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October 22, 2025

VIA ECF

Honorable Analisa Torres
United States District Judge
United States District Court
Southern District of New York
500 Pearl Street
New York, NY 10007-1312

Re: *Floyd, et al. v. City of New York*, 08-CV-1034 (AT),
Ligon, et al. v. City of New York, et al., 12-CV-2274 (AT),
Davis, et al. v. City of New York, et al., 10-CV-0699 (AT),
Compliance Snapshot of NYPD's Stop, Frisk, and Search Practices

Dear Judge Torres:

I am pleased to submit the Monitor's Twenty-Seventh Report: Compliance Snapshot of NYPD's Stop, Frisk, and Search Practices. This "visual snapshot" provides an update to the Monitor's Twenty-Fourth Report regarding the NYPD's level of compliance with the Federal Court's requirements in *Floyd v. City of New York*, *Ligon v. City of New York*, and *Davis v. City of New York*. The reporting period for this report is the fourth quarter of 2024. The Monitor expects to produce these snapshot reports on a quarterly basis.

The snapshot includes graphs that portray (1) the lawfulness of stops, frisks, and searches, based on the Monitor team's most recent audits; (2) an assessment of whether NYPD supervisors and the NYPD's audit section are identifying and correcting improper stops; (3) underreporting of *Terry* stops; and (4) stops and trespass arrests by NYPD Housing Bureau officers.

For the fourth quarter of 2024, compliance rates were 89% for stops, 71% for frisks, and 73% for searches. Compliance rates for encounters based on an officer's self-initiated observations continued to be lower than compliance rates for stops based on a radio run initiated by a 911 or 311 call, or stops based on in-person information from a witness or complainant. For the fourth quarter of 2024, self-initiated stops were lawful 81% of the time, and frisks and searches during self-initiated stops were lawful 58% and 60% of the time, respectively.

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This snapshot again compares the Monitor's audits with the audits prepared by the Quality Assurance Section, audits by the NYPD commands themselves, and reviews by the first-line supervisors for the fourth quarter of 2024. Although audits by the Quality Assurance Section generally align with the Monitor's audits, reviews by NYPD supervisors did not, with supervisors approving nearly *all* stops, frisks, and searches, including unlawful ones, suggesting continued inadequate supervision at the command level. Also, for the fourth quarter of 2024, only 80% of commands had a compliance rate for stops greater than 85%, only 39% of commands had a compliance rate for frisks greater than 85%, and only 31% of commands had a compliance rate for searches greater than 85%.

In the fourth quarter of 2024, officers failed to complete stop reports in 27.5% of stops identified in the Monitor's audits of underreporting based on our review of body-worn-camera videos. This assessment does not include instances where body-worn cameras were not activated, because it is not possible to accurately estimate how many stops occurred when officers failed to activate their cameras.

In the category of stops by NYPD Housing Bureau officers, the compliance rates for stops, frisks, and searches were slightly higher than the citywide NYPD compliance rates. Compliance rates for Housing Bureau officers in the fourth quarter of 2024 were 90% for reported stops, 81% for frisks, and 79% for searches. Compliance rates during trespass arrests for this period were 97% where the officer had an objective credible reason for the approach and 100% where the officer had probable cause for the arrest.

As the Monitor has repeatedly emphasized, the Department must do more to hold its supervisors and officers accountable and provide City residents with improved public safety in a constitutional manner.

Respectfully submitted,



Mylan L. Denerstein
Independent Monitor

Attachment: Twenty-Seventh Report of the Independent Monitor

Twenty-Seventh Report of the Independent Monitor

Compliance Snapshot of NYPD's Stop, Frisk, and Search Practices

Mylan Denerstein

October 22, 2025

Floyd, et al. v. City of New York, et al.

Ligon, et al. v. City of New York, et al.

Davis, et al. v. City of New York, et al.

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Introduction

- This “visual snapshot” provides an update to the Monitor’s Twenty-Fourth Report regarding the NYPD’s level of compliance with the federal court’s requirements in *Floyd v. City of New York*, *Ligon v. City of New York*, and *Davis v. City of New York*.
- The reporting period for this Report is the fourth quarter of 2024.
- In several slides, the data from the fourth quarter of 2024 is compared to the fourth quarter of 2023.

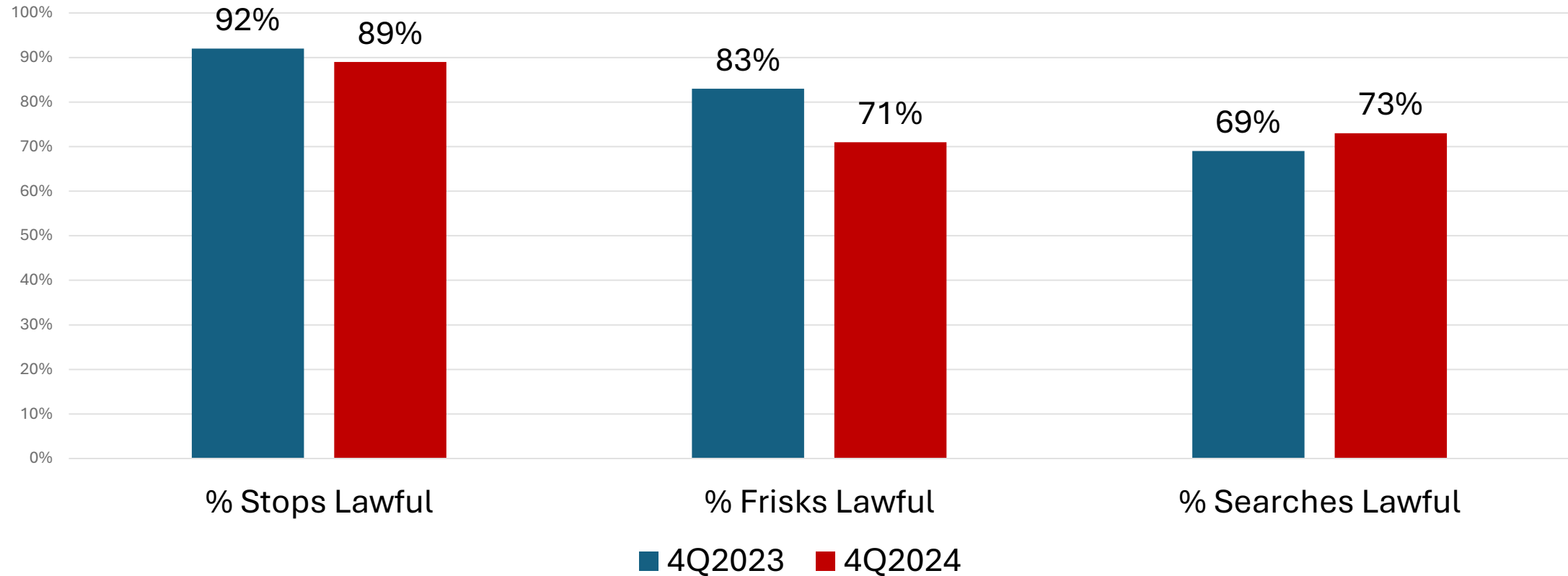
Key Takeaways

- The snapshot reveals that most NYPD commands do not have compliance rates for lawful stops, frisks, and searches above 85% and that there has been little improvement in overall compliance compared to the fourth quarter of 2023.
- Notably, compliance was weak for self-initiated stops (i.e., those based on an officer's own observation), frisks, and searches.
- Underreporting remains a problem, and reviewing supervisors rarely identified any stop, frisk, or search as unlawful.

1. Lawfulness of Stops, Frisks, and Searches

- The Monitor's audits determined that in the fourth quarter of 2024:
 - 89% of reported *Terry* stops were lawful, 71% of frisks during *Terry* stops were lawful, and 73% of searches were lawful.
 - Although 96% of stops initiated by a 911 or 311 call were lawful, only 81% of self-initiated stops were lawful. Similarly, although 94% of frisks during a stop initiated by a 911 or 311 call were lawful, only 62% of frisks during self-initiated stops were lawful. Last, 81% of the searches during stops initiated by a 911 or 311 call were lawful, but only 60% of the searches during self-initiated stops were lawful.
- The NYPD's audits determined that 61% of NYPD's 98 commands had a compliance rate below 85% for frisks, and 69% of commands had a compliance rate below 85% for searches.

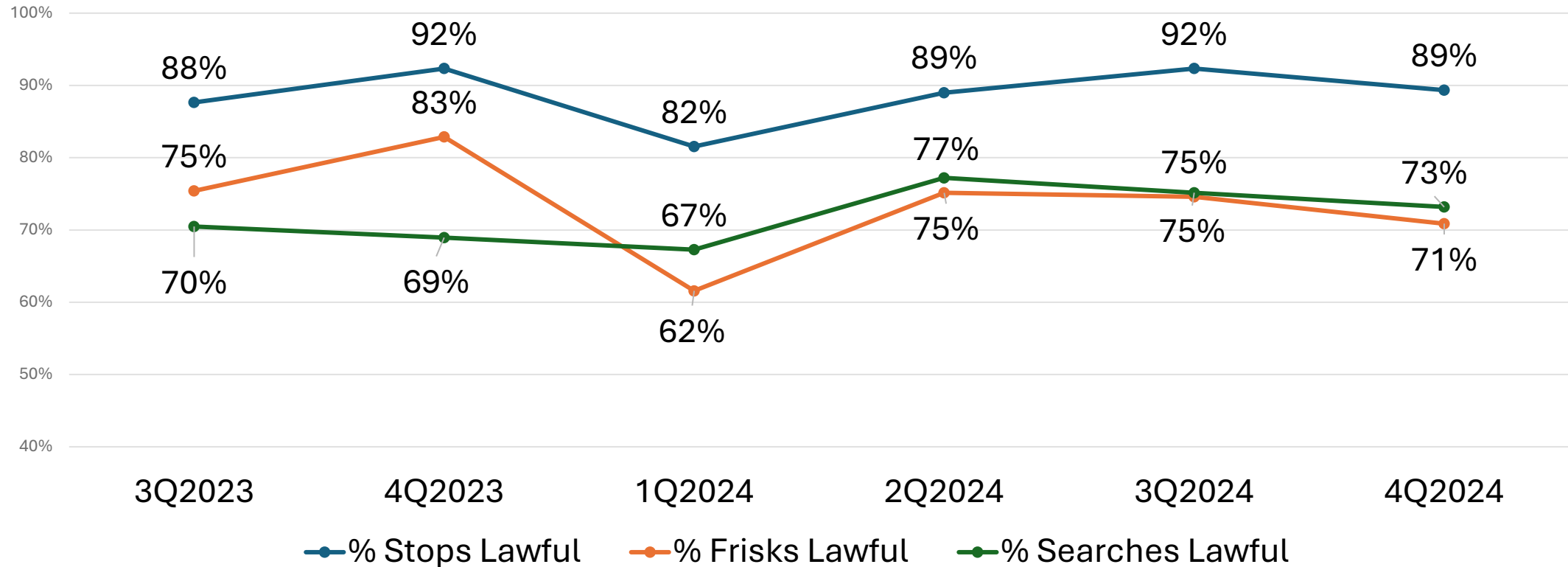
Compliance Rate with the Fourth Amendment



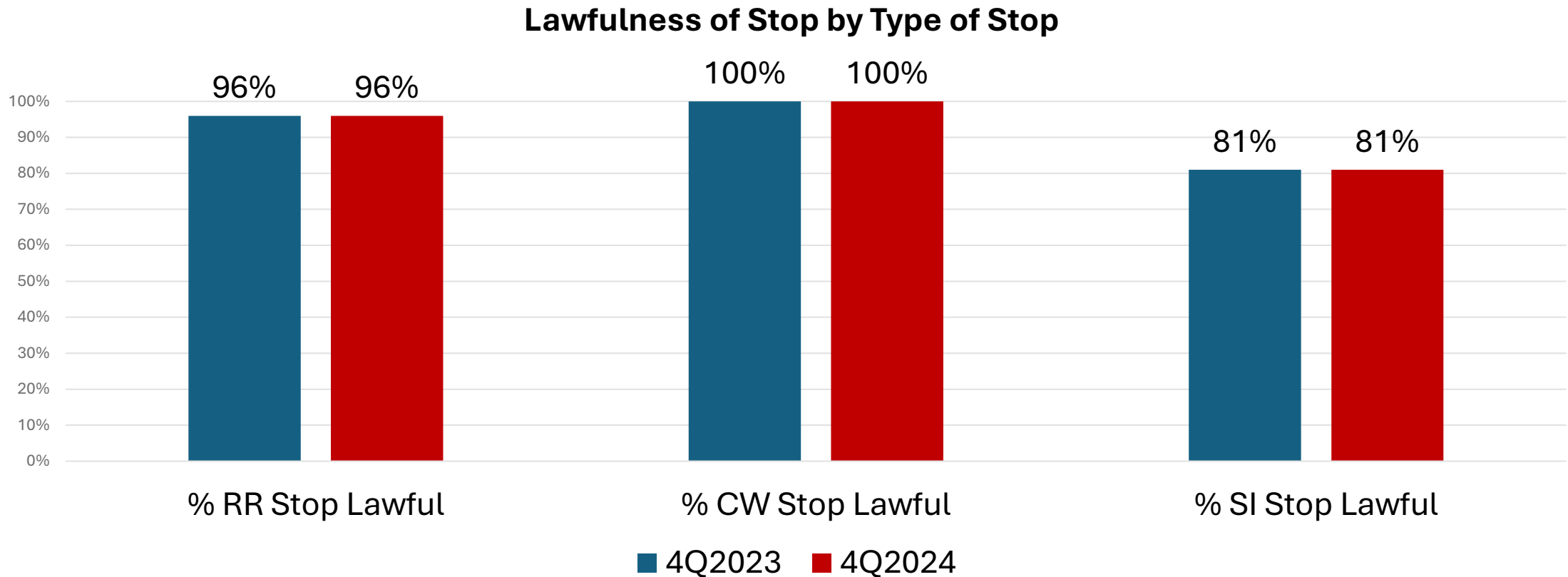
This chart shows the Monitor team’s assessment of NYPD’s compliance with the Fourth Amendment during reported stops, frisks, and searches. It compares data from the fourth quarter of 2024 to the fourth quarter of 2023. The assessment revealed little, if any, improvement year-over-year. In the fourth quarter of 2024, 89% of stops, 71% of frisks, and 73% of searches were assessed as lawful. Compared to the fourth quarter of 2023, compliance decreased on the lawfulness of the stops and frisks and increased for searches.

Data Source: Monitor Audits of Stop Reports, N=100 per month. Total Stop Reports prepared = 4Q2023: 1,694, 4Q2024: 2,686

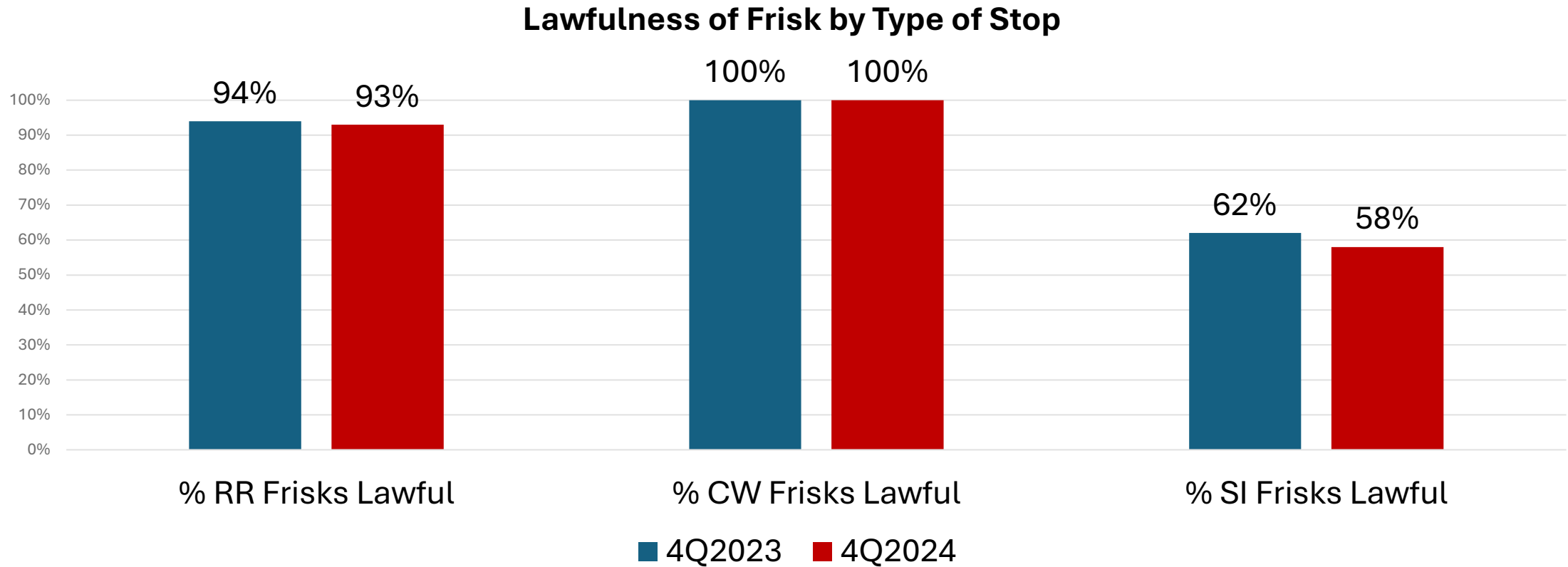
Overall Compliance Rate with the Fourth Amendment



This chart shows the Monitor's assessment of the lawfulness of NYPD reported stops, frisks, and searches by quarter from the 3Q2023 to the 4Q2024. In the fourth quarter of 2024, 89% of stops, 71% of frisks, and 73% of searches were assessed as lawful.

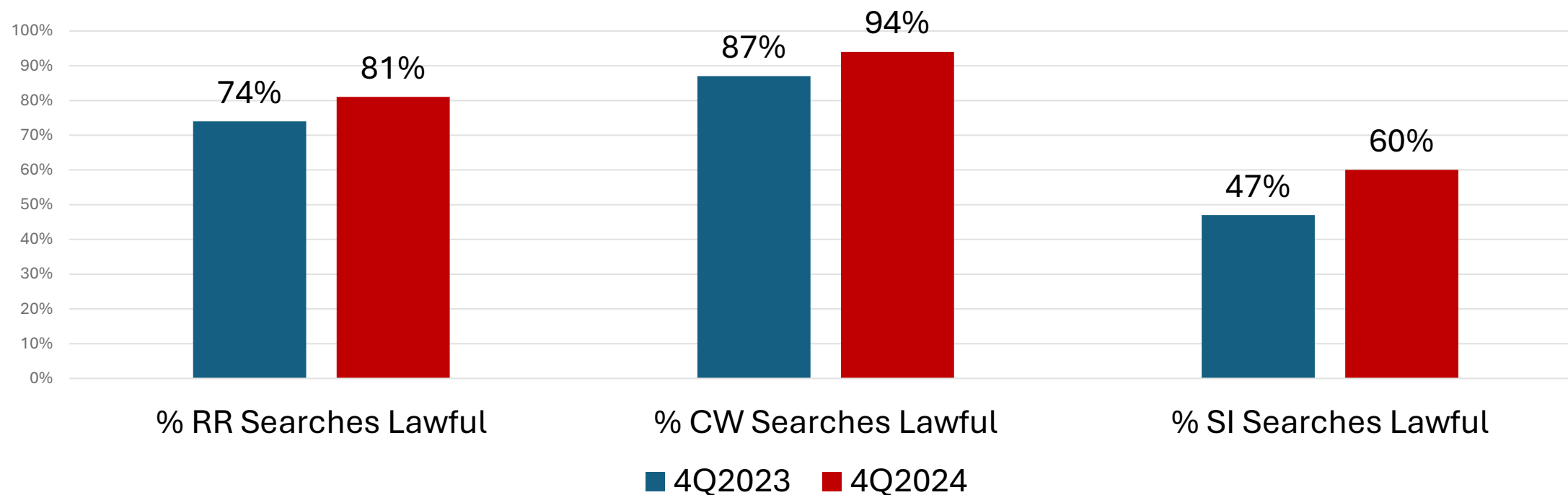


This chart shows the Monitor team’s assessment of the lawfulness of NYPD reported stops based on whether the stop was initiated by a radio run from a 911 or 311 call (RR) (N=189 in 4Q2023 and N=127 in 4Q2024), by in-person information from a complainant or witness (CW) (N=31 in 4Q2023 and N=30 for 4Q2024), or was self-initiated (SI) by the officer (N=80 in 4Q2023 and N=143 in 4Q2024). In the fourth quarter of 2024, 96% of radio run stops were lawful, 100% of stops based on complainant information were lawful, and 81% of self-initiated stops were lawful, showing no change from the fourth quarter of 2023.



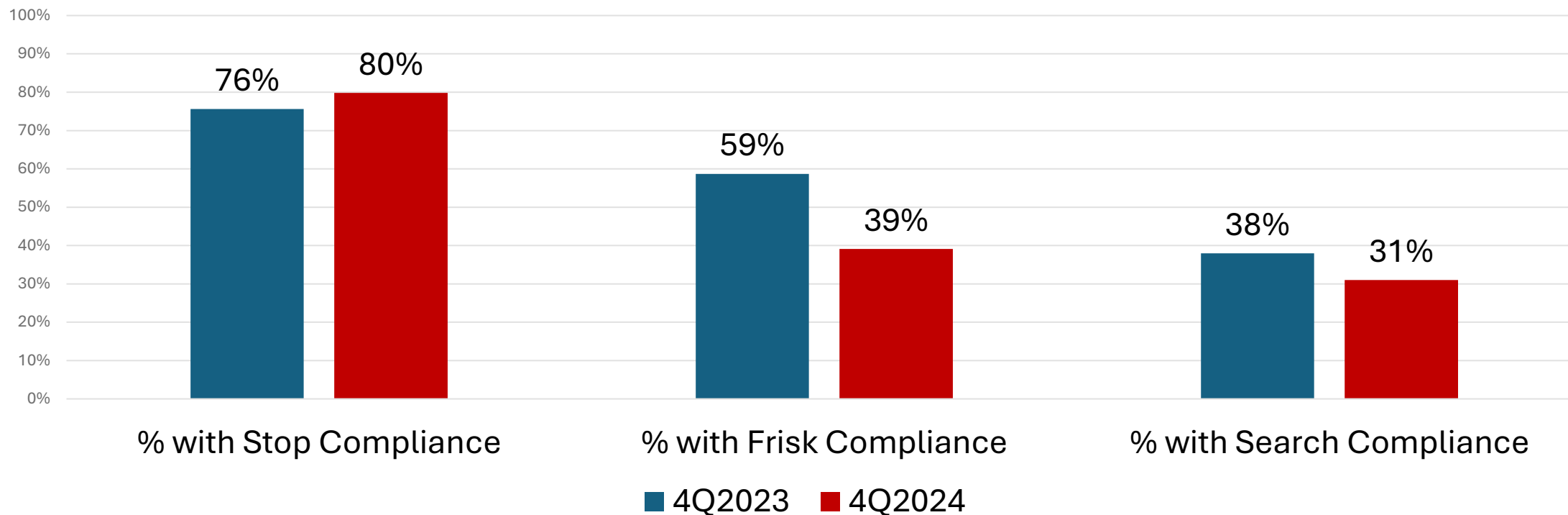
This chart shows the Monitor team’s assessment of the lawfulness of NYPD frisks based on how the stop was initiated, comparing the fourth quarter of 2024 to the fourth quarter of 2023. In the fourth quarter of 2024, the Monitor team found that frisks during stops based on radio runs (RR) (N=107 in 4Q2023 and N=57 in 4Q2024) or information from complainants or witnesses (CW) (N=9 in 4Q2023 and 7 in 4Q2024) were lawful much more frequently than frisks based on self-initiated stops (SI) (N=47 in 4Q2023 and N=72 in 4Q2024).

Lawfulness of Search by Type of Stop



This chart shows the Monitor team's assessment of the lawfulness of NYPD searches based on how the stop was initiated, comparing the fourth quarter of 2024 to the fourth quarter of 2023. In the fourth quarter of 2024, 81% of radio run (RR) searches (N=73 in 4Q2023 and N=61 in 4Q2024) were lawful, 94% of searches based on complainant information (CW) (N=15 in 4Q2023 and N=17 in 4Q2024) were lawful, but only 60% of searches based on officers' self-initiated observations (SI) (N=47 in 4Q2023 and N=72 in 4Q2024) were lawful.

Percentage of NYPD Commands with Greater than 85% Compliance Rates



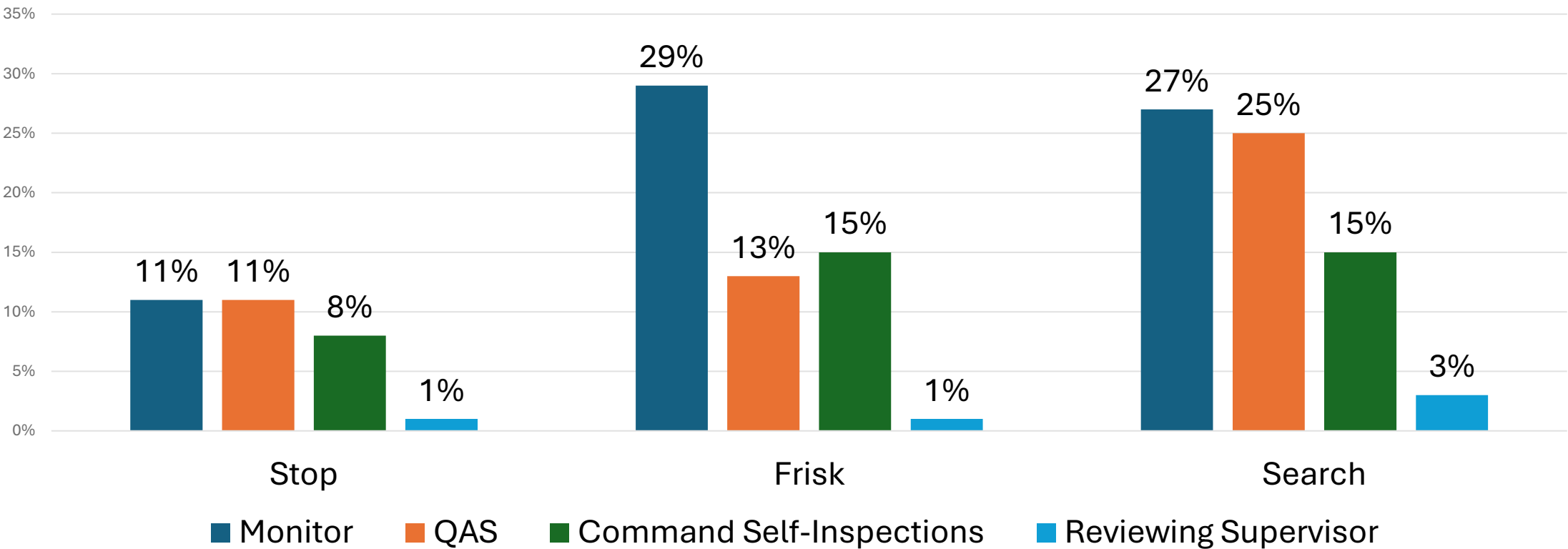
The NYPD Quality Assurance Section reviews commands' compliance with the Fourth Amendment, including Housing Bureau's Police Service Areas and Transit Bureau's Transit Districts. This chart shows the percentage of commands in which the NYPD Quality Assurance Section has determined that at least 85% of the command's reported stops, frisks, or searches were lawful, comparing the fourth quarter of 2024 to the fourth quarter of 2023. For the fourth quarter of 2024, only 80% of commands had a compliance rate for stops greater than 85%; only 39% of commands had a compliance rate for frisks greater than 85%; and only 31% of commands had a compliance rate for searches greater than 85%. These figures show a decrease in the proportion of commands with an above-85% compliance rate for frisks and searches.

2. NYPD Supervision

- NYPD supervisors repeatedly failed to identify unlawful stops, frisks, and searches.
- In the fourth quarter of 2024, the Monitor found that 11% of the stops, 29% of the frisks, and 27% of the searches reviewed were unlawful. By contrast, the reviewing supervisors found that only 1% of the stops, 1% of the frisks, and 3% of the searches were unlawful.

Data Source: Monitor Audits of Stop Reports, N=100 per month

Comparison of Varying Assessments Regarding Unlawful Stop, Frisk, and Search Rates (4Q2024)



This chart compares the Monitor’s audits with the NYPD Quality Assurance Section (QAS) audits, audits by the NYPD commands themselves, and reviews by the first-line supervisors of the same stops in the fourth quarter of 2024. Audits by QAS have significantly improved and closely align with the Monitor’s findings. Reviewing supervisors, however, approved close to 100% of all stops, frisks, and searches and barely identified any as unlawful. This is a critical gap.

3. Underreporting

- In the Monitor's audits for underreporting in the fourth quarter of 2024 the Monitor identified 40 stops, whereas only 29 stops reports were completed. Therefore, for 28% of stops identified in the Monitor's audit, NYPD officers did not complete a stop report when they should have.
- The Monitor's audits showed a slight improvement in stop reporting from the fourth quarter of 2023, when 37% of stops identified in the Monitor's audits were unreported.

Percentage of Stops Not Reported 4Q2023 v. 4Q2024

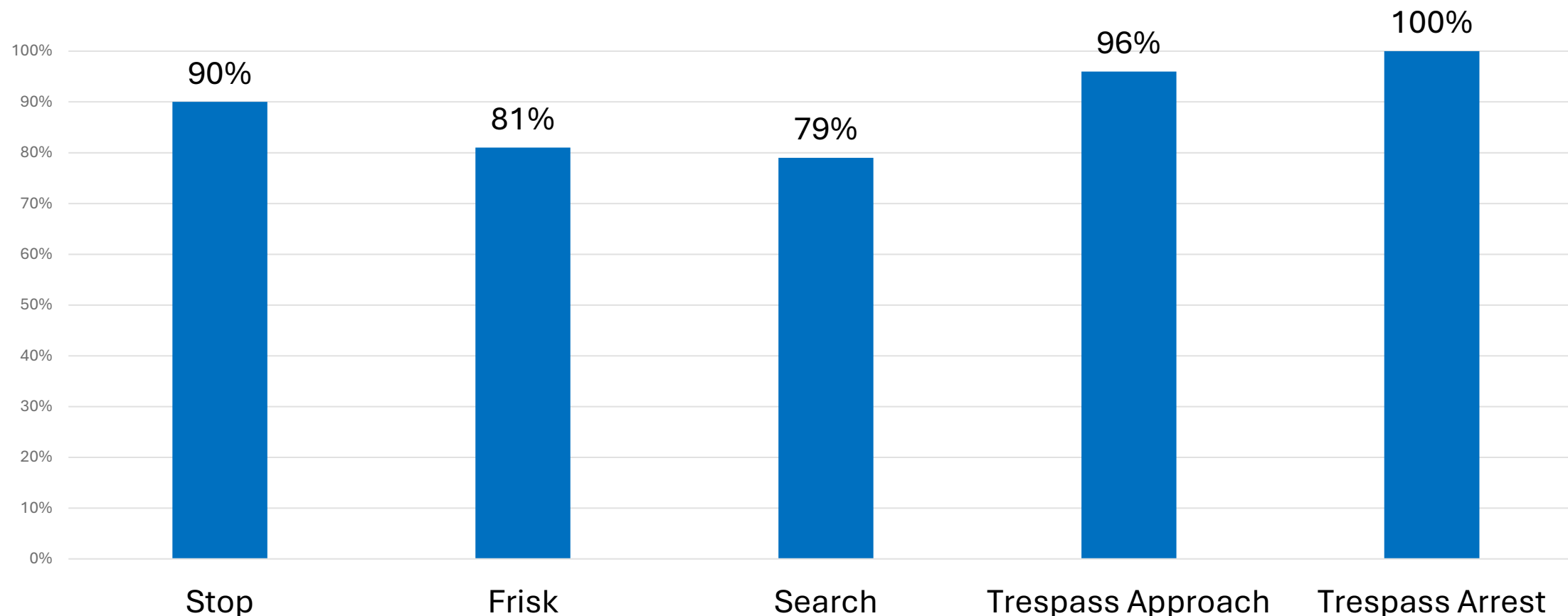


This chart shows the results of the Monitor team’s audits of body-worn camera (BWC) videos to identify stops that were not documented, comparing the fourth quarter of 2024 to the fourth quarter of 2023. In the fourth quarter of 2024, officers failed to complete stop reports in 28% of stops identified in the audit. This assessment does not account for instances during which BWCs were not activated, as it is not possible to estimate how many stops occurred when officers did not activate their BWCs.

4. Stops and Arrests by NYPD Housing Bureau Officers

- Compliance rates during Housing Bureau Officer encounters for the fourth quarter of 2024:
 - 90% of reported stops were compliant
 - 81% of frisks were compliant
 - 79% of searches were compliant
- Compliance rates during trespass arrests for the fourth quarter of 2024:
 - 96% of approaches had an objective credible reason for the approach
 - 100% of arrests had probable cause for the arrest

Lawfulness of New York City Housing Authority Encounters – 4Q2024



This slide shows the results of the Monitor’s audits of reported stops and trespass arrests by the NYPD’s Housing Bureau officers in the fourth quarter of 2024. In that quarter, 90% of stops, 81% of frisks, and 79% of searches were assessed as lawful. In that same period, compliance rates were high for trespass arrests in terms of officers having both an objective credible reason to approach (96% of encounters) and probable cause for the arrest (100% of encounters).

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