuals were renewed in the CGD based on recent arrests that appeared to be sealed.

OIG-NYPD made 17 recommendations. On July 17, 2023, NYPD provided its 90-day response letter. The Department accepted 11 recommendations, rejected five recommendations, and considered one recommendation. Below is a summary of each recommendation, NYPD’s response, the current implementation status, and assessments where applicable. A full copy of the Report can be accessed [here](#).

RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION STATUSES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023

THE RECOMMENDATION THAT FOLLOWS HAS BEEN **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.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD accepted OIG-NYPD’s recommendation. Based on the addendum issued on October 13, 2023 to the CGD IUP, specifically the sections related to the capabilities of the technology; rules, processes, and guidelines relating to use of the technology; safeguard and security measures against unauthorized access; policies and procedures relating to public access or use of the data; external entities; and internal audit and oversight mechanisms. This recommendation is implemented.

**RECOMMENDATION 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.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD accepted OIG-NYPD’s recommendation. According to the Chief of Detectives Memo provided to OIG-NYPD by the Department, the supervisor of the Youth Coordination Officer (“YCO”) within the juvenile’s resident precinct must be notified by email or telephone to request that a YCO visit and notify the juvenile’s guardian. This notification must be made within 60 days from the date of activation. A YCO must also prepare a “YCO Criminal Group Members Notification DD5.” In completing this DD5, it will verify the notification or attempted notification(s) until the guardian is contacted. This recommendation is implemented.

**THE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT FOLLOW HAVE BEEN PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED****RECOMMENDATION 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.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD accepted OIG-NYPD’s recommendation. According to the addendum issued on October 13, 2023 to the CGD IUP, updates were made providing new controls, including a multi-level review process for the activation of individuals into the database, and a simplified review for the deactivation of entries. OIG-NYPD received a copy of a Chief of Detectives Memo that memorializes this multi-level process for activation of entries into the CGD with sign-offs and notes a removal process consistent with the updated IUP. While there is a process outlined for the renewal of entries, it is not memorialized as a multi-level review process supported by signatures within the IUP nor Chief of Detectives Memo. This recommendation is partially implemented.

#### RECOMMENDATION 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.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD accepted OIG-NYPD’s recommendation. According to the addendum issued on October 13, 2023 to the CGD IUP, there are three criteria that must be met for inclusion into the database. The first and second includes a personal acknowledgement of criminal group membership on the person’s own social media account(s) or in a statement to a member of NYPD; and the third is if during the course of an investigation there is a reasonable belief that the individual is a member of a criminal group and identified by two independent and reliable sources. Only one of the three criteria must be met for inclusion into the database. This recommendation will not be fully implemented until a sample set of DD5s are provided to and assessed by OIG-NYPD. This recommendation is partially implemented.

#### RECOMMENDATION 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.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD accepted OIG-NYPD’s recommendation. Regarding activation, the addendum issued on October 13, 2023 to the CGD IUP states that, “A written narrative and supporting documentation must accompany the recommendation for Criminal Group Database entry.” The Chief of Detectives Memo also states that, “Supporting documentation must be attached to the activation DD5, and the specific reason must be identified in the comments section of the DD5.” No guidance is provided on the completion of Person Maintenance and Renewal DD5s. Further assessment of recommendation status will occur once a sample set of DD5s are assessed by OIG-NYPD. This recommendation is partially implemented.

**RECOMMENDATION 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.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD accepted OIG-NYPD’s recommendation. While NYPD issued an addendum on October 13, 2023 to the CGD IUP noting that “Inclusion or maintenance in the Criminal Group Database cannot be based on a sealed arrest,” and the provided Chief of Detectives Memo reflects the same, a sample set of DD5s has not been assessed by OIG-NYPD for confirmation. This recommendation is partially implemented until such assessment occurs.

**RECOMMENDATION 14**

NYPD SHOULD NOT CONSIDER SEALED ARRESTS WHEN MAKING CGD ACTIVATION AND RENEWAL DETERMINATIONS.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD accepted OIG-NYPD’s recommendation. According to the addendum issued to the CGD IUP on October 13, 2023, “Inclusion or maintenance in the Criminal Group Database cannot be based on a sealed arrest.” The Chief of Detectives Memo provided to OIG-NYPD by the Department reflects the same. A sample set of DD5s has not been assessed by OIG-NYPD for confirmation. This recommendation is partially implemented until such assessment occurs.

**THE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT FOLLOW HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED IN PRINCIPLE****RECOMMENDATION 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.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD accepted OIG-NYPD’s recommendation. While this recommendation has been accepted, the Department currently has no reference to the CGD, its purpose, applications, and utility to NYPD on its website. This recommendation remains accepted.

#### RECOMMENDATION 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.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD accepted OIG-NYPD’s recommendation. There is no available list included within the addendum issued on October 13, 2023 to the CGD IUP, nor the Chief of Detectives Memo. Additionally, NYPD did not provide any lists for review. This recommendation remains accepted.

#### RECOMMENDATION 15

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

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD accepted OIG-NYPD’s recommendation. According to the Department, it allocates personnel based on a variety of factors, and will make every effort to increase the number of individuals supporting the administration of the CGD. This recommendation remains accepted.

#### 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.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD accepted OIG-NYPD’s recommendation. OIG-NYPD will request the first random sample of DD5s before the end of first quarter 2024. A subsequent statement of findings will be issued based on the findings from that analysis. 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. This recommendation remains accepted.

THE RECOMMENDATION THAT FOLLOWS IS UNDER CONSIDERATION



**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.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD has considered this recommendation. According to NYPD, the number of juveniles in the database has diminished significantly since the issuance of the report, however, OIG-NYPD has yet to assess the current number of entries within the database. The Department has advised that it continues to evaluate the feasibility of implementing the review panel. This recommendation remains under consideration.

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

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD rejected OIG-NYPD's recommendation. According to the Department, it already conducts periodic reviews of an individual's inclusion within the CGD.

**RECOMMENDATION 8**

NYPD SHOULD REQUIRE, BY WRITTEN POLICY, THE REVIEW OF ALL CGD ENTRIES EVERY TWELVE MONTHS FOR MINORS AND EVERY EIGHTEEN MONTHS FOR ADULTS.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD rejected OIG-NYPD's recommendation. According to the Department, there is a policy that requires a review every three years of CGD entries for individuals who are 18 and older, and every two years for individuals who are under 18.

**RECOMMENDATION 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.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD rejected OIG-NYPD’s recommendation. NYPD stated that it will make every effort to increase the number of individuals supporting the administration of the CGD. In doing so, it will help ensure that the review of an individual’s inclusion in the CGD occurs in a timely fashion.

#### RECOMMENDATION 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.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD rejected OIG-NYPD’s recommendation. According to the Department, it already conducts periodic reviews of an individual’s inclusion within the CGD.

#### RECOMMENDATION 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.

**NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** NYPD rejected OIG-NYPD’s recommendation. NYPD asserted that it responds to Freedom of Information Law (“FOIL”) requests on a case-by-case basis. According to the Department, it provides certain information in response to requests except when doing so might jeopardize an investigation.

## B. OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT

IN 2023, OIG-NYPD’S OUTREACH UNIT ENGAGED WITH A VARIETY OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS AND ADVOCATES; POLICE OVERSIGHT AGENCIES; LAW ENFORCEMENT, CRIMINAL JUSTICE, AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES; CIVIL RIGHTS GROUPS; AND OTHER OUTSIDE ENTITIES INTERESTED IN THE WORK OF OIG-NYPD TO BUILD STRONGER POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND ENHANCE POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY.

Led by a Director of Outreach, the Unit works to ensure that the public and other groups and agencies are aware of OIG-NYPD’s work, as well as to learn about issues and areas of public concern. Between June and December 2023, OIG-NYPD participated in 83 events (both virtual and in-person) across the five boroughs and attended five City Council legislative hearings. Participation in and attendance at events included:

- “Meet and Greets” with organizations and City agencies;
- Community roundtables and panels;
- Educational presentations on OIG-NYPD’s mission and work; and
- Tabling in public spaces, such as libraries.





OIG-NYPD leadership has presented at NYPD’s Internal Investigation Course (“IIC”) at the Police Academy, a two-week training for newly assigned Internal Affairs staff, and will continue to do so in the future. The Office presented again at IIC on March 22, 2024, and looks forward to additional presentation and training opportunities within NYPD. OIG-NYPD leadership was also invited to present on police oversight at LaGuardia College, Manhattan College, and John Jay College of Criminal Justice and looks forward to engaging with more educational institutions over the next year. The Outreach Unit also actively seeks presentation and training opportunities for OIG-NYPD staff on topics

related to policing.

New York City residents can engage with the Outreach Unit in a variety of ways, including requesting in-person and/or virtual meetings, inviting the Unit to attend and/or table at relevant events, and by following the Office’s X (formerly known as “Twitter”) account at @DOI\_OIGNYPD.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN MEETING WITH DOI’S OIG-NYPD, OR WOULD LIKE TO INVITE OIG-NYPD TO AN EVENT,  
PLEASE CONTACT  
DIRECTOR OF OUTREACH CLAIRE FLEISCHER AT  
(212) 806-5200 OR AT [OUTREACH@OIGNYPD.NYC.GOV](mailto:OUTREACH@OIGNYPD.NYC.GOV).



## C. COMPLAINTS

SECTION 804 OF CHAPTER 34 OF THE CITY CHARTER UNDERSCORES THE IMPORTANCE OF ALLOWING MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC TO MAKE 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 said issues resulting in building 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 2023, OIG-NYPD received complaints from members of the public, advocacy groups, and employees of NYPD raising a range of concerns about NYPD, from individualized encounters to systemic concerns. Some of the complaints alleged excessive use of force, abuse of authority, and discourteousness and/or the use of offensive language by NYPD officers during their interactions with the public. Other complaints alleged that NYPD officers engaged in other forms of misconduct, such as the failure to prepare a criminal complaint report, wrongful arrest, issuance of unlawful parking tickets, or other misconduct.

Complaints that fall under the purview of other agencies, such as the Civilian Complaint Review Board (“CCRB”) or NYPD’s Internal Affairs Bureau (“IAB”), are forwarded to the appropriate agency for their further review, and when warranted, complainants are informed how to contact the appropriate agency.

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



[In-Person](#)



[Online  
Form](#)



[Phone](#)



[Email](#)



[Fax](#)

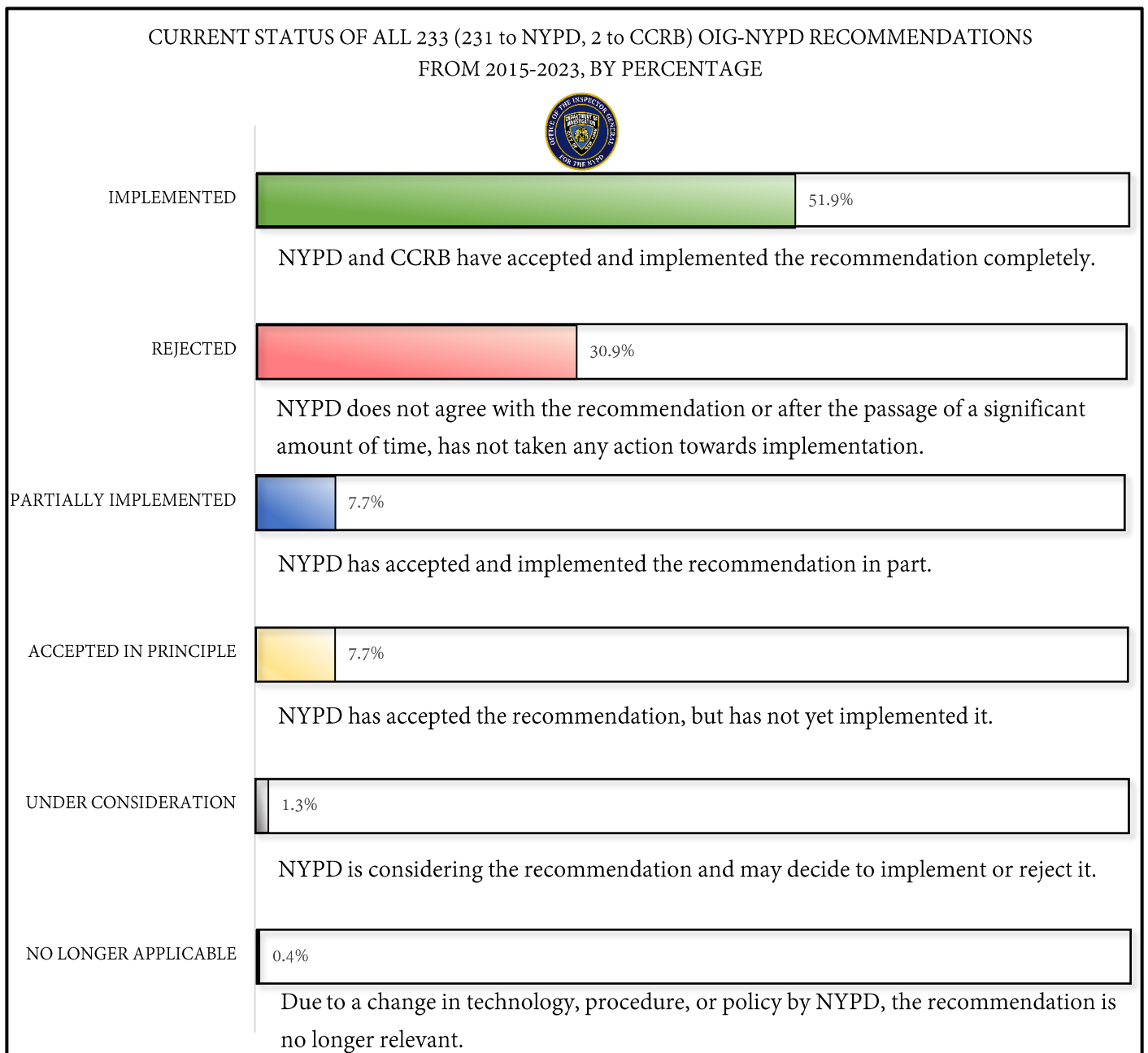


[U.S. Mail](#)

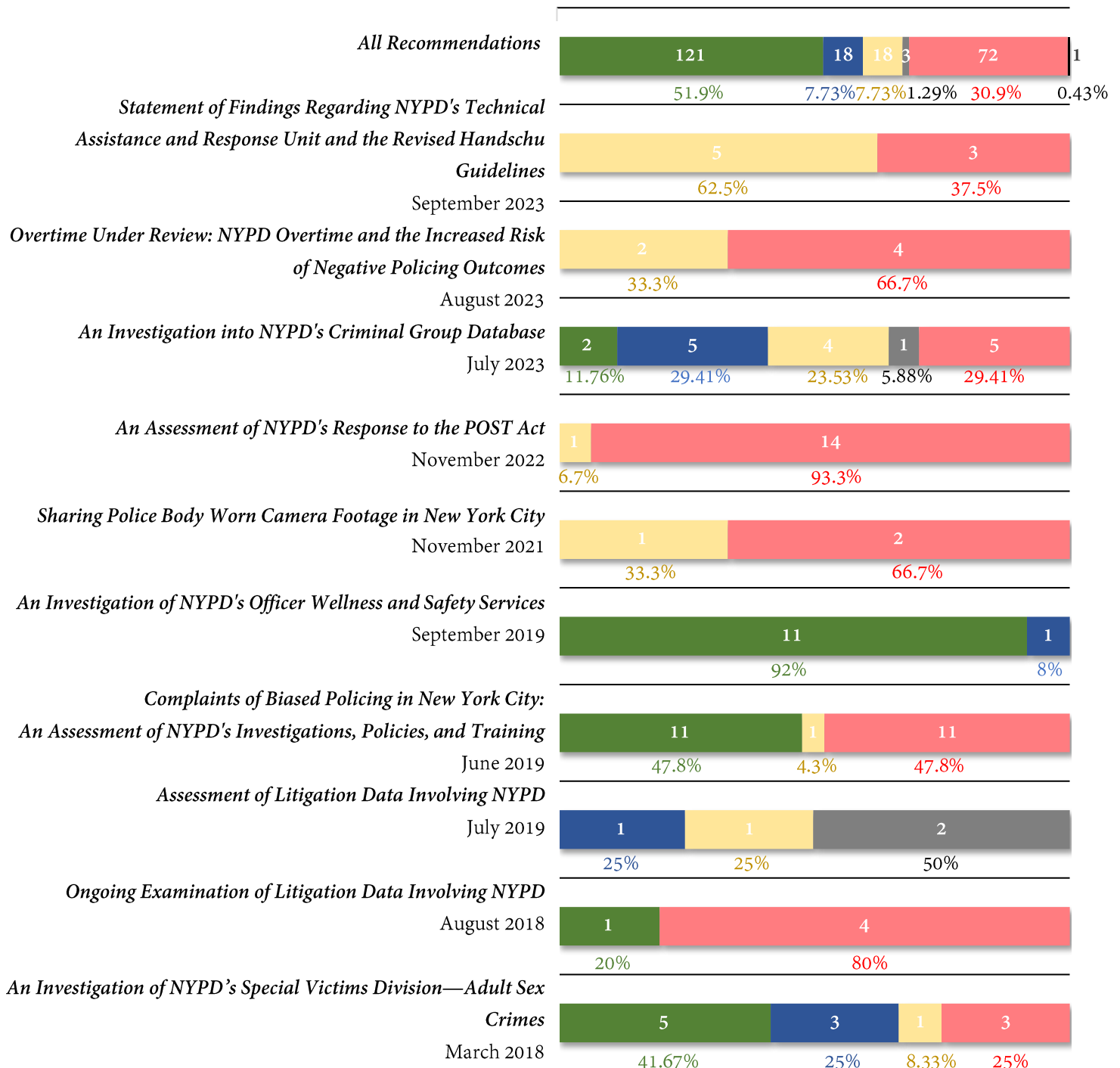
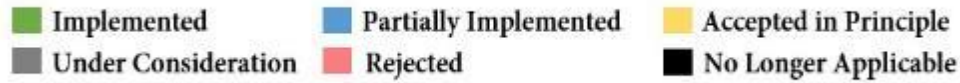


IV. CURRENT STATUS OF ALL OIG-NYPD RECOMMENDATIONS

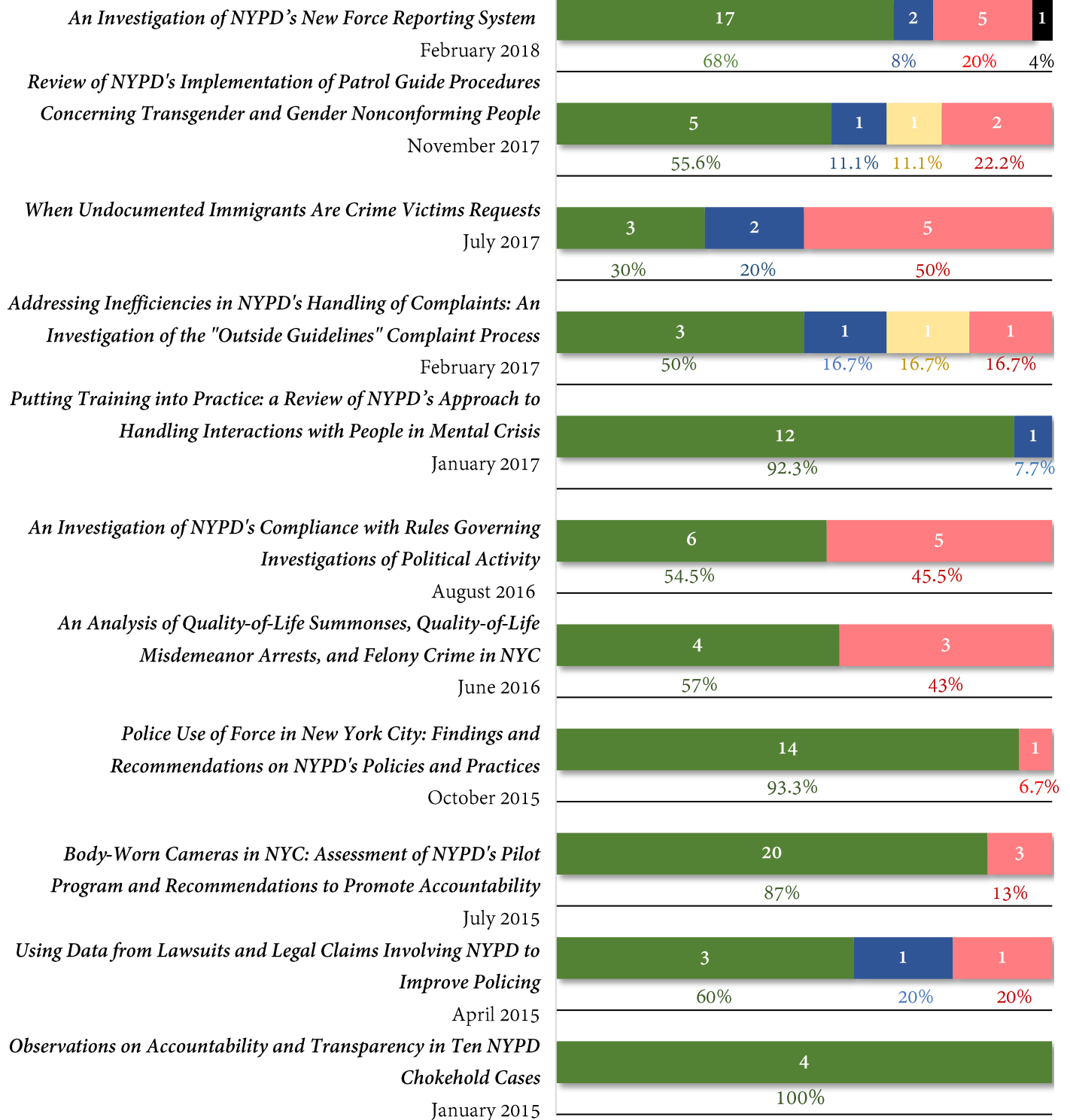
OIG-NYPD continuously monitors NYPD’s and CCRB’s implementation of the 233 recommendations made in its reports and statement of findings. There are six status categories—implemented, partially implemented, accepted in principle, under consideration, rejected, and no longer applicable.



STATUS OF OIG-NYPD RECOMMENDATIONS ADDRESSED TO NYPD AND CCRB PER REPORT FROM 2015 TO DECEMBER 31, 2023 BY NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE



STATUS OF OIG-NYPD RECOMMENDATIONS ADDRESSED TO NYPD AND CCRB PER REPORT FROM 2015 TO DECEMBER 31, 2023, BY NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE



V. FEATURED 2015-2022 OIG-NYPD INVESTIGATIONS, NYPD AND CCRB RESPONSES, AND  
IMPLEMENTATION STATUSES

The next section features the reports with recommendations that have changed status in 2023. This section does not include all OIG-NYPD reports from 2015-2022, but instead highlights those reports containing recommendations for which implementation status changed.

Featured Reports

An Assessment of NYPD’s Response to the POST Act

Complaints of Biased Policing in New York City: An Investigation into NYPD’s Investigations, Policies and Training

An Investigation of NYPD’s Special Victims Division-Adult Sex Crimes

An Investigation of NYPD’s New Force Reporting System

When Undocumented Immigrants are Crime Victims: An Assessment of NYPD’s Handling of U Visa Certification Requests

Addressing Inefficiencies in NYPD’s Handling of Complaints: An Investigation of the “Outside Guidelines” Complaint Process

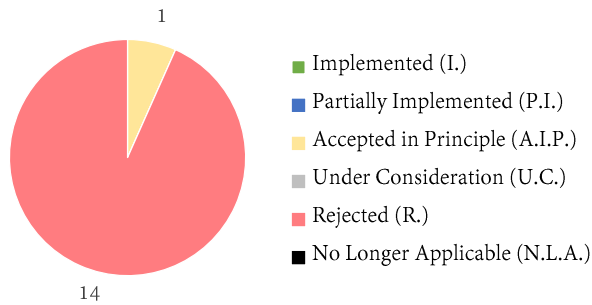
Police Use of Force in New York City: Findings and Recommendations on NYPD’s Policies and Practices

Body-Worn Cameras in New York City: An Assessment of NYPD’s Pilot Program and Recommendations to Promote Accountability

Using Data from Lawsuits and Legal Claims Involving NYPD to Improve Policing

AN ASSESSMENT OF NYPD’S RESPONSE TO THE POST ACT

NOVEMBER 3, 2022 REPORT



The Public Oversight of Surveillance Technology (“POST”) Act, passed in June 2020, gave OIG-NYPD oversight responsibility to audit NYPD’s compliance

with the POST Act’s policies on surveillance technology use. OIG-NYPD’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 (as the Act also requires) 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 OIG-NYPD’s ability to conduct thorough oversight. As a result, a meaningful assessment of NYPD’s compliance with the POST Act could not be completed. Therefore, the Report made a number of recommendations relating to revisions of the IUPs that will facilitate the mandated audits in the future.

New York City Council introduced three pieces of legislation that would codify a number of OIG-NYPD’s recommendations related to the POST Act. Specifically, Int. 168 (Council Member Farias), Int. 233 (Council Member Hudson), and Int. 480 (Council Member Won) would broadly codify recommendation numbers 1-4 and 8-14 from OIG-NYPD’s 2022 POST Act Report. On December 15, 2023, the Council’s Committees on Public Safety and Technology held a joint hearing to consider the three pieces of legislation, but they have not yet been brought before the full Council for a vote.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Because the hearing was held in a prior Council session, there were different introduction numbers assigned at the time of the hearing. Those introduction numbers were Int. 1193, Int. 1195, and Int. 1207, respectively.

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, 2023

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

**RECOMMENDATION 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.

2022	2023	2024
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**NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** The Department provided an itemized list of surveillance technologies but did not include the functionalities of each technology.

It is important that OIG-NYPD know the functionality of each technology so that the Office can assess whether NYPD has, in fact, issued an IUP that covers each surveillance technology that has a distinct functionality or capability.

THE RECOMMENDATION THAT FOLLOWS IS **REJECTED**

**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.

2022	2023	2024
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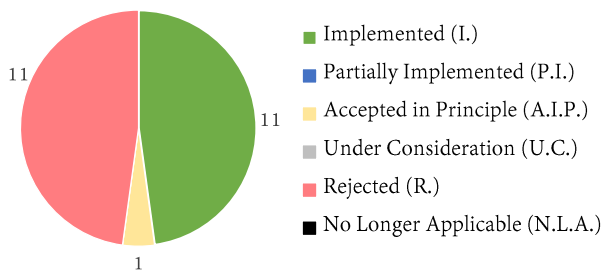
**NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** While NYPD had previously considered this recommendation, its current position is that the Department will comply with the language stated in the POST Act, which does not directly call for a comment period of new IUPs or press releases.

A press release with a public comment period promotes transparency and builds stronger police-community relations, therefore this recommendation has been changed to rejected.



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

JUNE 26, 2019 REPORT



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, 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 fully staffed Racial Profiling and Bias-Based Policing (“RPBP”) Unit at the CCRB. 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](#).

RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION STATUS UPDATES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023

THE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT FOLLOW ARE **IMPLEMENTED**

RECOMMENDATION 20

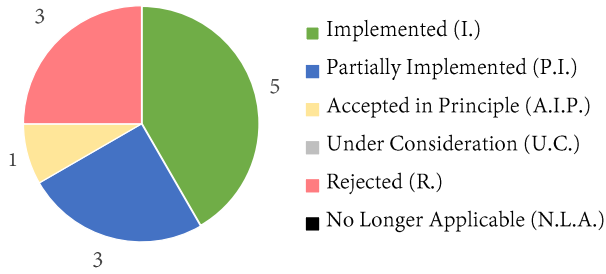
CCRB SHOULD ADD ALL THE PROTECTED STATUSES, SUCH AS “NATIONAL ORIGIN,” “COLOR,” “AGE,” “ALIENAGE,” “CITIZENSHIP STATUS,” AND “HOUSING STATUS” AS OUTLINED IN § 14-151 OF THE NYC ADMINISTRATIVE CODE AND § 203-25 OF NYPD’S PATROL GUIDE, TO THE SUBCLASSIFICATIONS OF ITS OFFENSIVE LANGUAGE CATEGORY.

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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**NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** This recommendation is implemented. CCRB has listed the recommended protected categories including, “National Origin,” “Color,” “Age,” “Citizenship Status,” “Housing Status,” and “Immigration” instead of “Alienage” on its Racial Profiling & Biased-Based Policing Investigations Unit webpage.

AN INVESTIGATION OF NYPD’S SPECIAL VICTIMS DIVISION–ADULT SEX CRIMES

MARCH 27, 2018 REPORT



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, NYPD had understaffed and under-resourced SVD, despite recommendations from 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](#).

RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION STATUS UPDATES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023

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

**RECOMMENDATION 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.



**NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** According to the Department, there are limitations on who can view certain case information, and the Electronic Case Management System (“ECMS”) sends out a notification when SVD cases are viewed. Additionally, there are occasions when access is restricted. The Department does not plan to allocate resources to a new system due to financial constraints.

OIG-NYPD has yet to receive a policy or other formal indication that the enhanced security measures associated with the current system are in place and how they are being used. While this recommendation was previously partially implemented, without a policy or formal indication of change this recommendation has been changed to accepted in principle.

THE RECOMMENDATION THAT FOLLOWS IS **REJECTED**

**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
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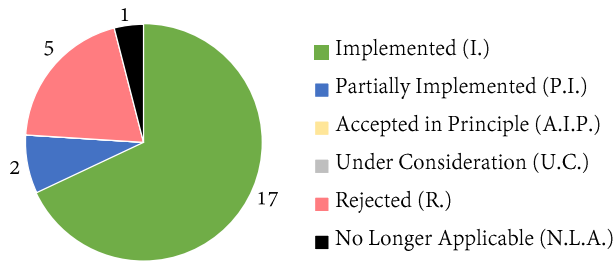
**NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** While NYPD had originally rejected this recommendation and then considered it, this recommendation has been changed to rejected. According to the Department, SVD is sufficiently staffed such that “white shield” investigators are no longer given primary investigative or case responsibility, but instead their time in the division is spent in a training capacity.

NYPD is again considering the promotional structure, but the Department noted that promotions are a practical impossibility due to the City’s fiscal situation.

A “graded” division is essential to SVD increasing the chance that the division can attract highly-experienced and knowledgeable detectives.

AN INVESTIGATION OF NYPD’S NEW FORCE REPORTING SYSTEM

FEBRUARY 6, 2018 REPORT



This Report served to ensure NYPD’s compliance with its new use-of-force policies developed after OIG-NYPD’s [2015 report on police use of force](#). This Report found gaps in the force-reporting process and practices, including a failure to consistently report use-of-force incidents in all required instances, the absence of a deadline for use-of-force documentation to be completed, insufficient training and guidance for officers, and lingering confusion at the precinct level regarding the new policies.

OIG-NYPD made 25 recommendations related to the new force reporting system. A full copy of the Report can be accessed [here](#).

RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION STATUS UPDATES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023

THE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT FOLLOW ARE **REJECTED**

**RECOMMENDATION 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
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**NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** While NYPD had originally accepted this recommendation, it has been changed to rejected. According to the Department, there are currently no automated processes in place. Additionally, the Department’s internal system for digital arrest processing (“OMNIFORM”) does not communicate with the T.R.I. system, therefore, it is not possible for the arrest reports to prompt officers who may need to complete a T.R.I. form. The Department does not plan to develop its internal systems further.

To ensure that all reportable force uses are captured, the Department should invest in software updates that will prompt officers to complete a T.R.I. form when options such as “Resisting Arrest” or “Assault on an Officer” are selected.

**RECOMMENDATION 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;

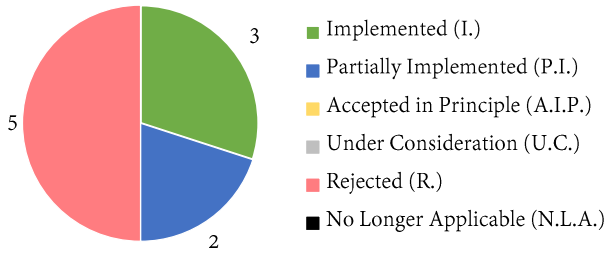
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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**NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** While NYPD had originally rejected this recommendation and then considered it, this recommendation has been changed to rejected. The Department notes that it had started this trend analysis, per OIG-NYPD’s recommendation, however, NYPD’s current position is that the data collected is misleading due to the variability in potential responses from individual officers. Therefore, NYPD will not make its analysis public and maintains that its position will not change in the future.



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

JULY 28, 2017 REPORT



This Report examined NYPD’s role in and procedures for the U nonimmigrant status visa (“U visa”) certification process. A U visa is provided to

undocumented victims of certain qualifying crimes who assist officials in the investigation and prosecution of those crimes. A certification of cooperation from a local law enforcement agency is required to obtain a U visa. The Report identified concerns about the Department’s application of certification criteria, its reliance on criminal background checks to deny certification requests, and its practice of referring certification requests to other agencies.

OIG-NYPD made ten recommendations for strengthening NYPD’s U visa certification program. A full copy of the Report can be accessed [here](#).

RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION STATUS UPDATES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023

THE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT FOLLOW ARE **REJECTED**

**RECOMMENDATION 6**  
 NYPD SHOULD CREATE AND PUBLISH ITS COMPLETE STANDARDS FOR CERTIFICATION ELIGIBILITY.

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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**NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** While NYPD had originally rejected this recommendation, and then partially implemented it by noting that the standard for certification is explained in the Federal Guidelines, Patrol Guide § 212-111, and Administrative Guide § 308-07, this recommendation has been changed to rejected. As of this reporting Administrative Guide § 308-07 is no longer active and has been replaced by Patrol Guide § 207-37, which explains the review process for U visa certification. The Federal Guidelines, Patrol Guide § 212-111, and Patrol Guide § 207-37 are publicly available, but neither disclose that there are background checks conducted by the Department. Further, the

Department has not provided updates regarding written policies concerning when and how background checks are conducted.

**RECOMMENDATION 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
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**NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** While NYPD had originally partially implemented this recommendation by including a list of qualifying crimes, it is now changed to rejected. OIG-NYPD has not received an updated sample denial letter that explains the Department’s decision. As a result, the Office has reassessed the value of including a list of qualifying crimes within the denial letter. According to the Department, additional detail could expose NYPD to litigation.

A key concern highlighted by this investigation was possibility that NYPD could deny certification requests of qualified applicants because the Department’s guidelines are inconsistent with the federal guidelines. When the Department fails to articulate the specific reasons for each denial, this concern persists. A denial letter without articulated specific reasons is insufficient for an applicant to readily understand the basis for denial. Providing fact-specific explanations will save NYPD time by making the appeals process more efficient by reducing the volume of follow-up inquiries.

**RECOMMENDATION 9**  
 NYPD SHOULD DEVELOP WRITTEN MATERIALS REGARDING THE U VISA PROGRAM FOR DISSEMINATION AT PRECINCTS AND OTHER LOCATIONS WHERE VICTIMS MAY ENCOUNTER POLICE.

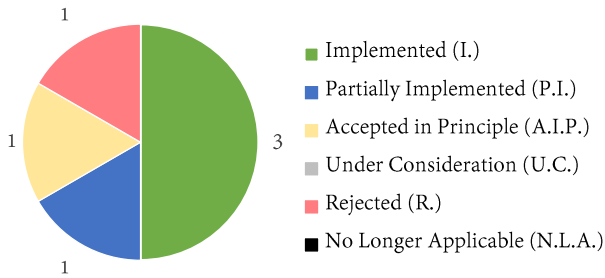
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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**NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** While NYPD had originally partially implemented this recommendation, it has been changed to rejected. According to the Department, there will be a significant delay in developing an updated U visa flyer that includes the contact information for the Family Justice Centers (“FJC”), which offers legal assistance for individuals filing U visa applications.

There is significant value in providing information for FJC on the U visa flyer—or FJC’s own flyer in addition to the U visa materials developed by the Department—to ensure individuals have the information to complete and submit a U visa certification for approval.

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

FEBRUARY 7, 2017 REPORT



This Report examined NYPD’s procedures for handling “Outside Guidelines” (“OG”) complaints—less severe allegations of officer

misconduct that fall outside NYPD’s Patrol Guide rules. 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 (“OCD-IRS”) 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 STATUSES UPDATES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023

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

**RECOMMENDATION 5**

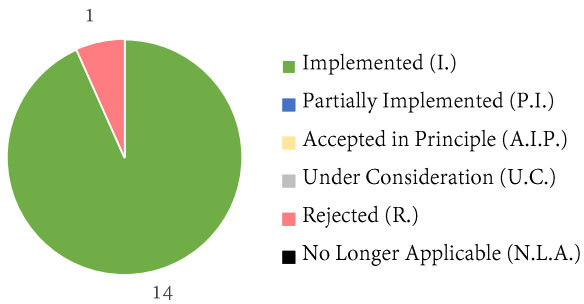
NYPD SHOULD IMPLEMENT A WEB-BASED PROCEDURE FOR COMMUNICATING THE STATUS AND RESULTS OF EXTERNALLY-GENERATED OG INVESTIGATIONS BACK TO THE COMMUNITY MEMBERS WHO FILED THE COMPLAINTS.

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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**NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** While NYPD had originally partially implemented this recommendation by including the phone number, email address, and mailing address on the IAB [website](#) for updates, it still had not created a web-based procedure for communicating the status and results of investigations. The Department has advised that it is planning to add a web-based procedure in addition to the information available on IAB’s webpage. Once the Department has developed a web-based procedure this recommendation will be considered implemented.

POLICE USE OF FORCE IN NEW YORK CITY: FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON NYPD’S POLICIES AND PRACTICES

OCTOBER 1, 2015 REPORT



OIG-NYPD conducted a detailed analysis of NYPD’s policies on force, how force incidents are reported, how NYPD trains officers regarding the use-of-force, and the disciplinary process for substantiated cases of excessive force.

OIG-NYPD’s investigation revealed that NYPD’s use-of-force policy provided little guidance to individual officers on what actions constitute force and provided insufficient instruction on de-escalation tactics. The Office also concluded that NYPD’s documentation and reporting processes hinder the Department’s ability to accurately and comprehensively capture data on the frequency of use-of-force encounters and failure to impose discipline when there is evidence of excessive force.

OIG-NYPD made 15 recommendations for NYPD’s use-of-force policies and procedures. A full copy of the Report can be accessed [here](#).

RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION STATUSES UPDATES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023

THE RECOMMENDATION THAT FOLLOWS IS **REJECTED**

RECOMMENDATION 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
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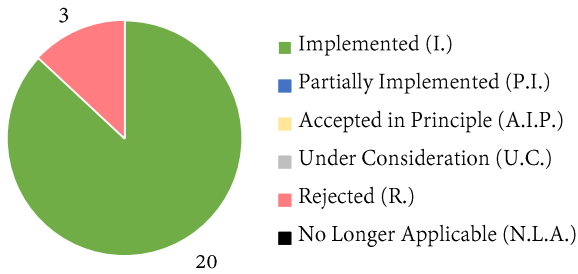
**NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** Initially the Department took this recommendation under consideration and then partially implemented it by creating a T.R.I. Incident Worksheet and Investigating Supervisor's Assessment Report. Only officers who used force themselves, or had force used against them, were required to complete a T.R.I. Incident Worksheet. Patrol Guide § 221- 03 did not require all members who have witnessed the use of force to complete the T.R.I. Incident Worksheet, though NYPD did require all members who witnessed excessive force to report it directly to IAB. In addition, the T.R.I. Incident Worksheet failed to provide a space for a narrative that would allow the officer to describe the events leading to the use of force. There are currently two forms the Department uses to document force incidents: the T.R.I. Incident form, filled out by a supervisor, and the T.R.I. Interaction form, filled out by the subject and witness officers. While subject and witness officers provide a verbal recount of the force incident to the responding supervisor, they are not required or able to individually document their narrative of the events leading up to the use of force, the reason why the force was used, or the level of force used. The T.R.I. Interaction form is more or less a sign-on to the supervisor's narrative and selection of the level of force used.

There is significant value in documenting an individual officer's account of a use-of-force incident. While a supervising officer may be able to integrate each officers' accounts into a cohesive narrative, details of an individual officer's narrative can be removed or left out. This information plays a critical role in the understanding of the entirety of events related to a use-of-force incident. In addition, the inclusion of a narrative section and the opportunity to document the level of force used on the T.R.I. Interaction form increases individual accountability and mitigates unintended pressure to corroborate a supervisor's description of a use-of-force incident due to the nature of the professional dynamic.



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

JULY 30, 2015 REPORT



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 STATUSES UPDATES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024

THE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT FOLLOW ARE **REJECTED**

**RECOMMENDATION 4.2**  
 NYPD SHOULD INTEGRATE BWC FOOTAGE REVIEW INTO NYPD’S FIELD TRAINING PROGRAM.

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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**NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** In 2016 NYPD considered integrating BWC footage review into its field training program. However, there was a change in implementation status to rejected in 2017 and 2018 due to the Department maintaining that encouraging Field Training Officers (“FTO”) to view BWC footage with their trainees as sufficient. However, in 2019 NYPD advised that it would consider formalizing the FTO review of BWC footage as the Department’s experience with BWC grows. In 2023 the Department advised that it had issued memo #31-18 entitled “Body-Worn Cameras: Supervisor Responsibilities” available to patrol commanders, training sergeants, and Integrity



Control Officers (“ICO”) that instructs them to “...periodically review BWC footage to provide positive feedback and address any performance or tactical deficiencies observed.” This memo is not equivalent to using a review of the footage during the FTO course.

The Department can use a Chief’s memo or other internal policy to memorialize the review of BWC footage during the field training program. The review of BWC footage in NYPD’s field training program serves as a useful tool to enhance training and improve officer performance. Such practice would allow senior officers to more clearly point out errors as they occur and illustrate tactical alternatives.

**RECOMMENDATION 7.2**  
 NYPD SHOULD ENSURE FAIRNESS BETWEEN CITIZENS’ AND OFFICERS’ RIGHT TO VIEW BWC FOOTAGE.

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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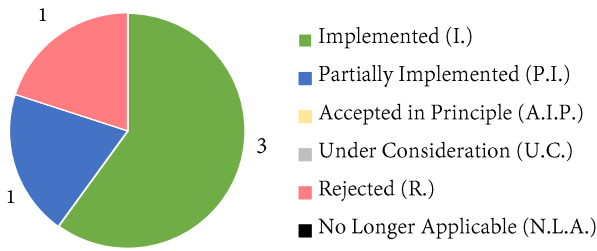
**NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASESMENT:** While NYPD had originally accepted this recommendation, it has been changed to rejected. According to the Department, CCRB, Assistant District Attorney (“ADA”), and IAB are responsible for deciding if a member of the public can review BWC footage before making a statement—which may not be possible due to a pending investigation. Further, members of the public can request to review BWC footage by submitting a FOIL request, but this is also subject to the circumstances surrounding a pending investigation and can take anywhere between three to nine months before it is received.

Access to BWC recording should be limited where officers are under investigation or are witnesses in misconduct investigations. This is a critical component of officer and witness accountability. Officers and members of the public should be able to review relevant BWC footage only after providing an initial statement, and that supplemental reports should be permitted. In this regard, consideration of any mitigating factors leading to differences between BWC footage and officer testimony should be considered before officers are disciplined for these discrepancies, and officers should not be sanctioned without clear evidence that they intentionally and materially obscured the truth.

Policies and procedures that reflect parity for officers and members of the public as it pertains to viewing BWC footage related to pending investigations is very important, and until parity is achieved this recommendation is rejected.

USING DATA FROM LAWSUITS AND LEGAL CLAIMS INVOLVING NYPD TO IMPROVE POLICING

APRIL 4, 2015 REPORT



This Report examined how NYPD can better collect and use police litigation data to improve officer performance, identify trends, and make important process improvements.

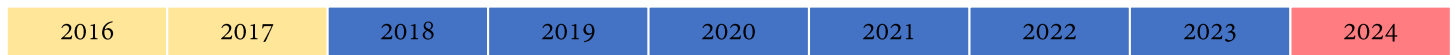
OIG-NYPD found that NYPD had been improving its system for using data—including litigation data—to track and monitor the performance of individual officers, and had revamped its internal team responsible for reviewing and identifying trends in legal claims and litigation. However, the Report found several missed opportunities in how litigation data is collected and used in the long term.

OIG-NYPD made five recommendations related to how litigation data is collected and used in the long term. A full copy of the Report can be accessed [here](#).

RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION STATUSES UPDATES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023

**RECOMMENDATION 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).



THE RECOMMENDATION THAT FOLLOWS IS **REJECTED**

**NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT:** While NYPD had originally accepted this recommendation, then partially implemented it by reviewing the location of the alleged incident, this process ended during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Department is unsure when the review of the location of the alleged incidents will begin again. According to NYPD, it is unaware of how to get plaintiffs’ addresses, does not see the value added, and foresees plaintiffs having issue with the Department collecting this information. Despite the fact that NYPD has access to this information and the

information could be helpful in identifying trends or areas for improvement in police-community relations, the Department has not changed its position on collecting the address(s) of the plaintiff(s) involved in the alleged incident and, as a result does not conduct a qualitative review.

A qualitative review of this data is valuable in understanding litigation trends and to determining focus areas for the improvement of law enforcement interactions with the public.

## VI. LOOKING AHEAD

In addition to the Office’s investigative work and community outreach, OIG-NYPD is committed to continuing our work to build stronger police-community relations by engaging with the public, community organizations, legislators, other City agencies, and NYPD to help shape our investigations.

We will continue to adapt oversight strategies to meet technological and data analytic advancements while considering the best possible solutions for improving policing in the City. The Office is optimistic about potential City Council legislative developments related to the POST Act and the newly enacted legislation related to body-worn camera footage access.



VII. ADDENDUM

THE FOLLOWING TABLE DESCRIBES THE STATUS OF ALL RECOMMENDATIONS ISSUED, EACH YEAR FROM 2015-2023; INCLUDING RECOMMENDATIONS THAT WERE IMPLEMENTED.

THE REPORTS ARE LISTED IN REVERSE CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER. CLICK ON A TITLE 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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<p> <b>Implemented (I.)</b></p> <p> <b>Partially Implemented (P.I.)</b></p> <p> <b>Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.)</b></p> <p> <b>Under Consideration (U.C.)</b></p> <p> <b>Rejected (R.)</b></p> <p> <b>No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.)</b></p>	
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
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
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.
	2024
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.



2024	
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.
2024	
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.
2024	
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	
8.	NYP should require that TARU request logs specify what types of video/photographic technology is sought.
2024	
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;"> <span style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #4CAF50; margin-right: 5px;"></span> <span>Implemented (I.)</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <span style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #2196F3; margin-right: 5px;"></span> <span>Partially Implemented (P.I.)</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <span style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #FFEB3B; margin-right: 5px;"></span> <span>Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.)</span> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <span style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #9E9E9E; margin-right: 5px;"></span> <span>Under Consideration (U.C.)</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <span style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #F44336; margin-right: 5px;"></span> <span>Rejected (R.)</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <span style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #000000; margin-right: 5px;"></span> <span>No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.)</span> </div> </div> </div>	
1.	NYPD should develop and incorporate policies related to fatigue in its written overtime procedures.
2024	
2.	NYPD should develop a system to track off-duty employment hours worked by its officers.
2024	
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	
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	
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	

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	
<b>AN INVESTIGATION INTO NYPD'S CRIMINAL GROUP DATABASE (APRIL 2023)</b>	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><span style="color: green;">■</span> <b>Implemented (I.)</b></p> <p><span style="color: gray;">■</span> <b>Under Consideration (U.C.)</b></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><span style="color: blue;">■</span> <b>Partially Implemented (P.I.)</b></p> <p><span style="color: red;">■</span> <b>Rejected (R.)</b></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><span style="color: yellow;">■</span> <b>Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.)</b></p> <p><span style="color: black;">■</span> <b>No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.)</b></p> </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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
14.	NYPD should not consider sealed arrests when making CGD activation and renewal determinations
2024	
15.	NYPD should increase the number of staffers assigned to support the administration of the CGD.
2024	
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	
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	
<b>ASSESSMENT OF NYPD’S RESPONSE TO THE POST ACT (NOVEMBER 2022)</b>	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="display: flex; gap: 20px;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <span style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #4CAF50; margin-right: 5px;"></span> <b>Implemented (I.)</b> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <span style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #2196F3; margin-right: 5px;"></span> <b>Partially Implemented (P.I.)</b> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <span style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #FFEB3B; margin-right: 5px;"></span> <b>Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.)</b> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <span style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #9E9E9E; margin-right: 5px;"></span> <b>Under Consideration (U.C.)</b> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <span style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #F44336; margin-right: 5px;"></span> <b>Rejected (R.)</b> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <span style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #000000; margin-right: 5px;"></span> <b>No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.)</b> </div> </div> </div>	
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	
2.	NYPD should identify in each IUP each external agency, by name, with which the Department can share surveillance data.
2024	

2023		2024	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	

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	
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 <sup>th</sup> of each quarter (i.e., January, April, July, and October).		
2023		2024	
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	
SHARING POLICE BODY-WORN CAMERA FOOTAGE IN NEW YORK CITY (NOVEMBER 2021)			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><span style="color: green;">■</span> <b>Implemented (I.)</b></p> <p><span style="color: gray;">■</span> <b>Under Consideration (U.C.)</b></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><span style="color: blue;">■</span> <b>Partially Implemented (P.I.)</b></p> <p><span style="color: red;">■</span> <b>Rejected (R.)</b></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><span style="color: gold;">■</span> <b>Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.)</b></p> <p><span style="color: black;">■</span> <b>No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.)</b></p> </div> </div>			
1.	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.		
2022		2023	2024
2.	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.		
2022		2023	2024
3.	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.		
2022		2023	2024
AN INVESTIGATION OF NYPD’S OFFICER WELLNESS AND SAFETY SERVICES NYPD (SEPTEMBER 2019)			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><span style="color: green;">■</span> <b>Implemented (I.)</b></p> <p><span style="color: gray;">■</span> <b>Under Consideration (U.C.)</b></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><span style="color: blue;">■</span> <b>Partially Implemented (P.I.)</b></p> <p><span style="color: red;">■</span> <b>Rejected (R.)</b></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><span style="color: gold;">■</span> <b>Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.)</b></p> <p><span style="color: black;">■</span> <b>No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.)</b></p> </div> </div>			
1.	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.				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2.	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.				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.	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.				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4.	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.				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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.				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
6.	NYPD should study the feasibility of establishing mandatory periodic mental health checks for all police officers or certain categories of at-risk officers.				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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.				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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.				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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.				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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.				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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.				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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.				



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
COMPLAINTS OF BIASED POLICING IN NEW YORK CITY: AN ASSESSMENT OF NYPD’S INVESTIGATIONS, POLICIES, AND TRAINING (JUNE 2019)					
<p> <span style="color: green;">■</span> <b>Implemented (I.)</b> <span style="color: blue;">■</span> <b>Partially Implemented (P.I.)</b> <span style="color: yellow;">■</span> <b>Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.)</b>  <span style="color: gray;">■</span> <b>Under Consideration (U.C.)</b> <span style="color: red;">■</span> <b>Rejected (R.)</b> <span style="color: black;">■</span> <b>No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.)</b> </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.				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
12.	Investigators should be required to complete and submit to their supervisors the checklist with their case closing reports.				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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.				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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.				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024

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.				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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.				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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.				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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.				

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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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 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	
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	
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	
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	
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	

**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	

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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
11.	NYPD should review the use of CompStat as the oversight mechanism for SVD.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
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
<b>AN INVESTIGATION OF NYPD’S NEW FORCE REPORTING SYSTEM (FEBRUARY 2018)</b>						
	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 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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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



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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	

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	
21B.	B) Types of interactions leading to injuries;						
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
21C.	C) Officer use of force based on job tenure and experience;						
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
21D.	D) Commands with the highest rates of force; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the frequency of force consistent with crime and arrest rates in these commands?</li> <li>• Are certain units more or less likely to employ force?</li> </ul>						
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
21E.	E) Demographic characteristics of members of the public and officers involved in force incidents; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there disparities in the types or amount of force used based on age, gender, race, national origin, precinct, or other factors?</li> <li>• What are the reasons for such disparities?</li> </ul>						
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
<b>REVIEW OF NYPD’S IMPLEMENTATION OF PATROL GUIDE PROCEDURES CONCERNING TRANSGENDER AND GENDER NONCONFORMING PEOPLE (NOVEMBER 2017)</b>							
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="display: flex; gap: 20px;"> <div><span style="color: green;">■</span> <b>Implemented (I.)</b></div> <div><span style="color: blue;">■</span> <b>Partially Implemented (P.I.)</b></div> <div><span style="color: yellow;">■</span> <b>Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.)</b></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; gap: 20px;"> <div><span style="color: grey;">■</span> <b>Under Consideration (U.C.)</b></div> <div><span style="color: red;">■</span> <b>Rejected (R.)</b></div> <div><span style="color: black;">■</span> <b>No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.)</b></div> </div> </div>							
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
<p>WHEN UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS ARE CRIME VICTIMS: AN ASSESSMENT OF NYPD’S HANDLING OF U VISA CERTIFICATION REQUESTS (JULY 2017)</p> <p> <span style="color: green;">■</span> Implemented (I.)                      <span style="color: blue;">■</span> Partially Implemented (P.I.)                      <span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.)  <span style="color: gray;">■</span> Under Consideration (U.C.)                      <span style="color: red;">■</span> Rejected (R.)                      <span style="color: black;">■</span> No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.)                 </p>						
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
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
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
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
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
6.	NYPD should create and publish its complete standards for certification eligibility.					
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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

8.	NYPD should publish contact information for its reviewers and certifying officials.						
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
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	
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	

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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
6.	NYPD should publish quarterly reports on OG complaints.						
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	

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.						
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2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
8.	NYPD should analyze data regarding mental crisis incidents.						
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
9.	NYPD should consider training more officers in CIT.						
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
10.	NYPD should begin training 911 call takers and dispatchers in at least some aspects of CIT.						
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
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	
12.	In every CIT training, NYPD should assess the retention of officers' skills.						
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
13.	NYPD should provide a manual or reference guide to officers who undergo CIT training.						
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
AN INVESTIGATION OF NYPD'S COMPLIANCE WITH RULES GOVERNING INVESTIGATIONS OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY (AUGUST 2016)							
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><span style="color: green;">■</span> Implemented (I.)</p> <p><span style="color: gray;">■</span> Under Consideration (U.C.)</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><span style="color: blue;">■</span> Partially Implemented (P.I.)</p> <p><span style="color: red;">■</span> Rejected (R.)</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.)</p> <p><span style="color: black;">■</span> No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.)</p> </div> </div>							
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

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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
AN ANALYSIS OF QUALITY-OF-LIFE SUMMONSES, QUALITY-OF-LIFE MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, AND FELONY CRIME IN NEW YORK CITY, 2010-2015 (JUNE 2016)							
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><span style="color: green;">■</span> Implemented (I.)</p> <p><span style="color: gray;">■</span> Under Consideration (U.C.)</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><span style="color: blue;">■</span> Partially Implemented (P.I.)</p> <p><span style="color: red;">■</span> Rejected (R.)</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.)</p> <p><span style="color: black;">■</span> No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.)</p> </div> </div>							
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



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
3.	NYPD should expand consideration regarding quality-of-life enforcement beyond short-term real-time conditions.							
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4.	NYPD should release incident-level and geographically-coded data on summonses and misdemeanor arrests.							
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
5.	NYPD should release historical incident-level and geographic data.							
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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
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

**POLICE USE OF FORCE IN THE NEW YORK CITY: FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON NYPD’S POLICIES AND PRACTICES (OCTOBER 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.	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
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
3.	NYPD should create a separate, uniform use-of-force reporting form.							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
<b>BODY-WORN CAMERAS IN NYC: ASSESSMENT OF NYPD'S PILOT PROGRAM AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO PROMOTE ACCOUNTABILITY (JULY 2015)</b>								
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><span style="color: green;">■</span> <b>Implemented (I.)</b></p> <p><span style="color: gray;">■</span> <b>Under Consideration (U.C.)</b></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><span style="color: blue;">■</span> <b>Partially Implemented (P.I.)</b></p> <p><span style="color: red;">■</span> <b>Rejected (R.)</b></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><span style="color: yellow;">■</span> <b>Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.)</b></p> <p><span style="color: black;">■</span> <b>No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.)</b></p> </div> </div>								
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

1.2	NYPD should redefine the safety exception for recording.							
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.3	NYPD should consider stricter limitations on recording vulnerable populations.							
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.4	NYPD should expand BWC training for officers using the BWCs.							
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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
2.2	NYPD should redefine the safety exception for notifications.							
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.1	NYPD should require supervisors to review footage related to documented incidents.							
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.2	NYPD should address discipline when the BWC program is more established and formalized.							
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.3	NYPD should computerize the random selection of officers for review.							
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.4	NYPD should establish a system for high-level and periodic review.							
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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
4.2	NYPD should integrate BWC footage review into NYPD’s field training program.							
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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
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
5.2	NYPD should institute mandatory reporting procedures.							
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
5.3	NYPD should integrate BWC recordings into NYPD’s existing force monitoring programs.							
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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
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
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
7.2	NYPD should ensure fairness between citizens’ and officers’ right to view BWC footage.							
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024

8.1	NYPD should establish a minimum retention period of at least 18 months.							
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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
9.	NYPD should incorporate government and public input in continuing to develop the BWC program.							
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024

**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
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
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
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
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

**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

2.	NYPD Should Provide Transparency with Respect to the Police Commissioner’s Disciplinary Decisions.							
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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
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