

GIBSON DUNN

Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP

200 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10166-0193
Tel 212.351.4000
www.gibsondunn.com

Mylan L. Denerstein
Direct: +1 212.351.3850
Fax: +1 212.351.6350
MDenerstein@gibsondunn.com

February 26, 2026

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-Ninth Report: Compliance Snapshot of NYPD's Stop, Frisk, and Search Practices. This "visual snapshot" provides a quarterly update to the Monitor's Twenty-Eighth 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 second quarter of 2025.

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 improper stops; (3) underreporting of *Terry* stops; (4) body-worn camera (BWC) video recording of stop encounters; and (5) stops and arrests by NYPD Housing Bureau officers.

For the second quarter of 2025, compliance rates were 91% for stops, 79% for frisks, and 77% 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 second quarter of 2025, self-initiated stops were lawful 85% of the time, and frisks and searches during self-initiated stops were lawful 71% and 60% of the time, respectively.

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This snapshot again compares the Monitor's audits with the audits prepared by the NYPD Quality Assurance Section (QAS), audits by the NYPD commands themselves, and reviews by the first-line supervisors for the second quarter of 2025. Although audits by QAS generally align with the Monitor's audits, reviews by NYPD first-line supervisors did not, with supervisors approving nearly *all* stops, frisks, and searches, including unlawful ones, suggesting continued inadequate supervision at the command level.

In the second quarter of 2025, officers failed to complete stop reports in 27% of stops identified in the Monitor's audit. This assessment does not include instances where BWCs were not activated, because it is not possible to accurately estimate how many stops occurred when officers failed to activate their cameras. For stops that were reported, the Monitor's Compliance Snapshot also includes an assessment of whether the stops in the Monitor's audits were recorded completely on the officer's BWC. In the second quarter of 2025, for 96% of stops identified in the Monitor's audit, the encounter was recorded in its entirety, as compared to 92% for encounters in the second quarter of 2024.

Respectfully submitted,



Mylan L. Denerstein
Independent Monitor

Attachment: Twenty-Ninth Report of the Independent Monitor

Twenty-Ninth Report of the Independent Monitor

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

Mylan Denerstein

February 26, 2026

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-Eighth 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 second quarter, April-June, of 2025.
- In several slides, the data from the second quarter of 2025 is compared to the second quarter of 2024.

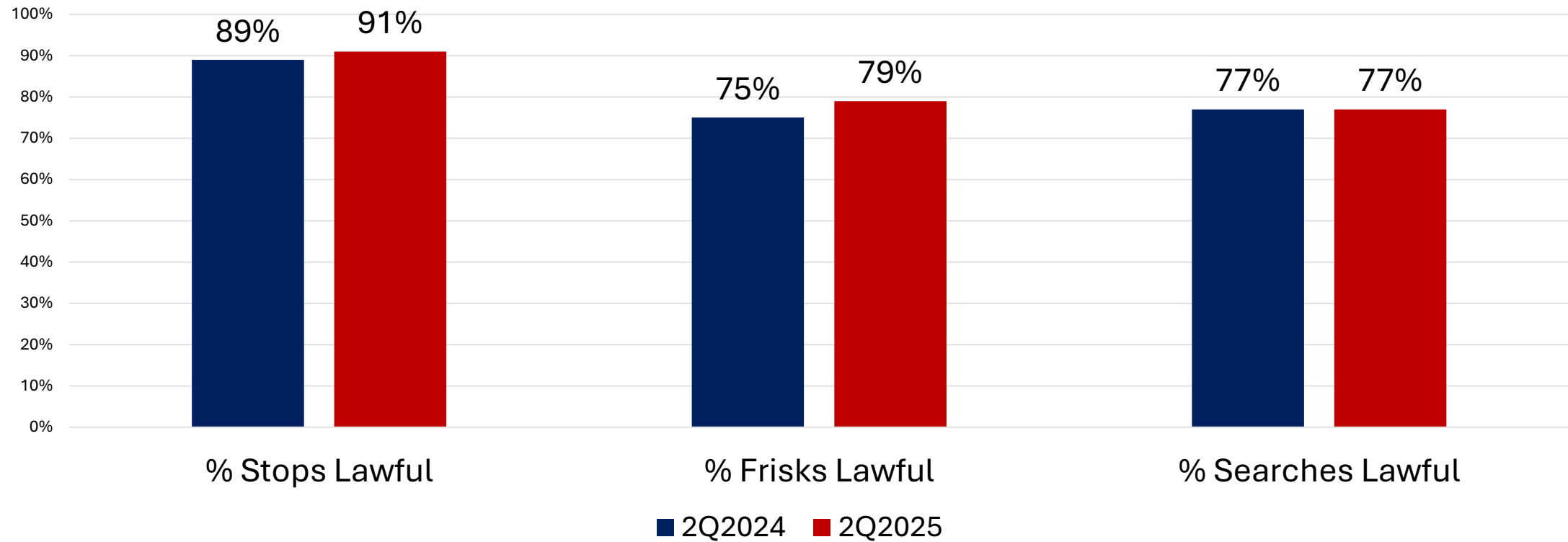
Key Takeaways

- The NYPD's compliance in the second quarter of 2025 has not changed substantially from previous quarters.
 - Frisks and searches during stops continue to have unacceptably low compliance rates.
 - Self-initiated stops, frisks, and searches continue to have unacceptably low compliance rates.
 - Effective supervision of stops remains poor, with reviewing supervisors still failing to identify unlawful stops, frisks, and searches.
 - Underreporting, as determined by the Monitor's audits for April-June 2025, while improved, continues to occur at an unacceptable rate.
- Officers appear to be recording stop encounters in their entirety, an improvement from prior quarters.

1. Lawfulness of Stops, Frisks, and Searches

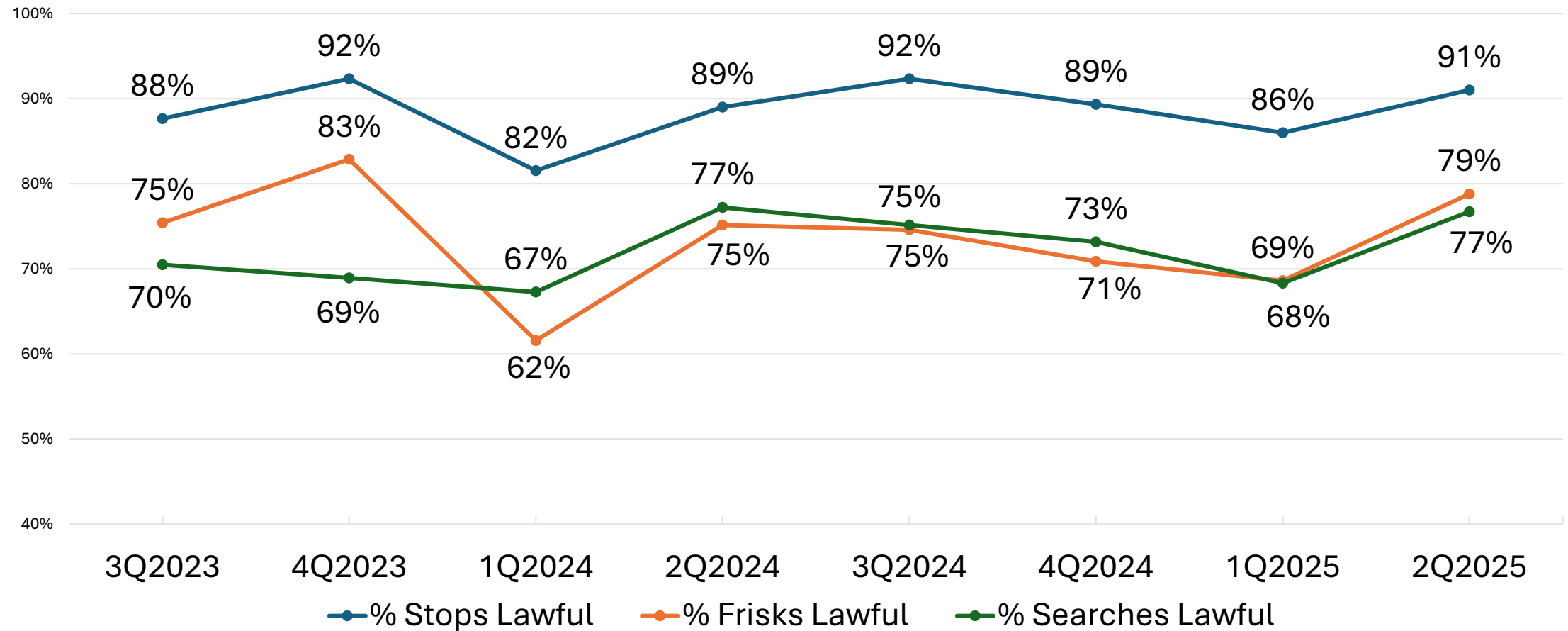
- The Monitor's audits found that in the second quarter of 2025:
 - 91% of reported *Terry* stops were lawful, 79% of frisks during *Terry* stops were lawful, and 77% of searches were lawful.
 - Self-initiated stops, where a stop is based on the officer's observation rather than a 911 or 311 call, were lawful 85% of the time. Frisks during self-initiated stops were lawful 71% of the time, and searches were lawful 60% of the time.
- The NYPD's Quality Assurance Section (QAS) audits found that in the second quarter of 2025, 87% of NYPD commands had a compliance rate greater than 85% for stops, 56% of commands had a compliance rate greater than 85% for frisks, and 44% of commands had a compliance rate greater than 85% for searches. One-hundred percent compliance is the goal, but each command should be achieving compliance levels of at least 85% as a minimum.

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 second quarter of 2025 to the second quarter of 2024. In the second quarter of 2025, 91% of stops, 79% of frisks, and 77% of searches were assessed as lawful. These figures suggest that compliance for stops and frisks may have increased slightly compared to the second quarter of 2024. However, these figures might not reflect a permanent improvement in NYPD compliance.

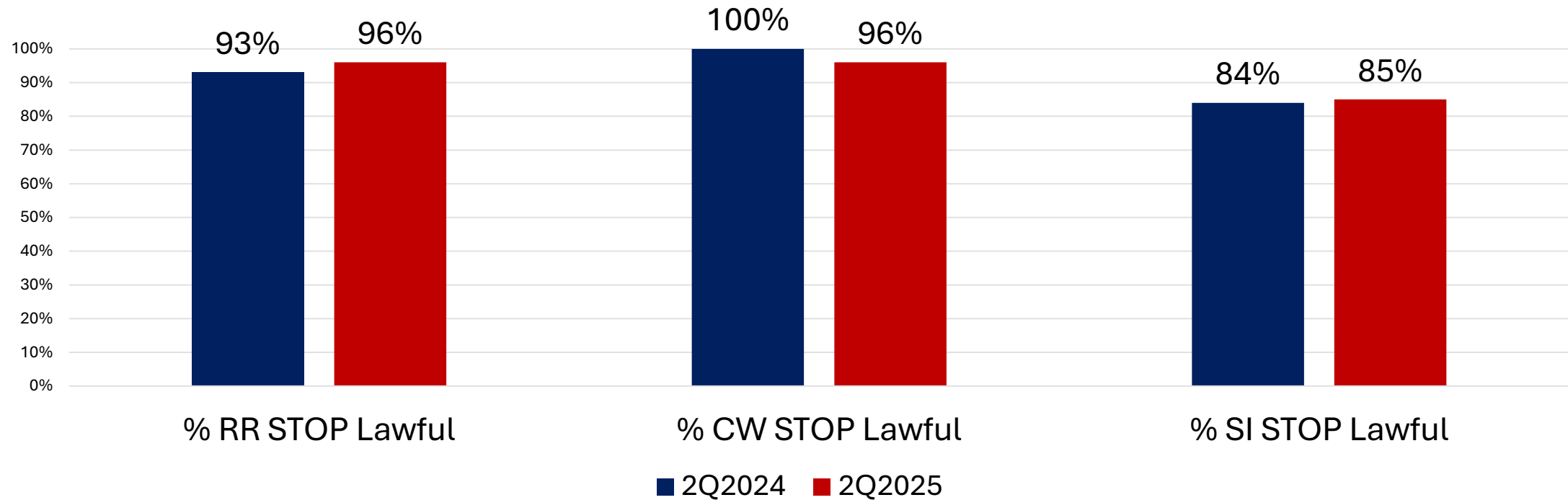
Overall Compliance Rate with the Fourth Amendment



This chart shows the Monitor's assessment of the lawfulness of NYPD reported stops, frisks, and searches by quarter from 3Q2023 to 2Q2025. In the second quarter of 2025, 91% of stops, 79% of frisks, and 77% of searches were assessed as lawful.

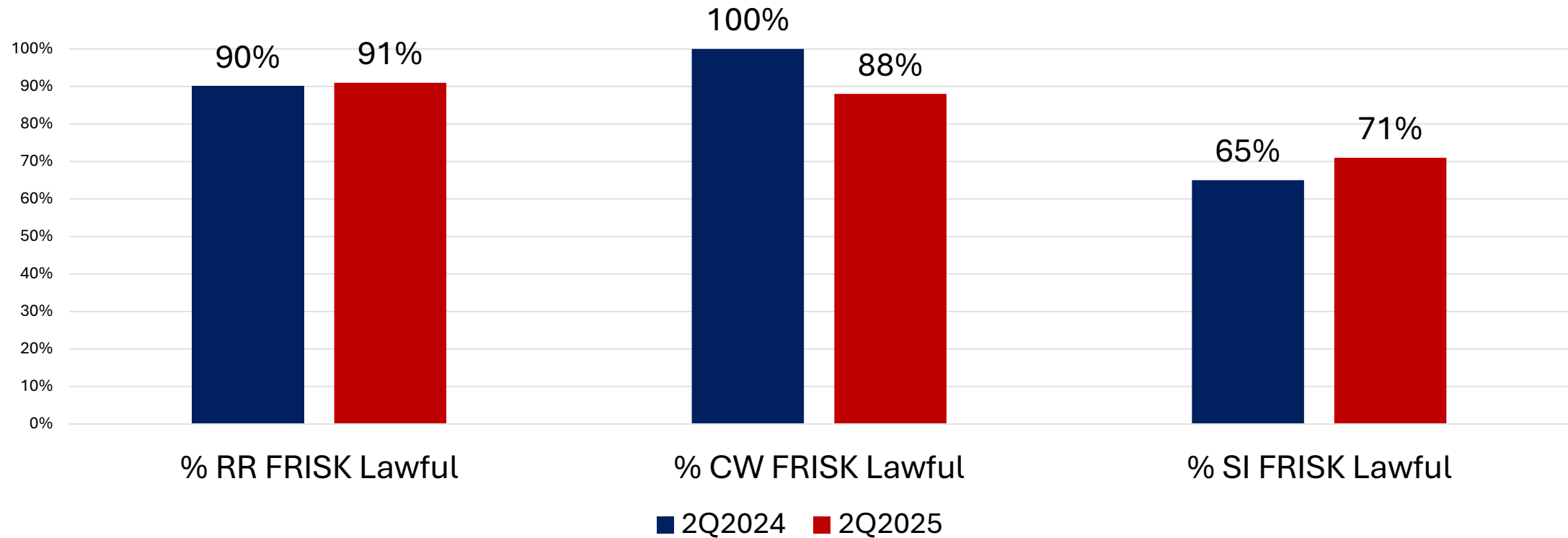
Data Source: Monitor Audits of Stop Reports, N=100 per month

Lawfulness of Stop by Type of Stop



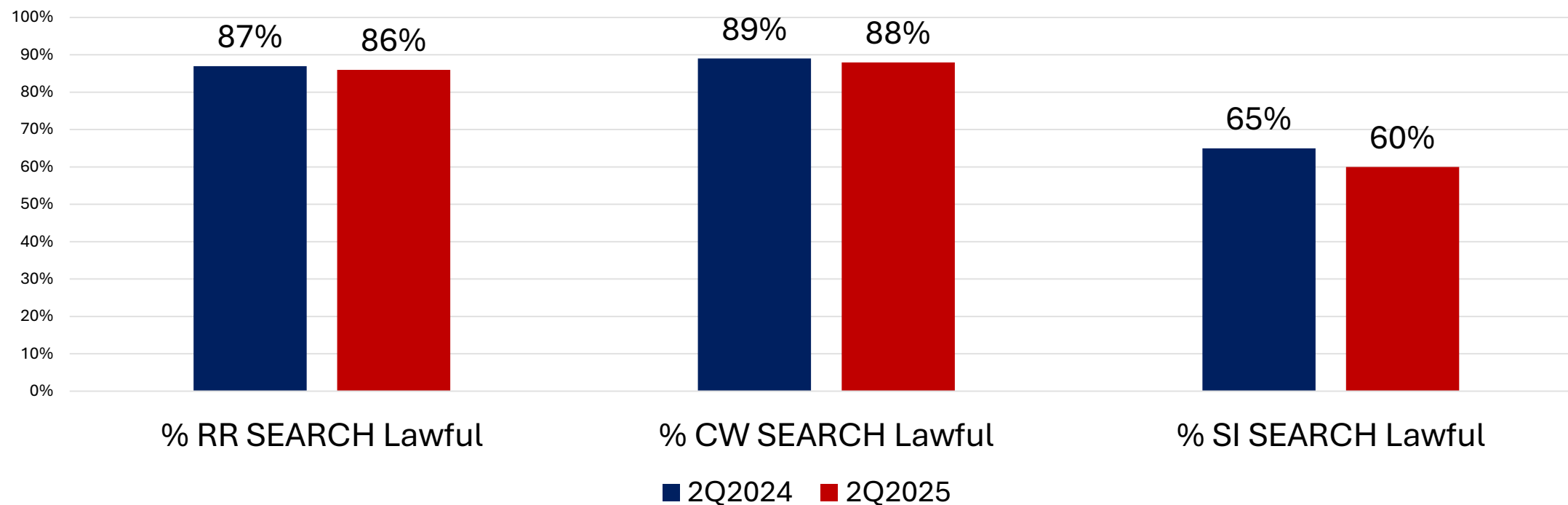
This chart shows the Monitor team’s assessment of the lawfulness of NYPD reported stops based on whether the stop was initiated by a radio run from a 911 or 311 call (RR) (N=120 in 2Q2024 and N=155 in 2Q2025), by in-person information from a complainant or witness (CW) (N=34 in 2Q2024 and N=22 in 2Q2025), or was self-initiated (SI) by the officer (N=146 in 2Q2024 and N=123 in 2Q2025). In the second quarter of 2025, 96% of radio run stops were lawful, 96% of stops based on complainant information were lawful, and 85% of self-initiated stops were lawful.

Lawfulness of Frisk by Type of Stop



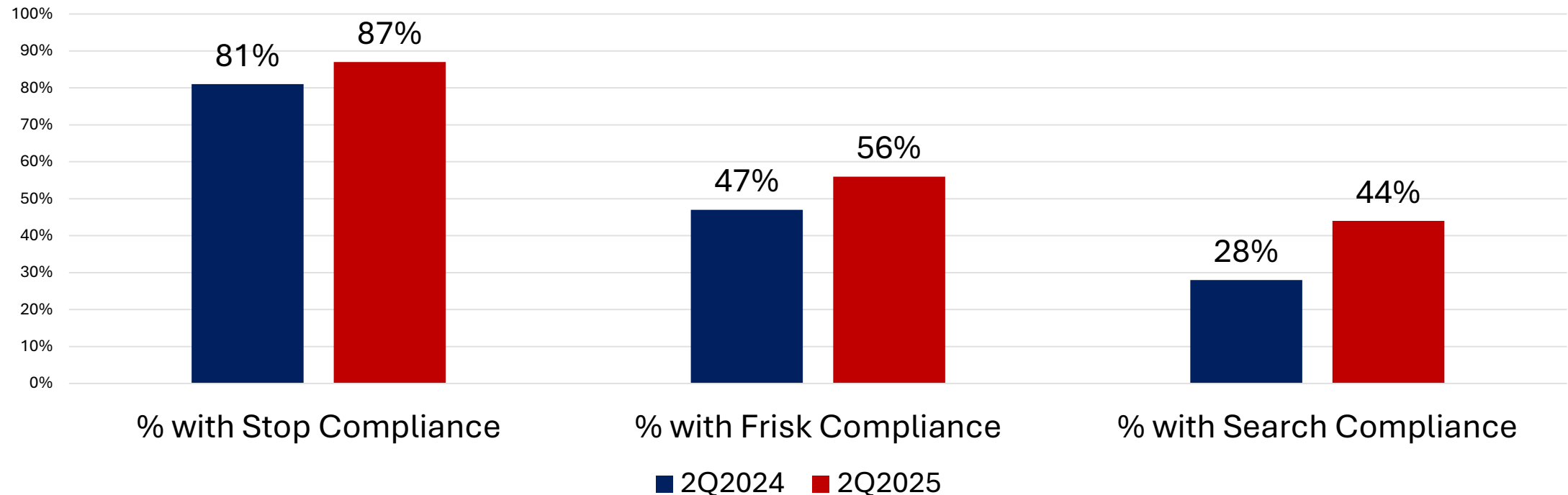
This chart shows the Monitor team’s assessment of the lawfulness of NYPD frisks based on how the stop was initiated, comparing the second quarter of 2025 to the second quarter of 2024. In the second quarter of 2025, the Monitor team found that frisks during stops based on radio runs (RR) (N=58 in 2Q2024 and N=53 in 2Q2025) were deemed lawful at a higher percentage than frisks during complainant/witness stops (CW) (N=14 in 2Q2024 and N=8 in 2Q2025), or frisks during self-initiated stops (SI) (N=113 in 2Q2024 and N=91 in 2Q2025).

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 second quarter of 2025 to the second quarter of 2024. In the second quarter of 2025, 86% of searches based on radio runs (RR) (N=68 in 2Q2024 and N=78 in 2Q2025) were lawful and 88% of searches based on complainant information (CW) (N=18 in 2Q2024 and N=16 in 2Q2025) were lawful, but only 60% of searches based on officers' self-initiated observations (SI) (N=72 in 2Q2024 and N=52 in 2Q2025) were lawful.

Percentage of NYPD Commands with Greater than 85% Compliance Rates

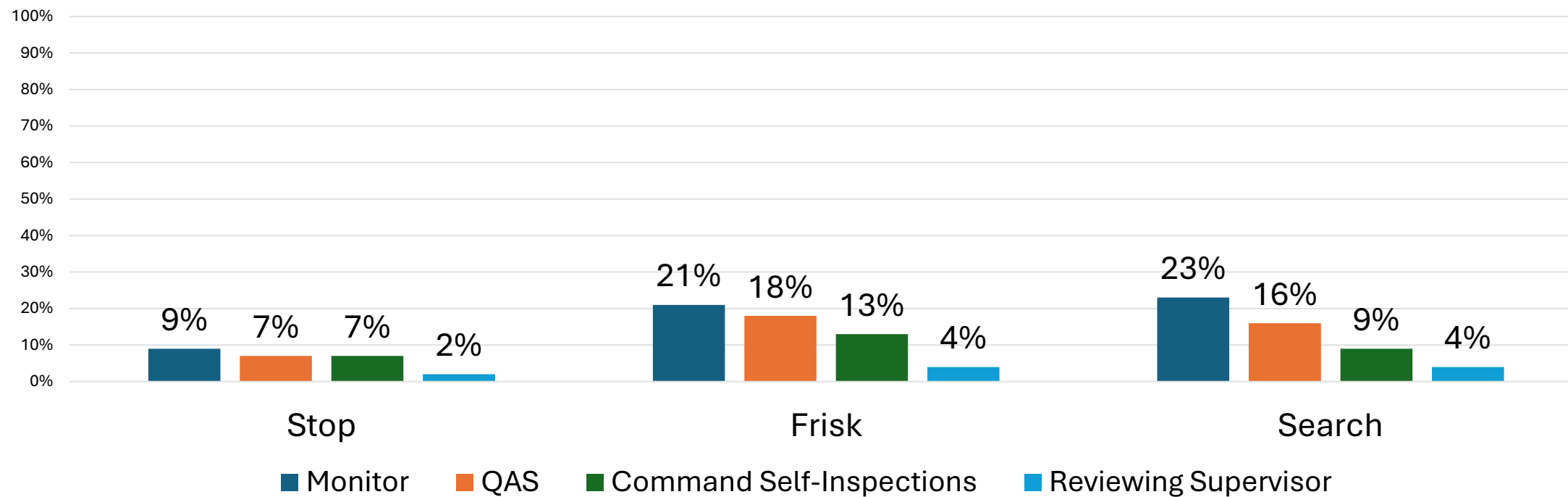


The NYPD QAS reviews commands' compliance with the Fourth Amendment, including Housing Bureau's Police Service Areas and Transit Bureau's Transit Districts. This chart shows the percent of commands in which the NYPD QAS has determined that at least 85% of the command's reported stops, frisks, or searches were lawful, comparing the second quarter of 2025 to the second quarter of 2024. For the second quarter of 2025, 87% of commands had a compliance rate for stops greater than 85%; 56% of commands had a compliance rate for frisks greater than 85%; and 44% of commands had a compliance rate for searches greater than 85%. Compared to the second quarter of 2024, there has been improvement in the percentage of commands with compliance rates greater than 85%.

2. NYPD Supervision

- NYPD supervisors repeatedly failed to identify unlawful stops, frisks, and searches.
- In the second quarter of 2025, the Monitor found that 9% of the stops, 21% of the frisks, and 23% of the searches reviewed were unlawful. By contrast, the reviewing supervisors found that only 2% of stops, 4% of frisks, and 4% of searches were unlawful.

Comparison of Varying Assessments Regarding Unlawful Stop, Frisk, and Search Rates (2Q2025)

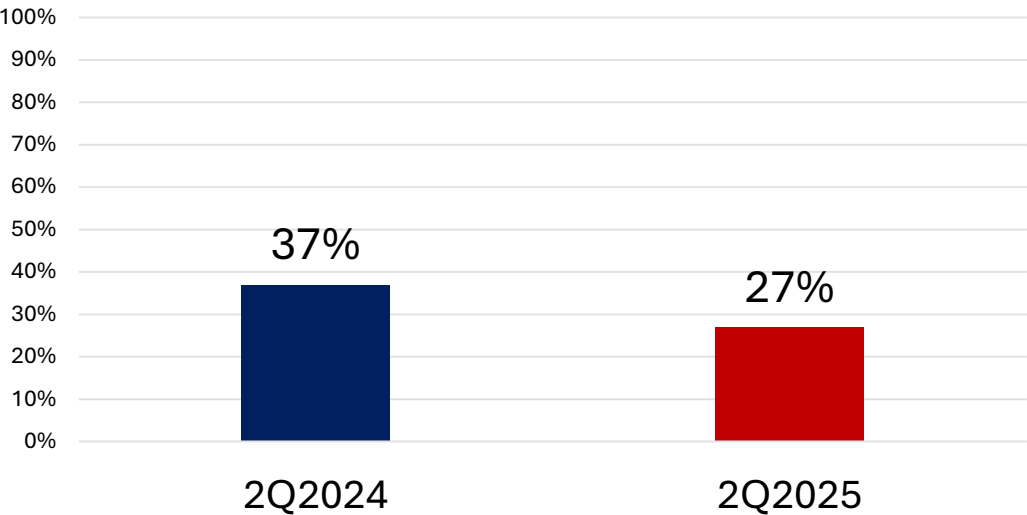


This chart compares the Monitor's audits with the NYPD QAS audits, audits by the NYPD commands themselves, and reviews by the first-line supervisors in the second quarter of 2025. The figures show that first-line supervisors approved nearly 100% of all stops, frisks, and searches. These rates sharply diverge from those determined in the Monitor team's and QAS audits and suggest that insufficient supervision remains a serious problem in reaching Fourth Amendment compliance.

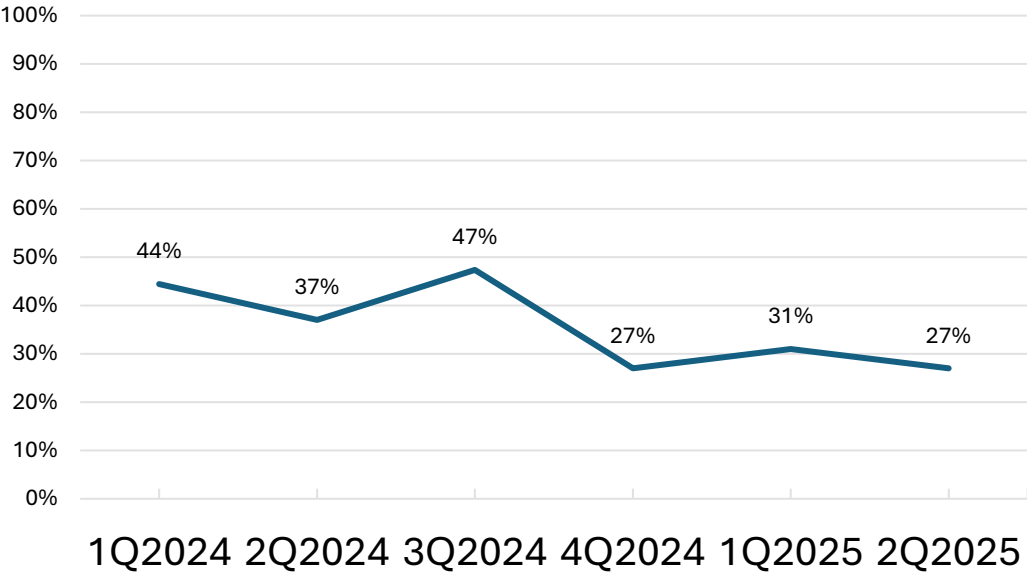
3. Underreporting

- For 27% of stops identified in the Monitor's audit for underreporting in second quarter 2025 (11 of the 40 stops identified), NYPD officers did not complete a stop report when they should have.
- This represented a decrease in underreporting from the second quarter of 2024, for which the Monitor's audits found that 37% of stops were unreported. This suggests that stop reporting may be improving.

**Percentage of Stops Not Reported
2Q2024 v. 2Q2025**



Trend in Stops Not Reported

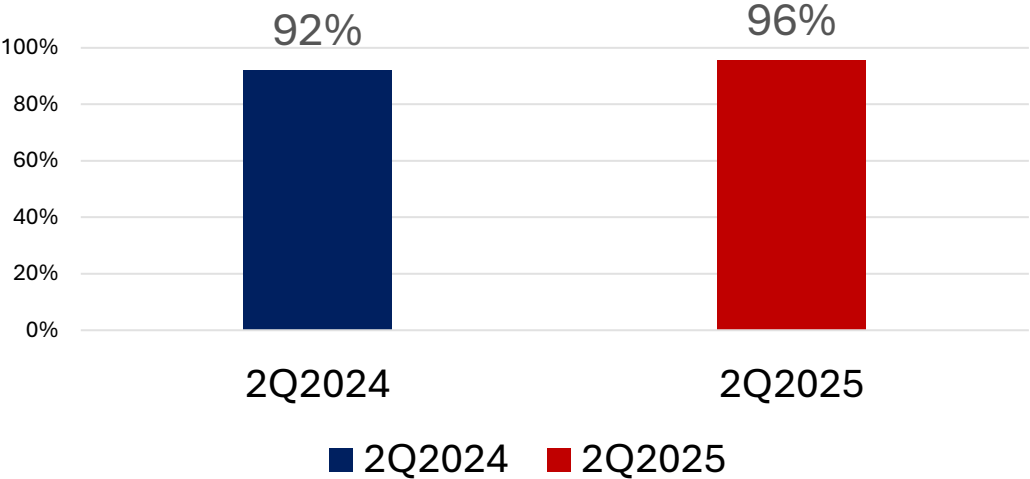


These charts shows the results of the Monitor team’s audits of body-worn camera (BWC) videos to identify stops that were not documented on a stop report. The chart on the left compares the second quarter of 2025 to the second quarter of 2024. In the second quarter of 2025, officers failed to complete stop reports in 27% of stops identified in the audit. The chart on the right shows the trend in stop documentation. This assessment does not account for instances where BWCs were not activated, as it is not possible to estimate how many stops occurred when officers did not activate their BWCs.

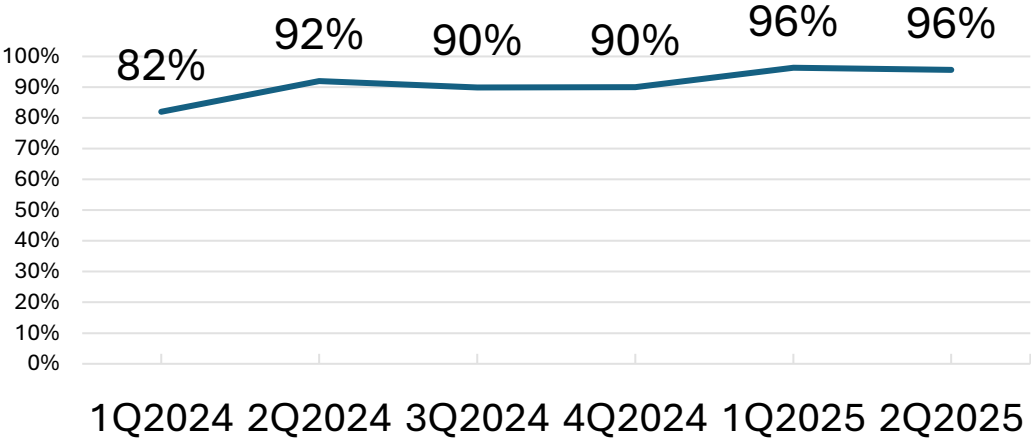
4. BWC Recording Compliance

- In the second quarter of 2025, for 96% of stops identified in the Monitor's audit, the NYPD properly recorded the stop in its entirety.
- This is higher than the second quarter of 2024, when the NYPD properly recorded 92% of stops in their entirety.

Percentage of Stops Recorded in their Entirety



Trend in Stops Recorded in their Entirety

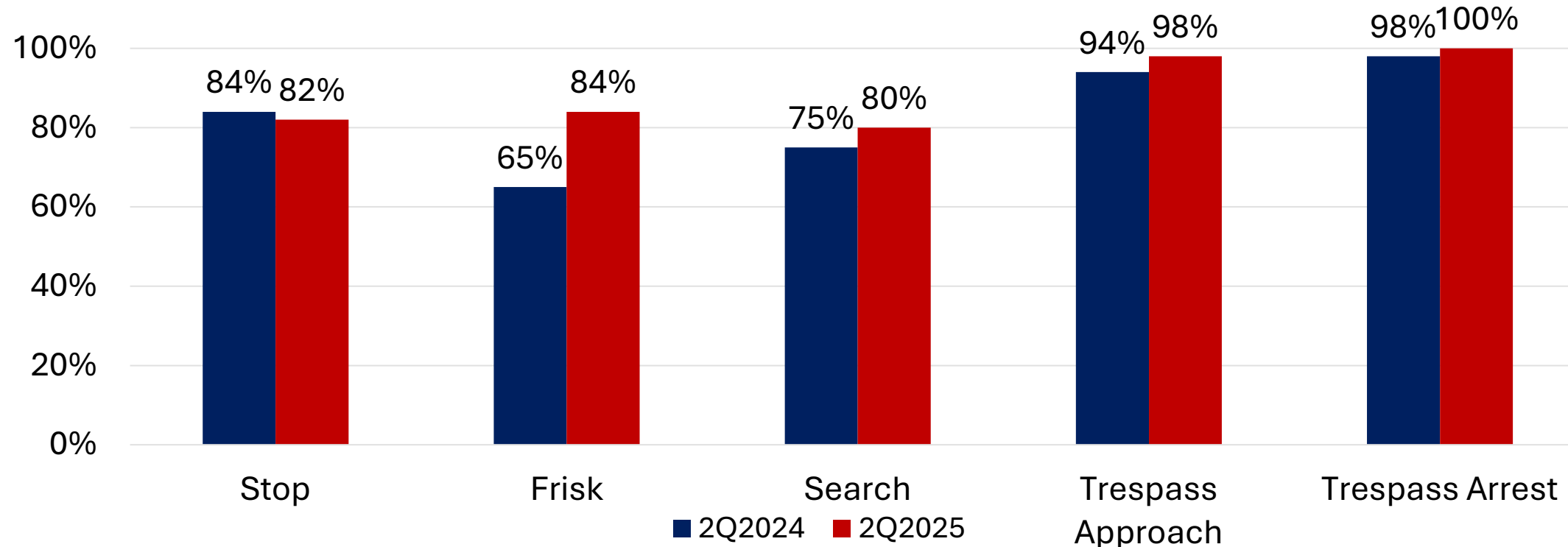


These charts show the results of the Monitor team’s audits of BWC videos to identify when stop encounters were recorded completely by officers. The figure on the left compares the second quarter of 2025 to the second quarter of 2024. In the second quarter of 2025, officers recorded stop encounters in their entirety 96% of the time. The figure on the right shows the trend in overall improvement.

5. Stops and Arrests by NYPD Housing Bureau Officers

- Compliance rates during Housing Bureau Officer encounters for the second quarter of 2025:
 - 82% of reported stops were compliant.
 - 84% of frisks were compliant.
 - 80% of searches were compliant.
- Compliance rates during trespass arrests for the second quarter of 2025:
 - 98% 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



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 second quarter of 2025 compared to the second quarter of 2024. In the second quarter of 2025, 82% of stops, 84% of frisks, and 80% of searches were assessed by the Monitor’s team as lawful. In that same period, compliance rates were high for trespass arrests in terms of both an objective credible reason to approach (98% of encounters) and probable cause for the arrest (100% of encounters).

MONITOR TEAM

Mylan Denerstein, *Monitor*

Richard Jerome, *Deputy Monitor*

John MacDonald

Anthony Braga

James McCabe

Jennifer Eberhardt

Jane Perlov

Rudolph Hall

Susan Prosnitz

Demosthenes Long

James Yates

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