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August 25, 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),
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 Thirty-Second Report: Compliance Snapshot of NYPD's Stop, Frisk, and Search Practices. This "visual snapshot" provides a quarterly update to the Monitor's Thirtieth Report regarding the NYPD's level of compliance with the Court's requirements in *Floyd v. City of New York* and *Davis v. City of New York*. The reporting period for this report is the fourth 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) the impact of stop, frisk, and search lawfulness and stop type on arrest outcomes; (3) an assessment of whether NYPD supervisors and the NYPD's audit section are identifying improper stops; (4) underreporting of *Terry* stops; (5) body-worn camera ("BWC") video recording of stop encounters; and (6) stops and arrests by NYPD Housing Bureau officers.

For the fourth quarter of 2025, compliance rates were 91% for stops, 76% for frisks, and 75% for searches. Compliance rates for encounters based on an officer's self-initiated observations continued to be lower than both compliance rates for stops based on a radio run initiated by a 911 or 311 call and stops based on in-person information from a witness or complainant. For the fourth quarter of 2025, self-initiated stops were lawful 83% of the time, and frisks and searches during self-initiated stops were lawful 63% and 57% of the time, respectively.

The snapshot also assesses the impact of lawfulness on arrest outcomes. In the fourth quarter of 2025, lawful encounters were several times more likely to lead to arrest than unlawful encounters, while lawful frisks were 2.5 times more likely and lawful searches almost 4 times more likely to lead to arrests than their unlawful counterparts.

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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 fourth quarter of 2025. Although audits by QAS generally aligned 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 fourth quarter of 2025, officers failed to complete stop reports in 18% 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 fourth quarter of 2025, for 96% of stops identified in the Monitor's audit, the encounter was recorded in its entirety, as compared to 90% for encounters in the fourth quarter of 2024.

Finally, NYPD Housing Bureau compliance rates remain low for non-trespass stops and arrests. In the fourth quarter of 2025, 78% of stops, 85% of frisks, and 62% of searches by officers in the NYPD Housing Bureau were lawful. Compliance rates for trespass arrests during the same time period showed that 99% of trespass arrests had an objective credible reason for the approach, and 100% of trespass arrests had probable cause for the arrest.

Respectfully submitted,



Mylan L. Denerstein
Independent Monitor

Attachment: Thirty-Second Report of the Independent Monitor

Thirty-Second Report of the Independent Monitor

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

Mylan Denerstein

August 25, 2026

Floyd, 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 Thirtieth Report regarding the NYPD’s level of compliance with the Court’s requirements in *Floyd v. City of New York* and *Davis v. City of New York*.
- The reporting period for this Report is the fourth quarter of 2025, October through December.
- In several slides, the data from the fourth quarter of 2025 is compared to the fourth quarter of 2024.

Key Takeaways

- The NYPD's compliance rates in the fourth quarter of 2025 are similar to the rates for the same quarter in 2024, with compliance rates for stops exceeding 90%.
- There is a higher percentage of commands with stop, frisk, and search compliance rates over 85% compared to the fourth quarter of 2024.
- Frisk and search compliance rates continue to be low.
- Self-initiated ("SI") stop compliance rates remain below compliance rates for stops based on radio runs ("RR") or complainant-witness information ("CW").

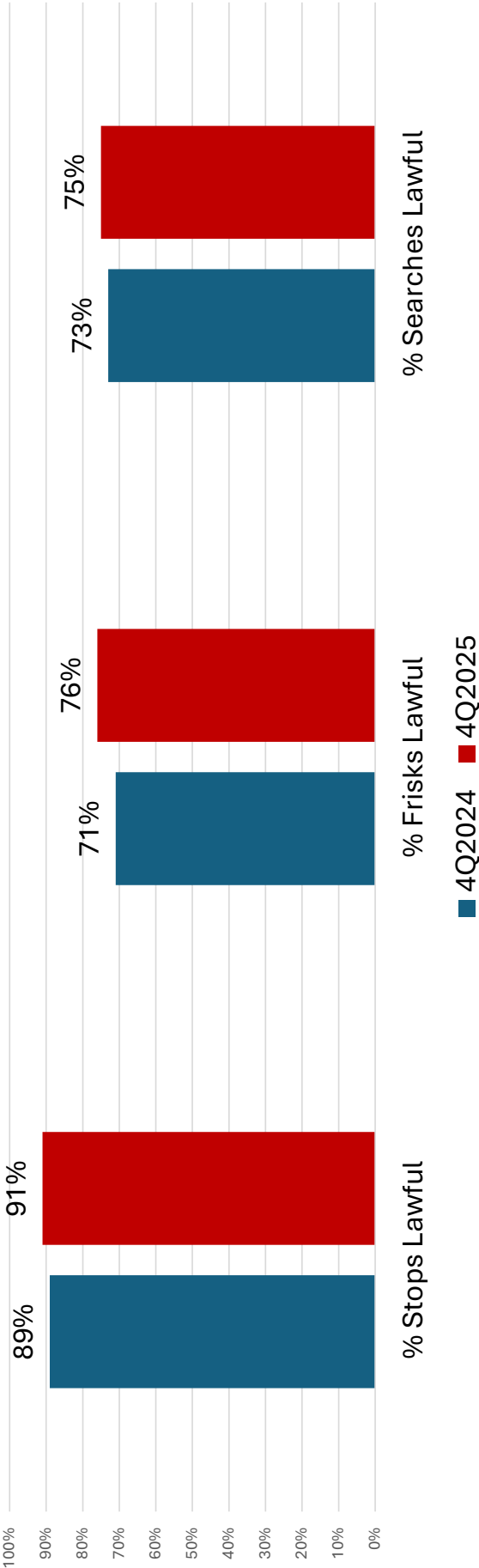
Key Takeaways (cont'd)

- Lawful encounters are several times more likely to result in an arrest than unlawful encounters.
- Effective supervisor review of stops remains poor and problematic, with minimal improvement in supervisors identifying unlawful stops, frisks, and searches.
- Underreporting has decreased; however, it continues to occur at an unacceptable rate of 18%, likely affecting the accuracy of stop, frisk, and search compliance rates.
- Compliance for stops, frisks, and searches in New York City Housing remains low.

1. Lawfulness of Stops, Frisks, and Searches

- The Monitor’s audits found that in the fourth quarter of 2025:
 - 91% of reported *Terry* stops were lawful, 76% of frisks during *Terry* stops were lawful, and 75% 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 83% of the time. Frisks during self-initiated stops were lawful 63% of the time, and searches were lawful 57% of the time.
- The NYPD’s Quality Assurance Section (“QAS”) audits found that in the fourth quarter of 2025, 94% of NYPD commands had a compliance rate greater than 85% for stops, 71% of commands had a compliance rate greater than 85% for frisks, and 54% of commands had a compliance rate greater than 85% for searches.

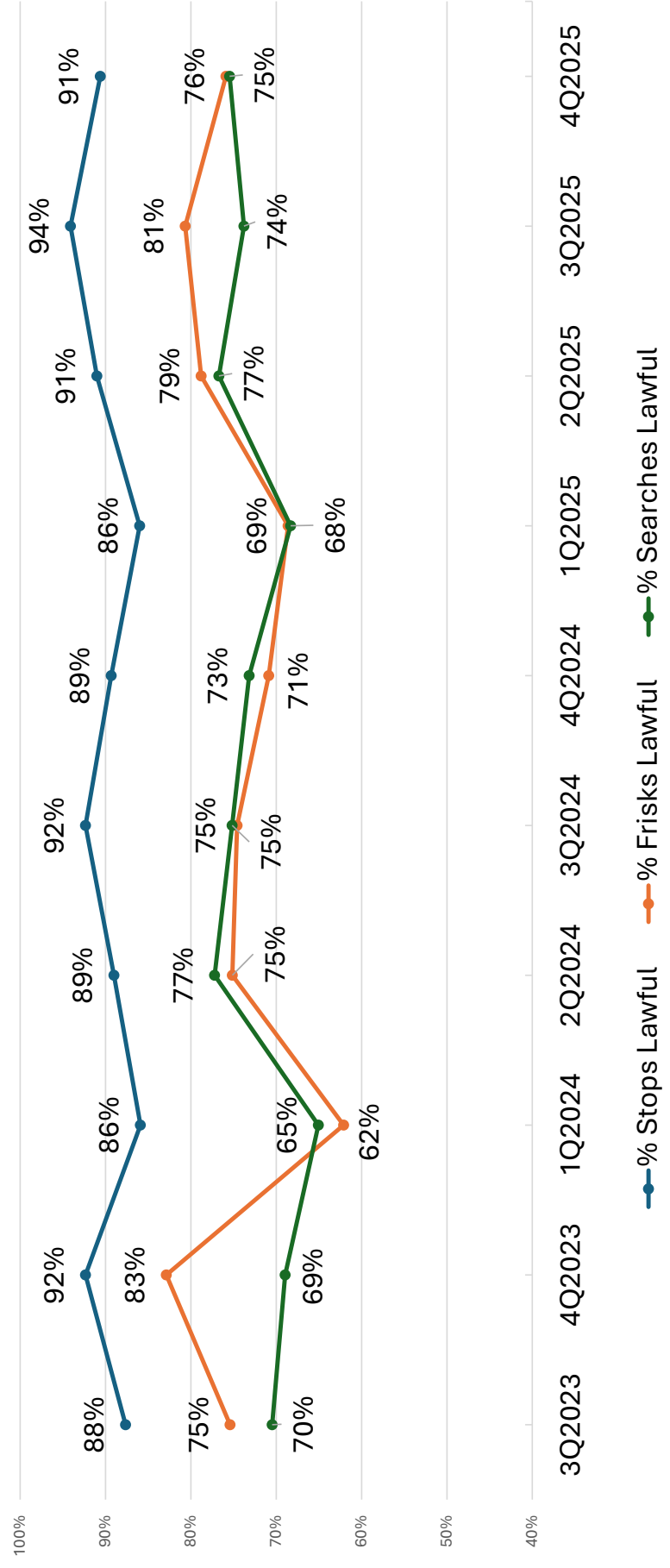
Compliance Rate with the Fourth Amendment



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 2025 to the fourth quarter of 2024. In the fourth quarter of 2025, 91% of stops, 76% of frisks, and 75% of searches were assessed as lawful. The improvements are not significant enough to draw statistically valid conclusions.

Data Source: Monitor Audits of Stop Reports, N=100 per month; 4Q2025 stops include an additional 55 Community Response Teams (“CRT”) stops and 50 New York City Housing Authority (“NYCHA”) stops (405 total)

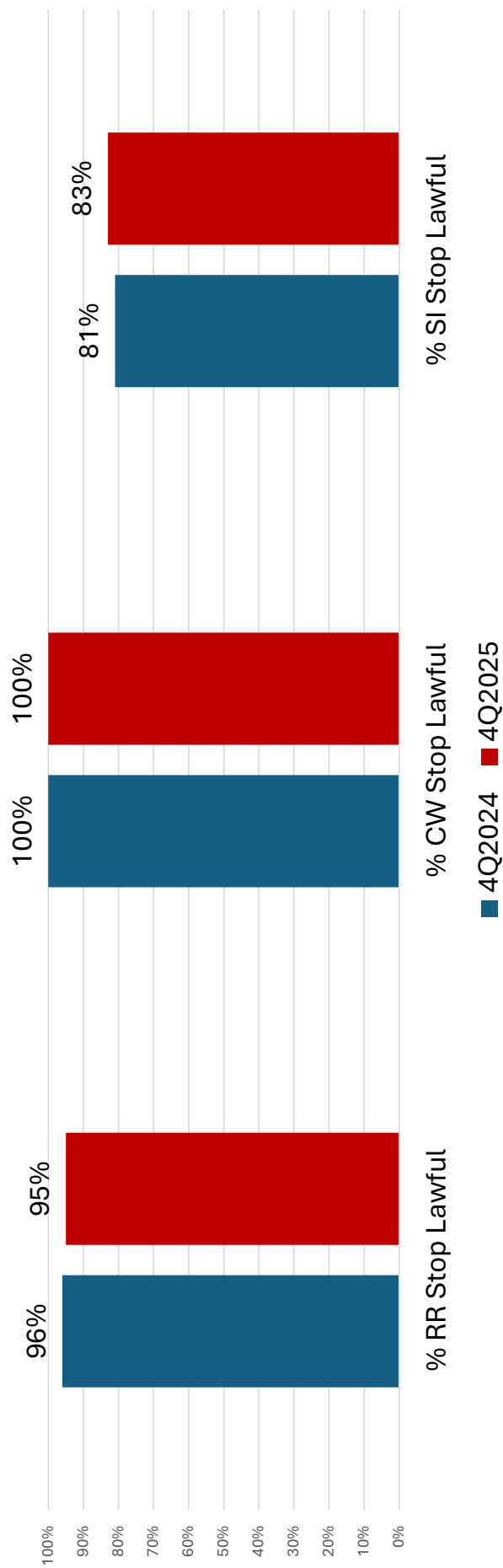
Overall Compliance Rate with the Fourth Amendment



This chart shows the Monitor team’s assessment of the lawfulness of NYPD reported stops, frisks, and searches by quarter from the third quarter of 2023 to the fourth quarter of 2025.

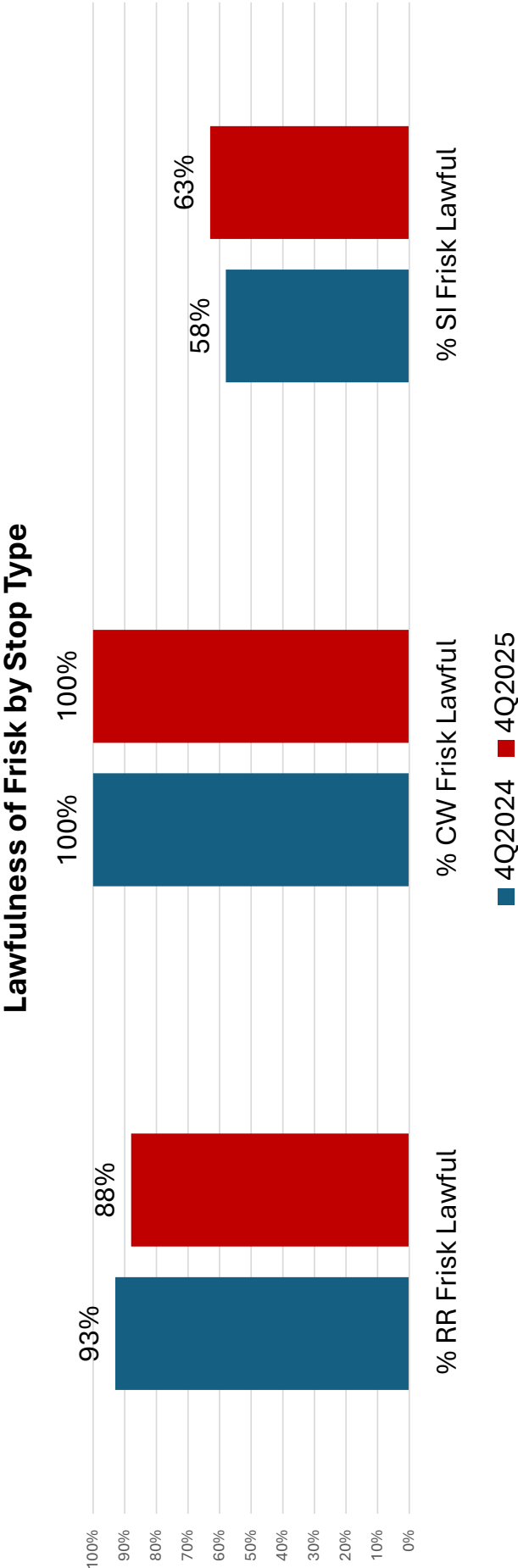
Data Source: Monitor Audits of Stop Reports, N=100 per month; 4Q2025 stops include an additional 55 CRT and 50 NYCHA stops (405 total)

Lawfulness by Type of Stop



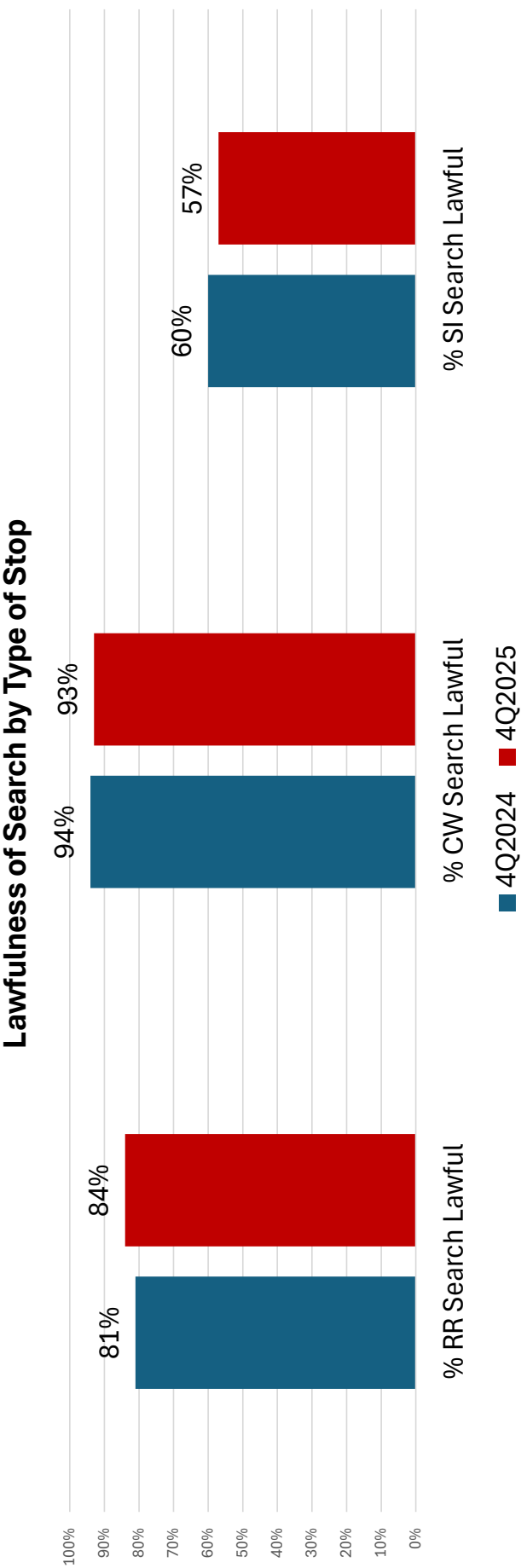
This chart shows the Monitor team’s assessment of the lawfulness of NYPD reported stops based on whether the stop was initiated by a radio run (“RR”) from a 911 or 311 call (N=127 in 4Q2024 and N=218 in 4Q2025), was initiated by in-person information from a complainant or witness (“CW”) (N=30 in 4Q2024 and N=31 in 4Q2025) or was self-initiated (“SI”) by the officer (N=143 in 4Q2024 and N=156 in 4Q2025). In the fourth quarter of 2025, 95% of radio run stops were lawful, 100% of stops based on complainant information were lawful, and 83% of self-initiated stops were lawful.

Data Source: Monitor Audits of Stop Reports, N=100 per month; 4Q2025 stops include an additional 55 CRT and 50 NYCHA stops (405 total)



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 2025 to the fourth quarter of 2024. In the fourth quarter of 2025, the Monitor team found that frisks during stops based on radio runs (“RR”) (N=57 in 4Q2024 and N=86 in 4Q2025) and frisks during complainant/witness stops (“CW”) (N=7 in 4Q2024 and N=9 in 4Q2025) were lawful at a significantly higher percentage than frisks during self-initiated stops (“SI”) (N=118 in 4Q2024 and N=104 in 4Q2025).

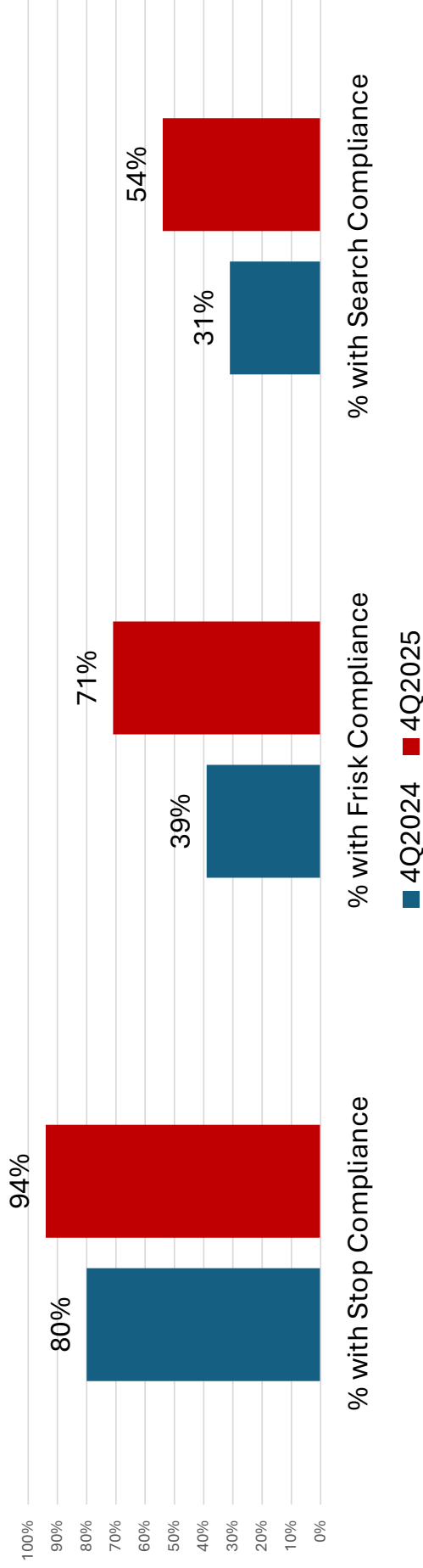
Data Source: Monitor Audits of Stop Reports, N=100 per month; 4Q2025 stops include an additional 55 CRT and 50 NYCHA stops (405 total)



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 2025 to the fourth quarter of 2024. In the fourth quarter of 2025, 84% of searches based on radio runs (“RR”) (N=75 in 4Q2024 and N=128 in 4Q2025) were lawful and 93% of searches based on complainant information (“CW”) (N=17 in 4Q2024 and N=14 in 4Q2025) were lawful, but only 57% of searches based on officers’ self-initiated observations (“SI”) (N=72 in 4Q2024 and N=74 in 4Q2025) were lawful.

Data Source: Monitor Audits of Stop Reports, N=100 per month; 4Q2025 stops include an additional 55 CRT and 50 NYCHA stops (405 total)

Percentage of NYPD Commands with Greater Than 85% Compliance Rates



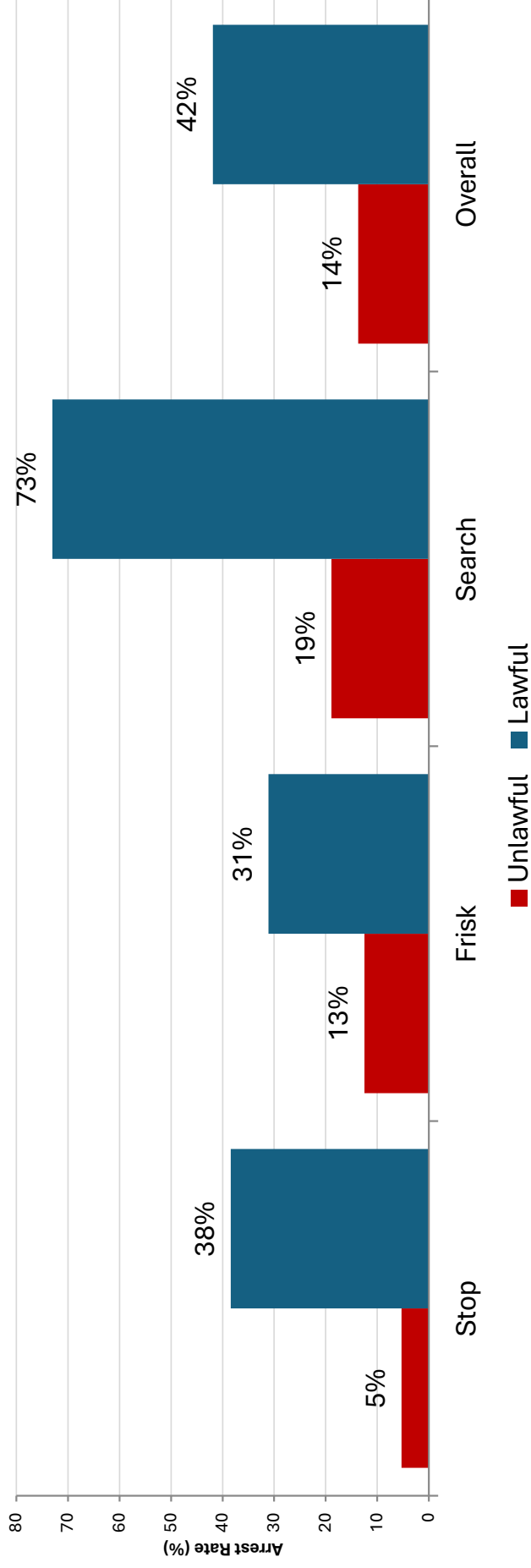
The NYPD QAS reviews commands' compliance with the Fourth Amendment, including Housing Bureau's Police Service Areas and Transit Bureau's Transit Districts. This chart shows the percentage of commands in which the NYPD QAS has determined that at least 85% of the command's reported stops, frisks, or searches were lawful, comparing the fourth quarter of 2025 to the fourth quarter of 2024. For the fourth quarter of 2025, 94% of commands had a compliance rate for stops greater than 85%; 71% of commands had a compliance rate for frisks greater than 85%; and 54% of commands had a compliance rate for searches greater than 85%. Compared to the fourth quarter of 2024, there has been improvement in the percentage of commands with compliance rates greater than 85%.

Data Source: QAS Quarterly Citywide Report on Stop Report Monitoring Audits. In both 4Q2024 and 4Q2025, QAS audited all 132 individual commands. QAS audited 2,686 stop reports in 4Q2024 and 2,098 stop reports in 4Q2025.

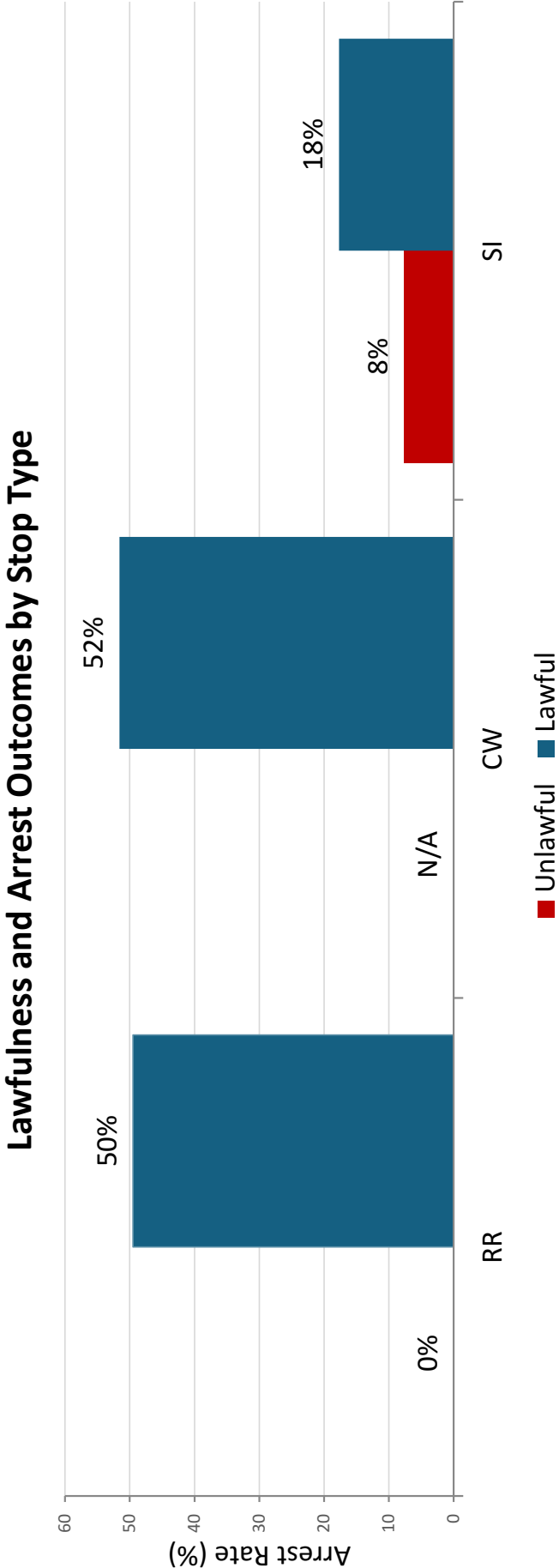
2. Lawfulness and Arrest Outcomes

- In the fourth quarter of 2025, across every category the Monitor reviewed, lawful encounters were several times more likely to culminate in an arrest than those assessed as unlawful.
- When the Monitor found the stop itself lawful, 38% of the stops ended with an arrest. When the stop was assessed as unlawful, only 5% ended in arrest. Lawful stops were approximately 7 times more likely to result in an arrest than unlawful stops.
- Among the 199 stops where a frisk occurred, an unlawful frisk led to an arrest only 13% of the time, while a lawful frisk led to an arrest 31% of the time. Lawful frisks were 2.5 times more likely to result in an arrest than unlawful frisks.
- The difference also appears with searches, for which lawful searches were almost 4 times more likely to lead to an arrest than unlawful searches.

Lawfulness and Arrest Outcomes



This chart shows the relationship between the Monitor team’s lawfulness determinations and arrest outcomes in the fourth quarter of 2025. Stops, frisks, and searches assessed as lawful were several times more likely to result in an arrest than those assessed as unlawful. A lawful stop was about seven times more likely to end in arrest than an unlawful one, a lawful frisk about two-and-a-half times more likely to end in an arrest than an unlawful one, and a lawful search about four times more likely to end in an arrest than an unlawful one.



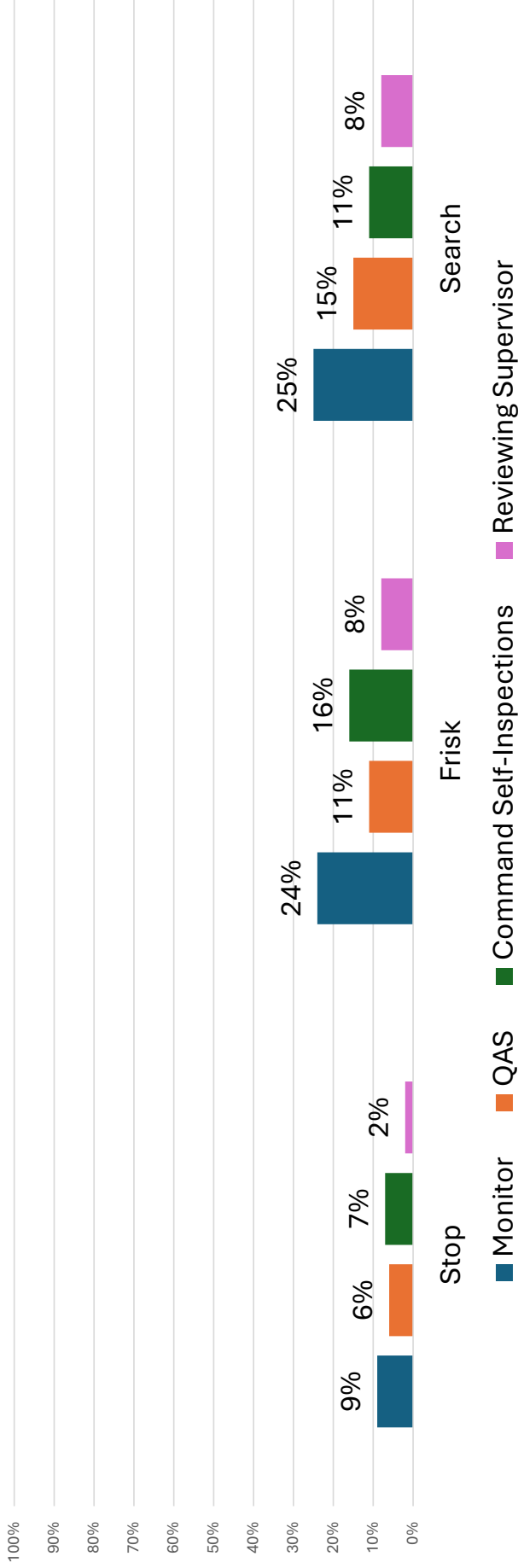
This chart compares arrest outcomes by stop type and the Monitor team’s lawfulness determination in the fourth quarter of 2025. Among radio-run stops (“RR”), none of the 12 stops deemed unlawful led to an arrest, versus 50% of the 206 lawful stops. Self-initiated stops (“SI”) showed the same relationship but with a smaller gap: an 8% arrest rate when unlawful vs. 18% when lawful. All 31 complainant/witness (“CW”) stops in this quarter were assessed as lawful, so no unlawful-vs-lawful comparison is available for that category. The 31 lawful CW stops resulted in arrest 52% of the time.

Data Source: Monitor Audits of Stop Reports, N=100 per month; 4Q2025 stops include an additional 55 CRT and 50 NYCHA stops (405 total)

3. NYPD Supervision

- NYPD supervisors repeatedly failed to identify unlawful stops, frisks, and searches.
- In the fourth quarter of 2025, the Monitor found that 9% of stops, 24% of frisks, and 25% of searches reviewed were unlawful. By contrast, the reviewing supervisors found that only 2% of stops, 8% of frisks, and 8% of searches were unlawful.
- NYPD supervisors' assessments sharply diverge from those of the Monitor team and QAS, meaning that effective review of encounters by first-line supervisors remains a serious problem.

Comparison of Unlawful Stop, Frisk, and Search Assessments (4Q2025)



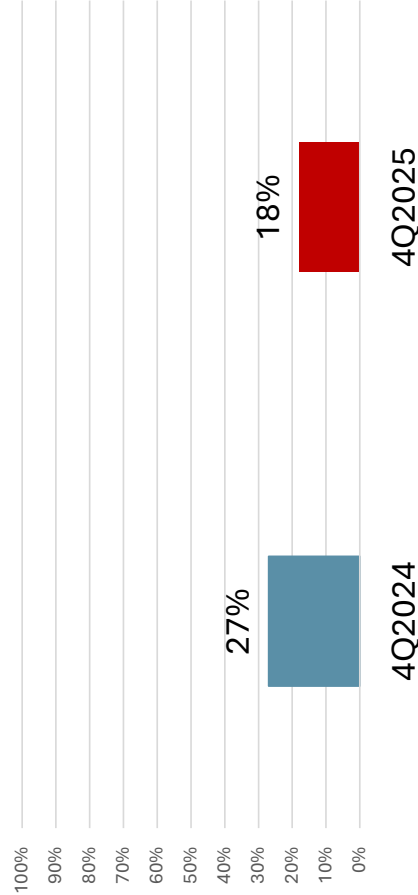
This chart compares the Monitor’s audits with the NYPD QAS audits, audits by the NYPD commands themselves, and reviews by the first-line supervisors in the fourth quarter of 2025. The figure shows that first-line supervisors approved nearly all stops (98%), and more than 90% of both the frisks and searches. These rates continue to sharply diverge from those determined in the Monitor team’s audits and suggest that insufficient supervision remains a serious problem in reaching Fourth Amendment compliance. These differences have also persisted over time without appreciable improvement.

Data Source: Monitor Audits of Stop Reports, N=100 per month; 4Q2025 stops include an additional 55 CRT and 50 NYCHA stops (405 total)

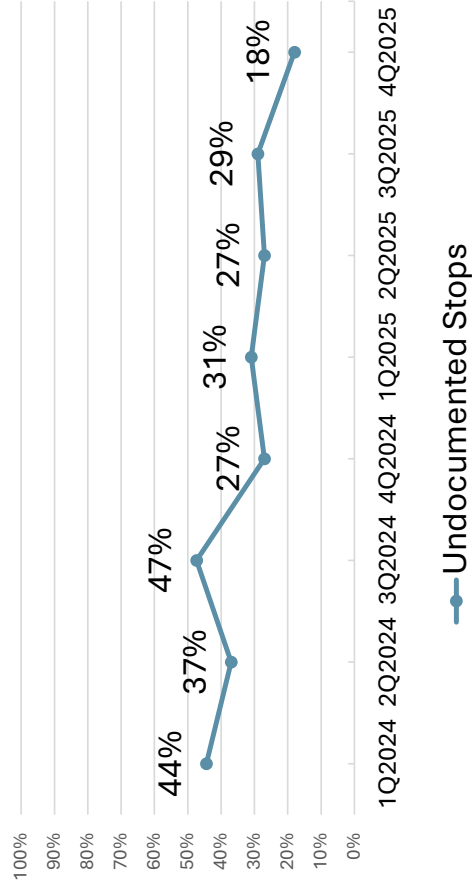
4. Underreporting

- For 18% of stops identified in the Monitor’s audit for underreporting in the fourth quarter of 2025 (7 of the 38 stops identified), NYPD officers did not complete a stop report when they should have.
- This rate represents a decline in underreporting from the fourth quarter of 2024, for which the Monitor’s audits found that 27% of stops were unreported.

Percentage of Stops with No Stop Report
4Q2024 vs. 4Q2025



Trend in Stops Not Reported

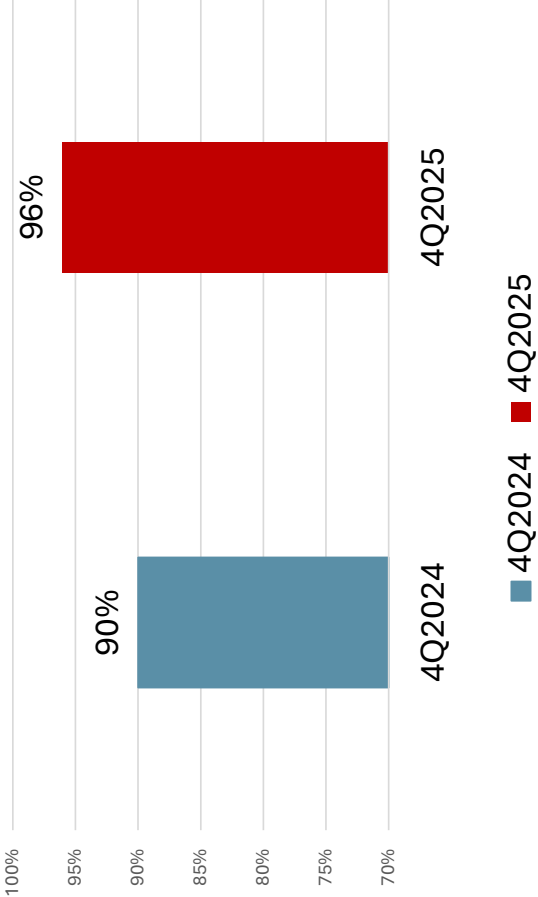


These charts show the results of the Monitor team’s audits of body-worn camera (“BWC”) videos to identify stops that were not documented on a stop report. The chart on the left compares the fourth quarter of 2025 to the fourth quarter of 2024. In the fourth quarter of 2025, officers failed to complete stop reports in 18% 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.

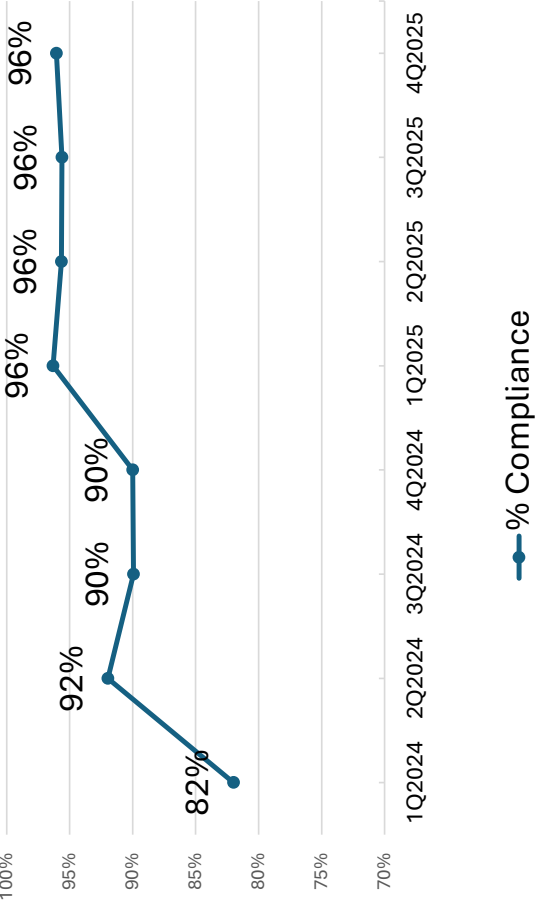
5. Body-Worn Camera Recording Compliance

- In the fourth quarter of 2025, 96% of stops identified in the Monitor’s audit were properly recorded by the NYPD.
- This is higher than the fourth quarter of 2024, when the NYPD properly recorded 90% of stops.

Percentage of Stops Recorded in Their Entirety, 4Q2024 vs. 4Q2025



Trend in Percentage of 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 in the fourth quarter of 2025 and over time. The figure on the left compares the fourth quarter of 2025 to the fourth quarter of 2024. In the fourth quarter of 2025, officers recorded stop encounters in their entirety 96% of the time.

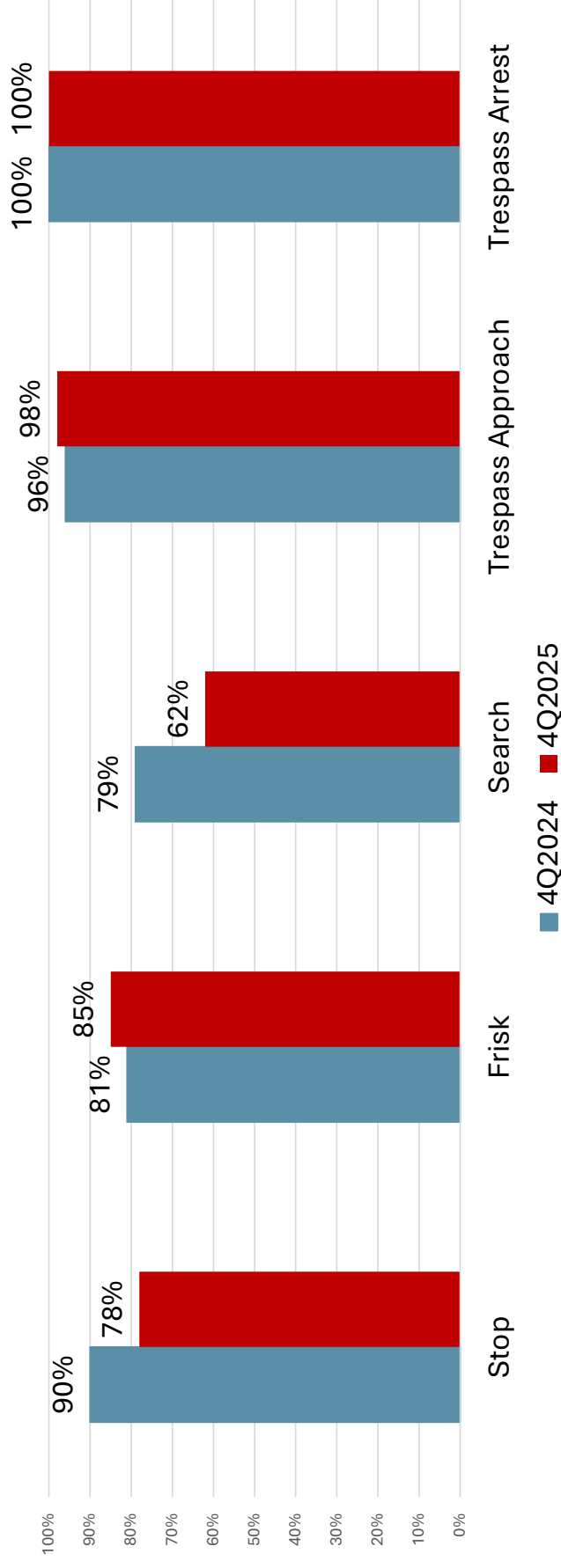
Data Source: Monitor Audits of Stop Reports, N=100 per month; 4Q2025 stops include an additional 55 CRT and 50 NYCHA stops (405 total)

Note: The data in these charts do not account for situations in which officers fail to activate their BWC or prepare a stop report

6. Stops and Arrests by NYPD Housing Bureau Officers

- Compliance rates during Housing Bureau encounters for the fourth quarter of 2025:
 - 78% of reported stops were lawful.
 - 85% of frisks were lawful.
 - 62% of searches were lawful.
- The lawfulness of encounters in New York City Housing is still too low and has not shown improvement over the last two years.
- Compliance rates during trespass arrests for the fourth quarter of 2025:
 - 98% of trespass approaches had an objective credible reason for the approach.
 - 100% of trespass arrests had probable cause for the arrest.

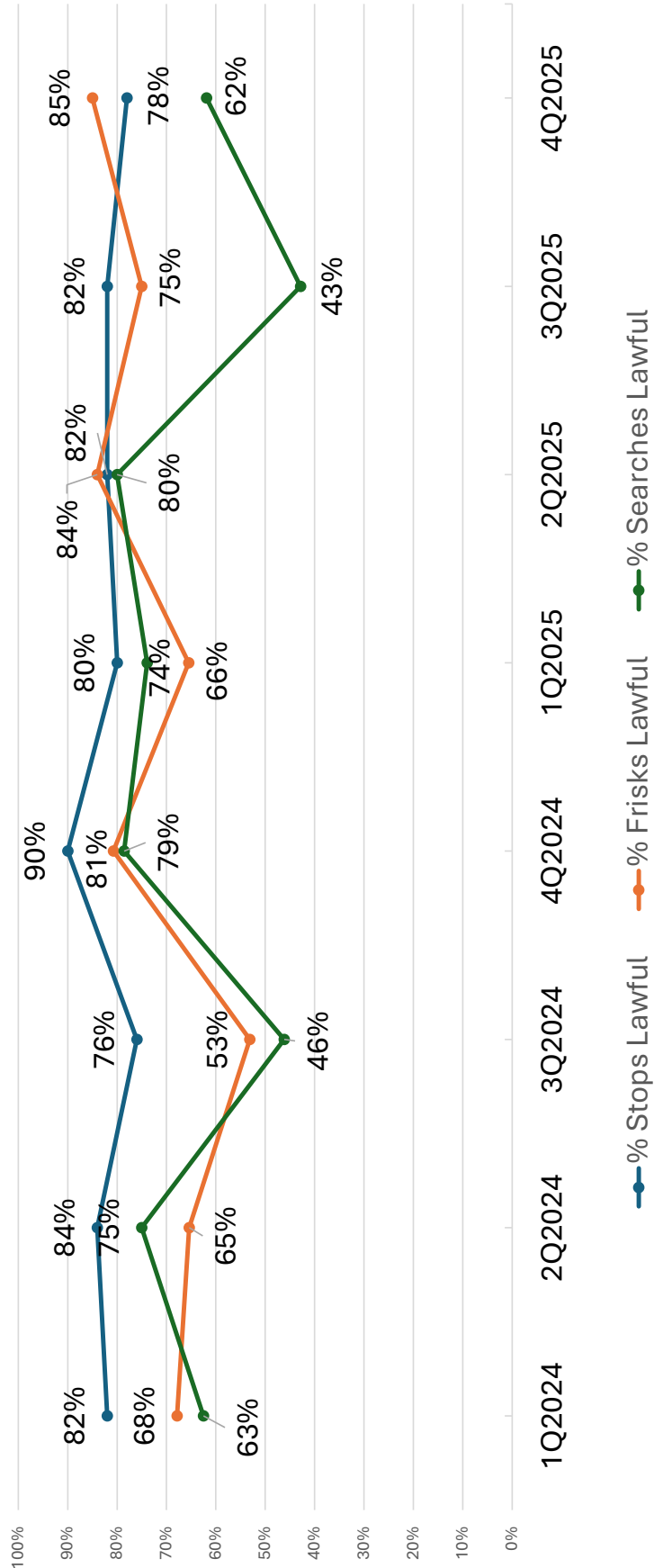
Lawfulness of NYPD Housing Bureau Encounters, 4Q2024 vs. 4Q2025



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 2025 compared to the fourth quarter of 2024. In the fourth quarter of 2025, 78% of stops, 85% of frisks, and 62% 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).

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

Trend in Lawfulness of NYPD Housing Bureau Encounters



This chart shows the Monitor’s assessment of the lawfulness of NYPD Housing Bureau-reported stops, frisks, and searches by quarter from the first quarter of 2024 through the fourth quarter of 2025.

Data Source: Monitor Audits of Housing Bureau Stop Reports, N=50 per quarter

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