

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

May 21, 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),
Twenty Fourth Report: Compliance Snapshot of NYPD's Stop, Frisk and Search Practices

Dear Judge Torres:

I am pleased to submit the Monitor's Twenty-Fourth Report: Compliance Snapshot of NYPD's Stop, Frisk and Search Practices. The report is a visual snapshot that shows 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 visual report 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 correcting improper stops; (3) the effectiveness of NYPD stops by the arrest rate for different types of stops; and (4) underreporting of *Terry* stops.

The Monitor's audits showed an increase in compliance over the first three quarters of 2024, with 91% of stops, 79% of frisks, and 78% of searches being lawful in the third quarter of 2024. However, when reviewing the encounters based on how the stop was generated, the audits found that compliance rates were low for stops based on an officer's self-initiated observations compared to compliance rates for stops based on a radio run initiated by a 911 or 311 call, or a stop based on in-person information from a witness or complainant. For the first three quarters of 2024, the compliance rates for self-initiated stops were 79% for stops, 60% for frisks, and 66% for searches.

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This snapshot compares the Monitor's audits with the audits prepared by the Quality Assurances Section, audits by the NYPD commands themselves, and reviews by the first-line supervisors for the third quarter of 2024. Audits by the Quality Assurance Section have significantly improved and align with the Monitor's audits. In contrast, NYPD reviewing supervisors approved close to 100% of *all* stops, frisks, and searches, including unlawful ones, suggesting inadequate supervision at the commands.

Underreporting of *Terry* stops continues to be a problem for the NYPD. Over the past three years (2022–24), approximately 38% of stops in the Monitor's audits have gone unreported. In the fourth quarter of 2024, officers failed to complete stop reports in 30% of stops identified in the Monitor's audit. 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.

This report gives the City and the public an accurate understanding of where the NYPD needs to focus its efforts in order to meet the Court's requirements. The Department must hold its supervisors and officers accountable and provide City residents with improved public safety in a constitutional manner.

Respectfully,



Mylan L. Denerstein
Independent Monitor

Attachment: Twenty-Fourth Report of the Independent Monitor

Twenty-Fourth Report of the Independent Monitor

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

Mylan Denerstein

May 21, 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.

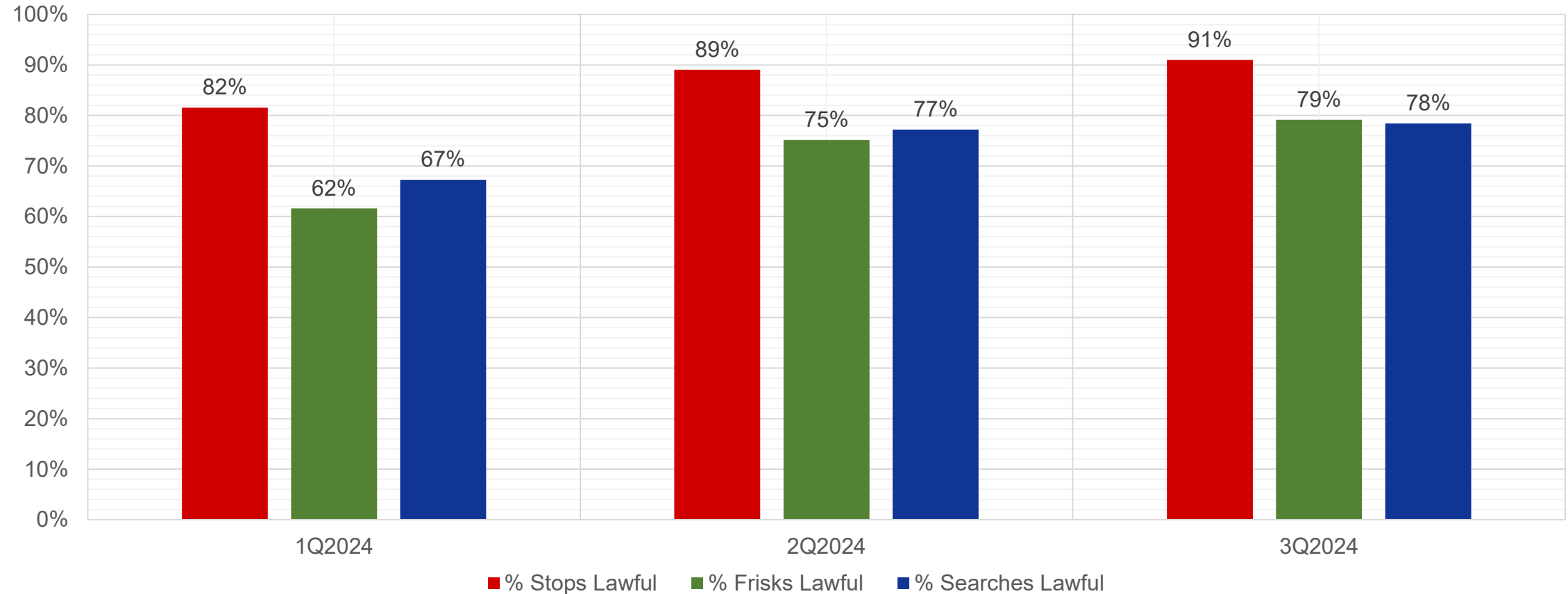
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1. Lawfulness of Stops, Frisks, and Searches

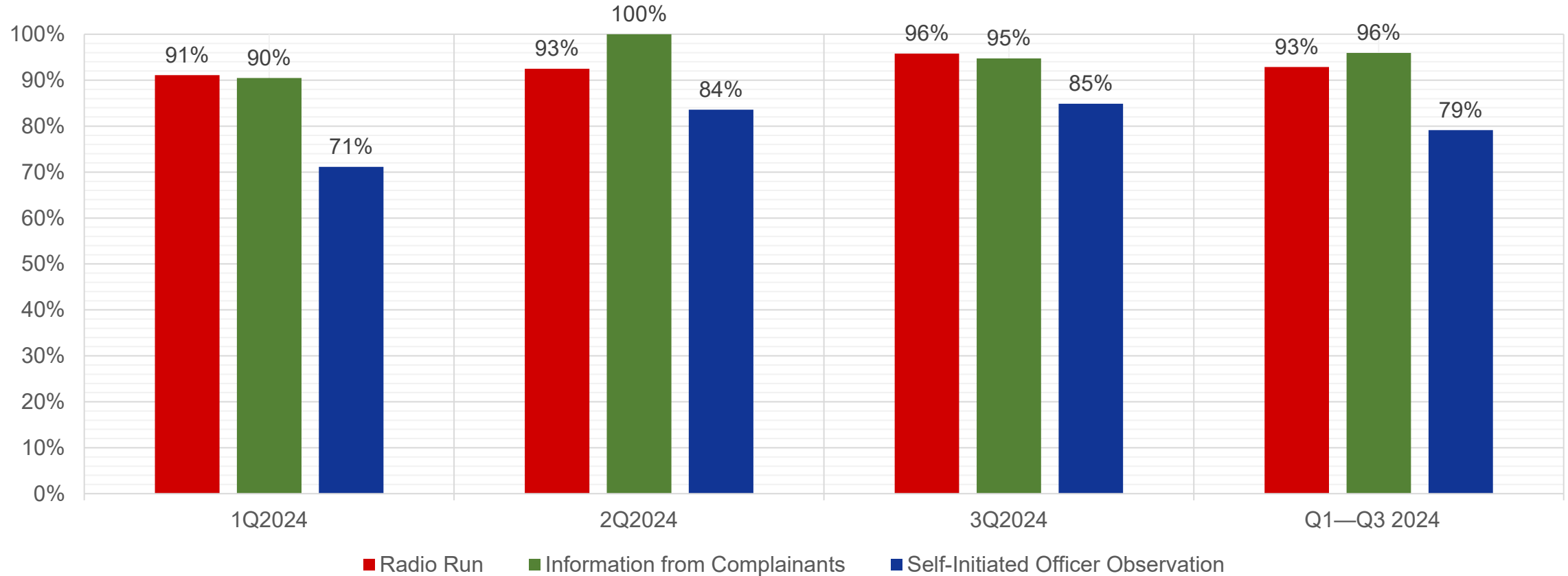
- In the third quarter of 2024, the Monitor's audits determined that 91% of reported *Terry* stops were lawful, 79% of frisks during *Terry* stops were lawful, and 78% of searches were lawful.
- For the first three quarters of 2024, self-initiated stops, where a stop is based on the officer's observation rather than a 911 or 311 call, were lawful 79% of the time.
- In the third quarter of 2024, 46% of NYPD's 99 commands had a compliance rate for frisks greater than 85%, and 27% of commands had a compliance rate for searches greater than 85%. In other words, most NYPD commands did not achieve minimum levels of constitutional compliance in frisks and searches during *Terry* stops.

Rate of NYPD Compliance with the Law

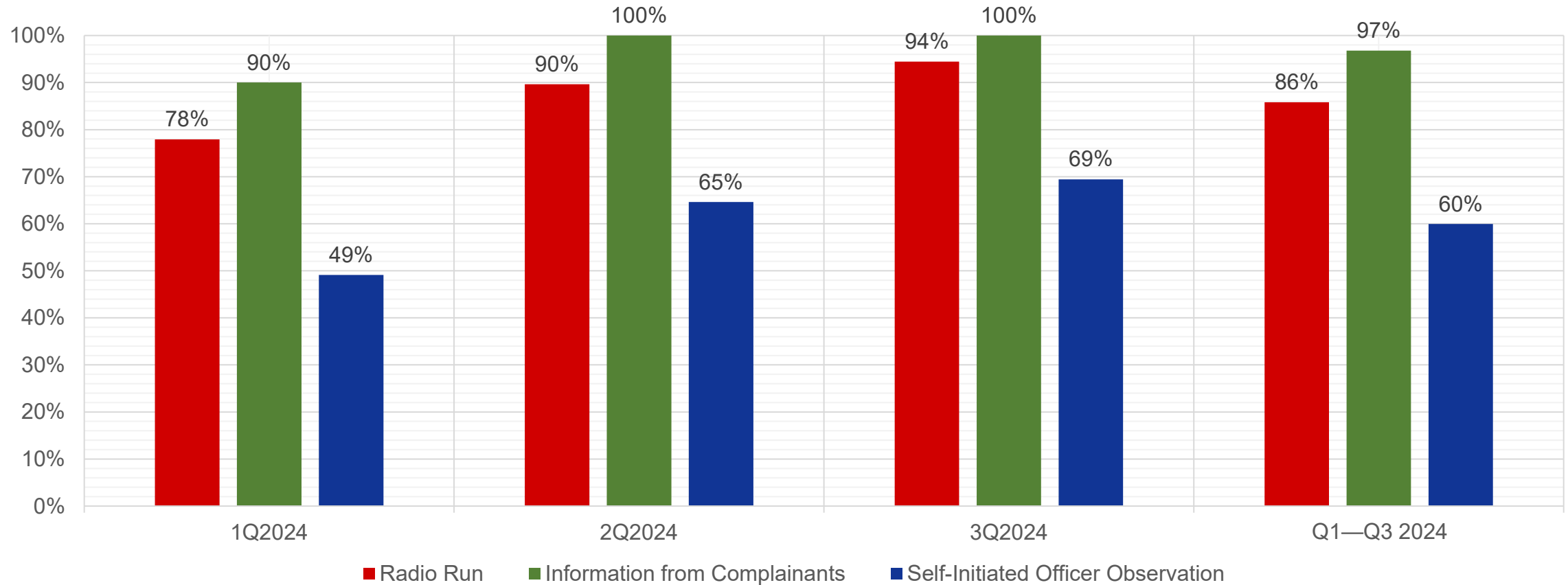


The Monitor team assessed stop, frisk, and search compliance with the Fourth Amendment. This chart shows the Monitor team's assessment of the lawfulness of NYPD reported stops, frisks, and searches by quarter. In the third quarter of 2024, 91% of stops, 79% of frisks, and 78% of searches were assessed as lawful.

Lawfulness of Stops Based on Type of Stop (Q1—Q3 2024)

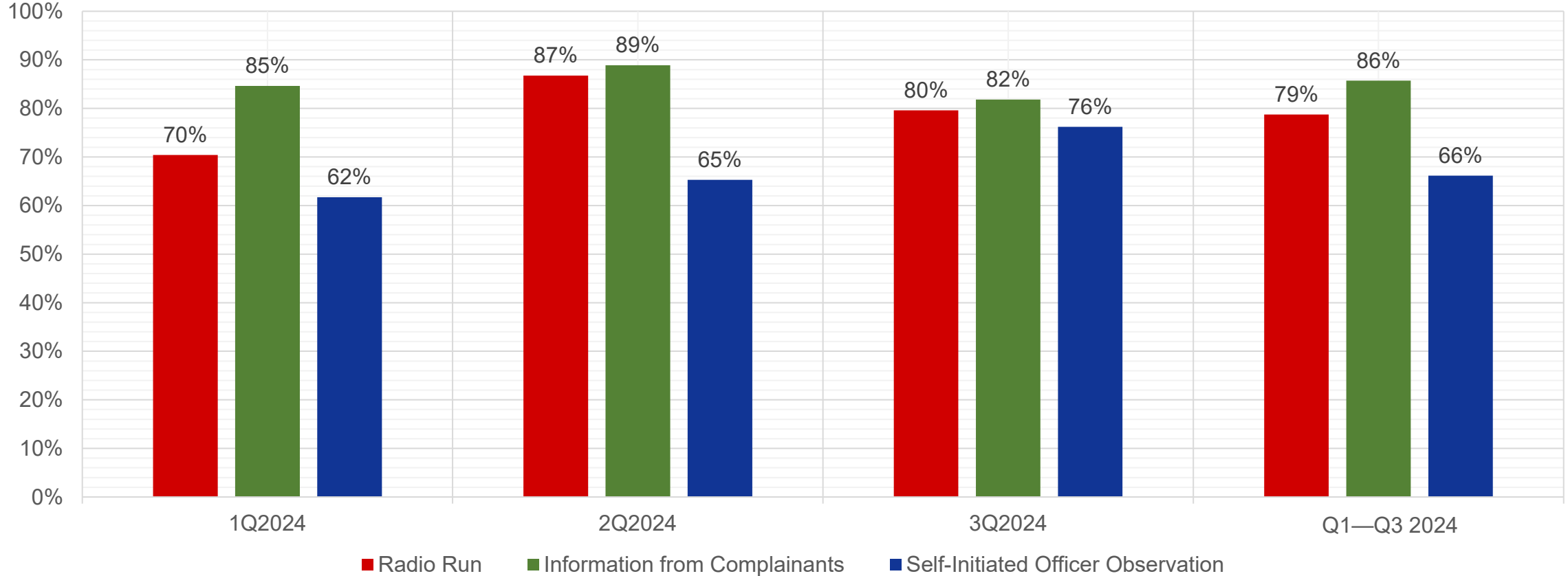


This chart shows the Monitor team’s assessment of the lawfulness of NYPD reported stops based on whether the stop was initiated by a radio run from a 911 or 311 call, by in-person information from a complainant or witness, or was self-initiated by the officer. In the first three quarters of 2024, 93% of radio run stops were lawful, 96% of stops based on complainant information were lawful, and 79% of self-initiated stops were lawful.

Lawfulness of Frisks by Type of Stop (Q1—Q3 2024)

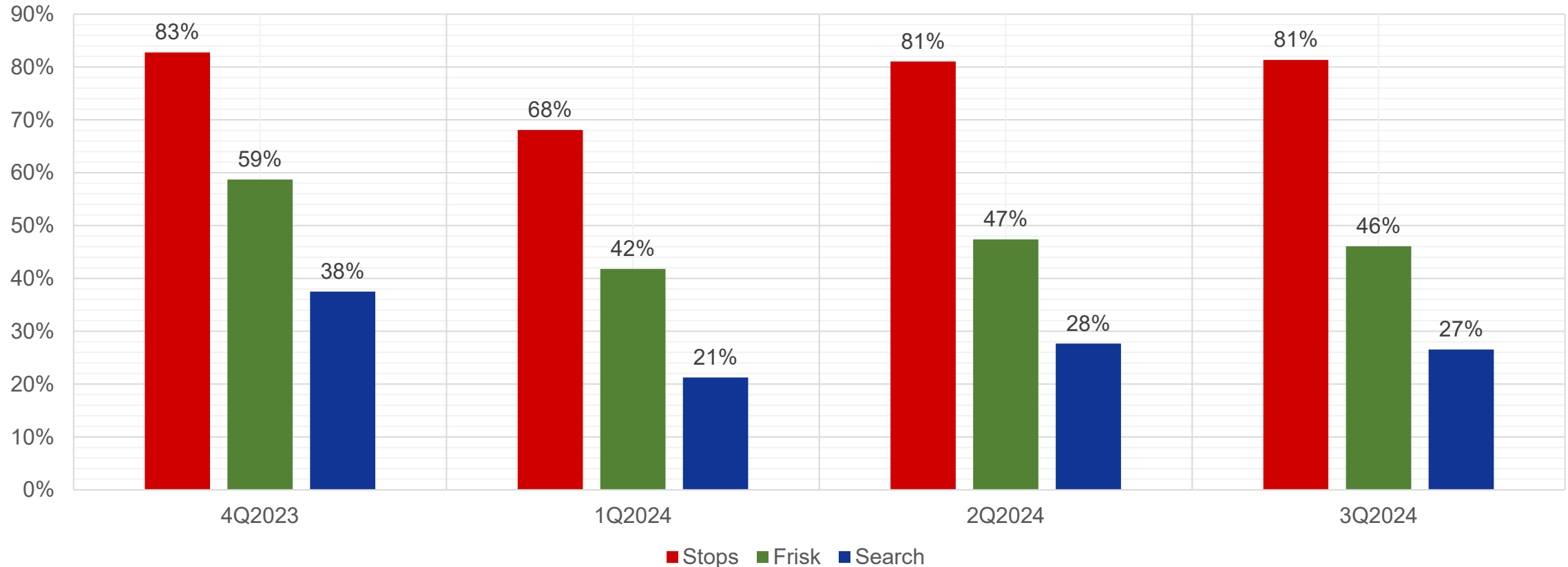
This chart shows the Monitor team’s assessment of the lawfulness of NYPD frisks, based on how the stop was initiated. From January-September 2024, frisks during stops based on radio runs or information from complainants were deemed lawful by the Monitor in higher percentages than frisks during self-initiated stops.

Lawfulness of Searches by Type of Stop (Q1—Q3 2024)



This chart shows the Monitor team's assessment of the lawfulness of NYPD searches based on how the stop was initiated. From January-September 2024, 79% of radio run searches were lawful, 86% of searches based on complainant information were lawful, but only 66% of searches based on the officers' self-initiated observations were lawful.

Percentage of NYPD Commands with Lawful Compliance Rates for Stops, Frisks, or Searches Greater than 85%

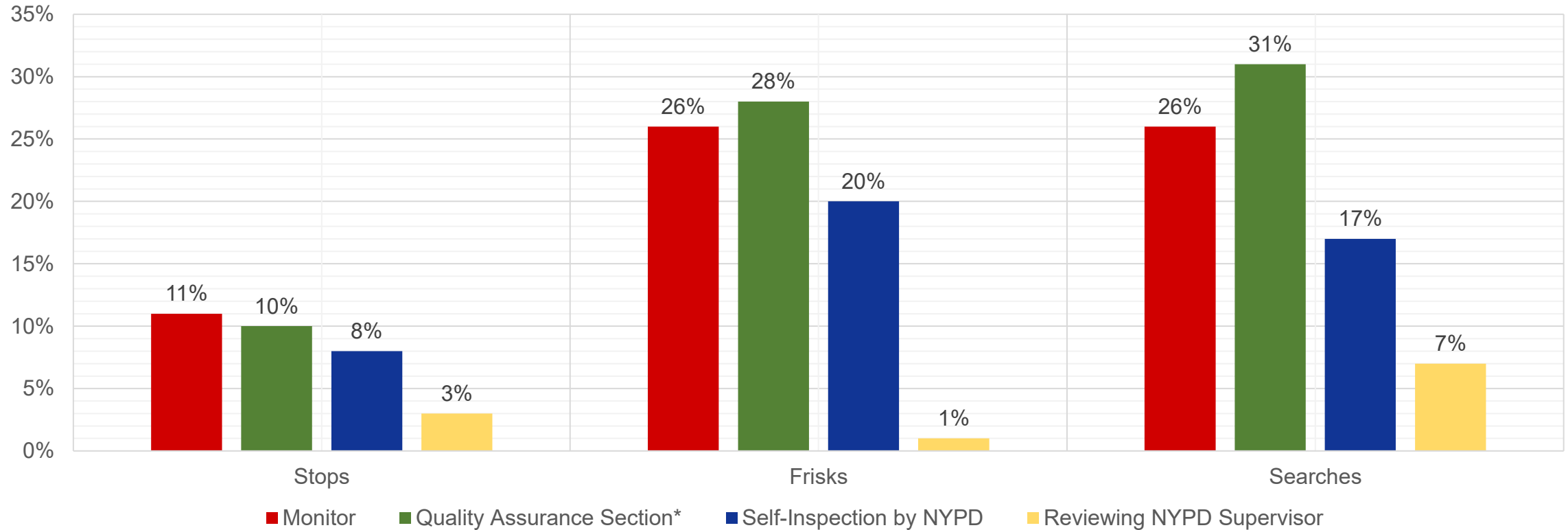


The NYPD Quality Assurance Section reviews commands' compliance with the Fourth Amendment, including Housing Bureau's Police Service Areas ("PSAs"), and Transit Bureau's Transit Districts. This chart shows the percent of commands in which the NYPD Quality Assurance Section has determined that at least 85% of the command's reported stops, frisks, or searches were lawful. For the third quarter of 2024, only 81% of commands had a compliance rate for stops greater than 85%; only 46% of commands had a compliance rate for frisks greater than 85%; and only 27% of commands had a compliance rate for searches greater than 85%.

2. NYPD Supervision

- NYPD supervisors repeatedly failed to identify unlawful stops, frisks, and searches.
- In the third quarter of 2024, the Monitor found that 11% of the stops, 26% of the frisks, and 26% of the searches reviewed were unlawful. In the same quarter, the reviewing supervisors found that 3% of stops, 1% of frisks, and 7% of searches were unlawful.

Comparison of Monitor Assessments Against NYPD Assessments Regarding Percentage of Stops, Frisks, and Searches Found to be Unlawful for Third Quarter of 2024

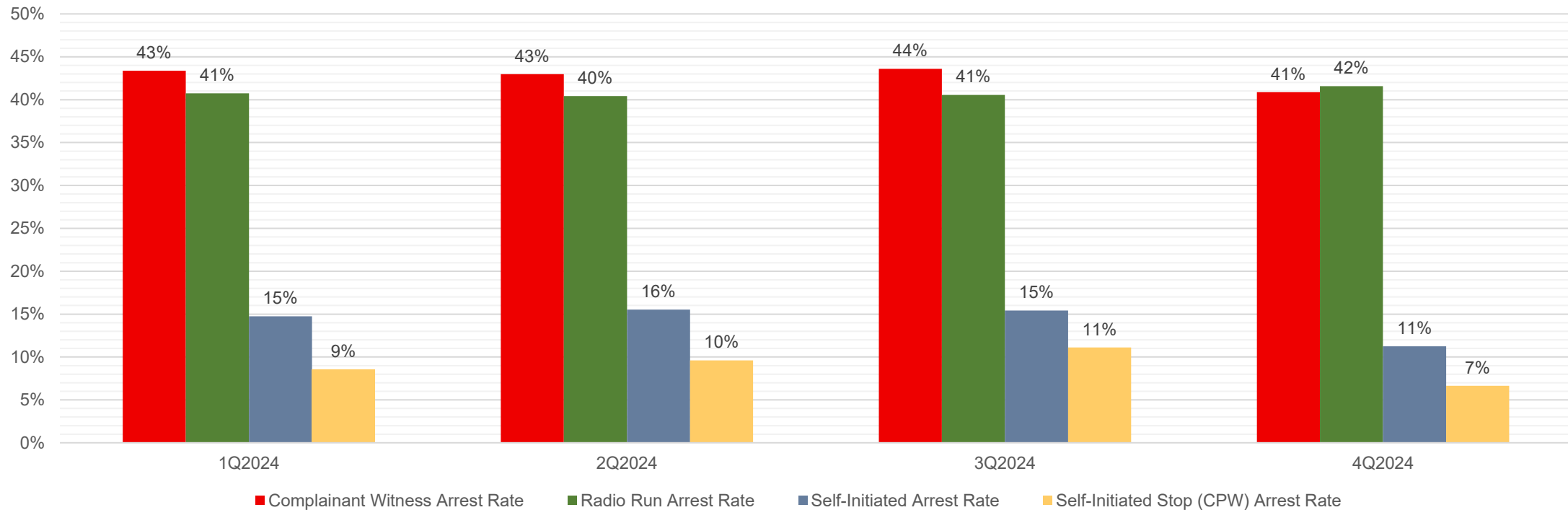


This chart compares the Monitor's audits with the NYPD Quality Assurance Section audits, audits by the NYPD commands themselves, and reviews by the first-line supervisors in the third quarter of 2024. Audits by QAS have significantly improved and closely mirror the Monitor's findings. Reviewing supervisors,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

3. Effectiveness of Stops by Arrest Rate

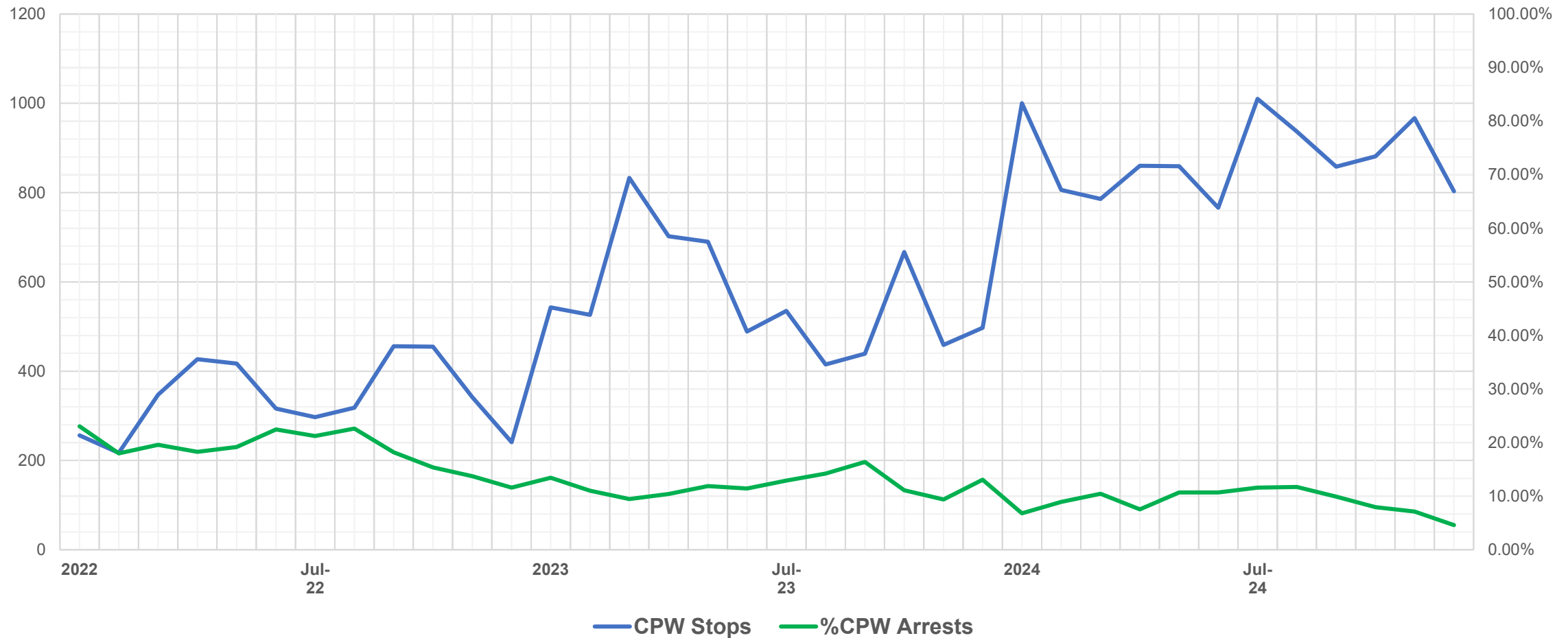
- In Q4 2024, reported stops initiated by complainants or radio runs had higher arrest rates (above 40%) compared to self-initiated stops (11%).
- The arrest rate for self-initiated stops for suspected weapon possession (SI-CPW) was lower, at 7%.
- From 2022 to 2024, the number of SI-CPW stops increased while the arrest rate for those stops decreased to less than 10% by the end of 2024.

Arrest Rate by Type of Stop



If a stop results in an arrest, that suggests that the stop was appropriately targeted at a suspect and that the officer making the stop likely had reasonable suspicion. At the same time, stops may be lawful even if they don't result in an arrest. This chart shows the percent of reported stops that resulted in an arrest, broken down by quarter and how the stops were initiated. Stops initiated by a complainant or witness ("CW") or a radio run ("RR") (i.e., when an officer is responding to a 911 or 311 call) were far more effective than stops based only on an officer's observation (self-initiated, or "SI"). In the fourth quarter of 2024, the arrest rate for CW stops was 41%; the arrest rate for RR stops was 42%; the arrest rate for all SI stops was 11%; and the arrest rate for SI stops where officers believed a person possessed a weapon ("SI-CPW") (Criminal Possession of a Weapon) was only 7%.

Self-Initiated CPW Stops: Number of Stops Increased; Number of Arrests Decreased

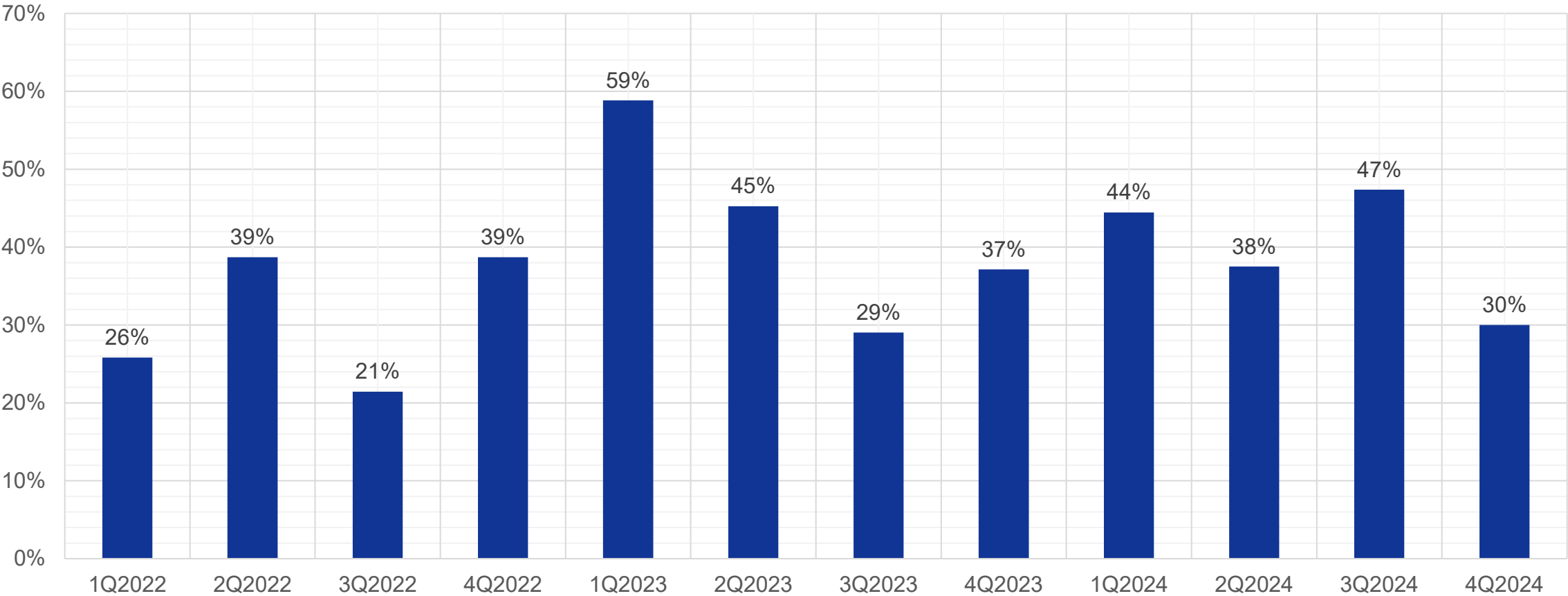


This chart shows the volume of self-initiated CPW stops from 2022 to 2024 and the CPW arrest rate for those stops over the same period. The number of self-initiated CPW stops has increased significantly over the last three years. In contrast, the arrest rate resulting from CPW stops has declined dramatically to well below 10%.

4. Underreporting

- In Q4 2024, for 30% of stops identified in the Monitor's audit, meaning almost one-third, NYPD officers did not complete a stop report when they should have.
- Over the past three years (2022-2024), approximately 38% of stops have gone unreported.
- Underreporting has varied over the last three years.

Percentage of NYPD Stops Not Reported from 2022 to 2024



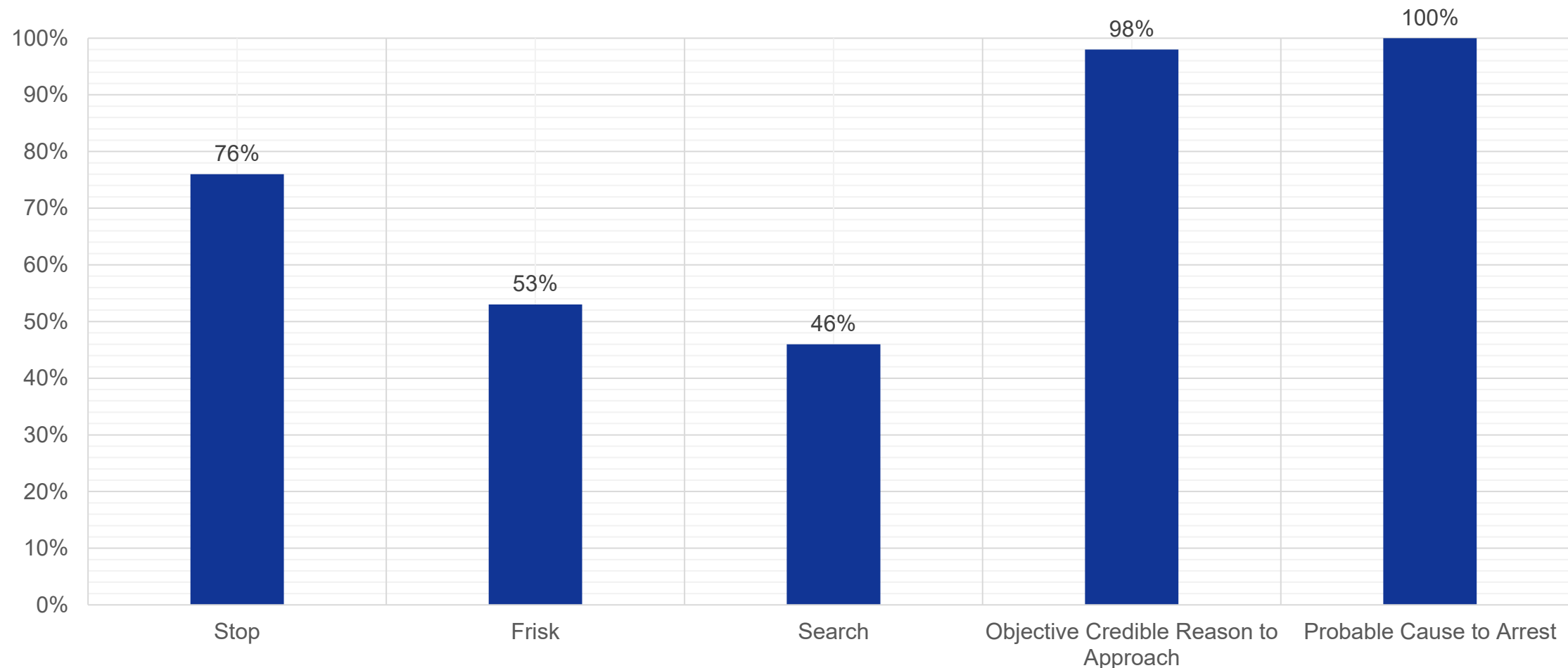
The number of *Terry* stops for which there is no stop report has varied over the last three years. This chart shows the results of the Monitor team’s audits of body-worn camera (“BWC”) videos to identify stops that were not documented. In the fourth quarter of 2024, officers failed to complete stop reports in 30% of stops identified in the audit. 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.

Data Source: Monitor Quarterly Audit of Investigative Encounter BWC videos, N=225 per quarter

5. Stops and Arrests by NYPD Housing Bureau Officers

- Compliance rates during Housing Bureau Officer encounters for the first half of 2024:
 - 77% of reported stops compliant
 - 52% of frisks compliant
 - 48% of searches compliant
- Compliance rates during trespass arrests for the first half of 2024:
 - 98% had an objective credible reason for the approach
 - 99% had probable cause for the arrest

Lawfulness of NYPD Housing Bureau Encounters in First Half of 2024



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 first half of 2024. In the first six months of 2024, 77% of stops, 52% of frisks, and 48% of searches were assessed as lawful. In that same period, compliance rates were high for trespass arrests in terms of both an objective credible reason to approach (98% lawful) and probable cause for the arrest (99%).

MONITOR TEAM

Mylan Denerstein, *Monitor*

Demosthenes Long

Richard Jerome, *Deputy Monitor*

John MacDonald

Anthony Braga

James McCabe

Jennifer Eberhardt

Jane Perlov

Rudolph Hall

James Yates

Notes for Monitor's Twenty-Fourth Report: Compliance Snapshot

The Monitor's Twenty Fourth Report is a visual snapshot that shows the New York City Police Department's ("NYPD") level of compliance with the federal court's requirements in the *Floyd v. City of New York*, *Ligon v. City of New York*, and *Davis v. City of New York* stop and frisk cases. This document provides information about the data reflected in each slide.

Slide 4

The Monitor team's reviews involved an assessment of the encounters' compliance with the Fourth Amendment. This chart shows the Monitor team's assessment of the lawfulness of NYPD reported stops, frisks, and searches by quarter. In the third quarter of 2024, 91% of stops, 79% of frisks, and 78% of searches were assessed as lawful. It should also be noted that the reviews do not include stops that were not documented by NYPD officers. The NYPD cannot achieve compliance with the court-ordered reforms relating to *Terry* stops unless stops made by its members are documented by the officers conducting the stops.

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

Slide 5

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, by in-person information from a complainant or witness, or was a self-initiated stop based on the officer's observation. In the first three quarters of 2024, 93% of radio run stops were lawful, 96% of stops based on complainant information were lawful, but only 79% of stops based on the officers' self-initiated observations were lawful.

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

Slide 6

This chart shows the Monitor team's assessment of the lawfulness of NYPD frisks, based on how the stop was initiated. In the first three quarters of 2024, 86% of radio run frisks were lawful, 97% of frisks based on complainant information were lawful, but only 60% of frisks based on the officers' self-initiated observations were lawful.

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

Slide 7

This chart shows the Monitor team's assessment of the lawfulness of NYPD searches, based on how the stop was initiated. In 2024, 79% of radio run searches were lawful, 86% of searches based on complainant information were lawful, but only 66% of searches based on the officers' self-initiated observations were lawful.

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

Slide 8

The performance of commands—precincts, Housing Bureau’s Police Service Areas (“PSAs”), and Transit Bureau’s Transit Districts—vary across the City in terms of their compliance with the Fourth Amendment. This chart shows the percent of commands in which the NYPD has determined that at least 85% of their reported stops, frisks, or searches were lawful. For the third quarter of 2024, only 81% of commands had a compliance rate for stops greater than 85%; only 46% of commands had a compliance rate for frisks greater than 85%; and only 27% of commands had a compliance rate of searches greater than 85%.

(Data Source: QAS Quarterly Citywide Report on Stop Report Monitoring Audits)

Slide 10

This chart compares the Monitor’s audits with the audits prepared by the NYPD’s audit section, the Quality Assurance Section (“QAS”), audits by the NYPD commands themselves, and reviews by the first-line supervisors for the third quarter of 2024. Audits by QAS have significantly improved and closely mirror the Monitor’s findings. Reviewing supervisors, however, approved close to 100% of all stops, frisks, and searches, including those the Monitor found to be unlawful. Adequate supervision at the commands was lacking.

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

Slide 12

If a stop results in an arrest, that suggests that the stop was appropriately targeted at a suspect and that the officer making the stop likely had reasonable suspicion. At the same time, stops may be lawful even if they do not result in an arrest. This chart shows the percent of reported stops that resulted in an arrest, broken down by quarter and how the stops was initiated. Stops initiated by a complainant or witness (“CW”) or a radio run (“RR”) (i.e., when an officer is responding to a 911 or 311 call) were far more effective than stops based only on an officer’s observation (self-initiated stops, or “SI”). In the fourth quarter of 2024, the arrest rate for complainant/witness stops was 41%; the arrest rate for stops beginning with a radio run was 42%; the arrest rate for all self-initiated stops was 11%; and the arrest rate for self-initiated stops where officers believe a person possessed a weapon (“SI-CPW”) was only 7%. The arrests for self-initiated CPW stops in this chart were for CPW (Criminal Possession of a Weapon).

(Data Source: <https://www.nyc.gov/site/nypd/stats/reports-analysis/stopfrisk.page>)

Slide 13

This chart shows the volume of self-initiated CPW stops from 2022 to 2024 and the CPW arrest rate for those stops over the same period. The number of self-initiated CPW stops has increased significantly over the last three years. In contrast, the arrest rate resulting from CPW stops has declined dramatically in the same period, with the arrest rate at the end of 2024 well below 10%.

(Data Source: <https://www.nyc.gov/site/nypd/stats/reports-analysis/stopfrisk.page>)

Slide 15

The number of *Terry* stops that are not being properly documented, as required, has varied over the last three years. Officers are conducting stops captured on their body-worn cameras (“BWC”) but they are not completing stop reports documenting the stop. This chart shows the results of the Monitor team’s audits of BWC videos to identify stops that were not documented. In the fourth quarter of 2024, officers failed to complete stop reports in 30% of stops identified in the Monitor’s audit. Note that this assessment does not account for instances where BWCs were not activated, as it is not possible to accurately estimate how many stops occurred when officers did not activate their BWCs.

(Data Source: Monitor Quarterly Audit of Investigative Encounter BWC videos, N=225 per quarter)

Slide 17

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 first half of 2024. In the first six months of 2024, 77% of stops, 52% of frisks, and 48% of searches were assessed as lawful. In that same period, compliance rates were high for trespass arrests in terms of both an objective credible reason to approach (98% lawful) and probable cause for the arrest (99%).

(Data Source: Monitor Quarterly Audit of NYCHA Trespass Arrests (N=50) and Stop Reports (N=50))