The Office of the Community Liaison Third Quarterly Report - 2025

I. Introduction

This Third Quarter 2025 Report provides a comprehensive summary of the ongoing work conducted by the Office of the Community Liaison (OCL) to advance community engagement and transparency surrounding the New York City Police Department's (NYPD) Stop, Question, and Frisk (SQF) reform process. Guided by the mandate to center the voices of impacted communities, OCL's work during this quarter focused on deepening outreach, broadening participation, and ensuring that community experiences continue to inform oversight and accountability efforts under the remedial order.

Between July and September 2025, OCL prioritized expanded outreach and engagement by increasing direct, on-the-ground interaction with community organizations, local leadership, and advocacy networks across all five boroughs. This expanded engagement went beyond traditional training sessions and informational presentations; it included attending community meetings and events organized by other organizations, in an effort to reach people who might not have responded to invitations to attend OCL events, creating additional avenues for residents to share concerns.. This was particularly important during the summer months where people are outside and accessible in informal settings, facilitating open dialogue about policing practices, strengthening trust between residents and institutions, and providing structured and informal opportunities for New Yorkers—particularly those directly affected by police stops—to share their lived experiences, perspectives, and recommendations.

A central focus of this period was to further refine online and offline strategies to collect feedback from community members most impacted by NYPD stop

practices. SalesForce and FormAssembly, including surveys and virtual forums, were paired with in-person feedback sessions, community meetings, and info sessions held in neighborhoods with historically high rates of police encounters. This blended approach was utilized to ensure that participation is both broad and inclusive, reaching individuals who may not otherwise engage with formal reform processes.

OCL continued to hear and document the concerns, priorities, and insights of New Yorkers impacted by SQF practices, providing us with an essential lens into how policy and training reforms are experienced on the ground, highlighting both areas of progress and those requiring continued attention and collaboration.

This quarter was marked by two significant developments, discussed in more detail in the body of the report: first was the expanded inroads into NYCHA developments; second was the addition of a new part-time community organizer to the OCL team, whose fluency in Spanish and French expands our ability to engage with – and receive feedback from – under-represented communities.

The sections that follow detail key activities, partnerships, and findings from this quarter, including:
- The scope of OCL's community engagement efforts
- OCL's mechanisms for data collection and reporting
- Staffing updates
- Key insights derived from anecdotal data and discussions

Together, they reflect the continued commitment to authentic community engagement, transparency, and accountability in the ongoing monitoring and reform of the NYPD's SQF practices.

II. Community Engagement

During the third quarter, OCL efforts centered on strengthening outreach and increasing community engagement by providing residents with greater access to information and more opportunities to be heard regarding the New York City Police Department's SQF and trespass enforcement practices, as well as the ongoing federal Monitorship process. This work aimed to ensure that those most directly affected by policing practices—particularly residents of public housing and communities with historically high rates of police encounters—remain informed, included, and empowered to contribute to the reform process.

To achieve these goals, OCL developed new partnerships designed to increase local visibility, accessibility, and trust. Targeted community meetings, small-group discussions, and outreach events were conducted in collaboration with both established and newly engaged organizations across the city, with a strong emphasis on Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, OCL established and new relationships with local organizations and community leaders to support formal and informal information and feedback sessions.

While we appreciate the collaboration of many of the various gun violence and criminal justice nonprofits, we recognized the importance of reaching a broader audience of people who are not necessarily or regularly engaging with police, the courts, or the larger justice system actors. Of particular value was the initiation of a new partnership with Good Shepherd Services, a multi-site, multi-service agency serving more than 30,000 youth and families annually, that recently opened a community site in Brownsville, Brooklyn. Through this collaboration OCL has been able to reach more young people, families, and community stakeholders in the Brownsville area—an important development given the neighborhood's longstanding experiences with heavy-policing and concentrated enforcement. Good Shepherd's commitment to youth development and violence prevention aligns closely with OCL's mission of promoting equitable public safety and ensuring that feedback from young residents is captured and represented in ongoing reporting efforts, and also offers access to community members who are not "justice-involved".

To expand engagement beyond Brooklyn, OCL also collaborated with the NYC Office of Neighborhood Safety (ONS) and the NYC Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD) to strengthen citywide coordination. These partnerships have helped integrate community feedback collection into broader city-supported networks that already focus on violence prevention, youth programming, and public safety dialogue. By partnering with ONS and DYCD, OCL was able to engage additional community-based organizations and expand the feedback opportunities across multiple boroughs, ensuring that diverse perspectives from a variety of neighborhoods are incorporated into the monitoring process.

Significantly, this quarter saw increased engagement within NYCHA developments, including Sumner Houses, Marcy Houses, and Whitman Houses, where residents have shared critical insights into their experiences with NYPD presence, stop encounters, and housing-specific enforcement practices. These conversations have been instrumental in identifying barriers to communication and understanding community safety priorities, which we anticipate will inform recommendations for more transparent and community-responsive policing in the coming year.

Across all engagement activities this quarter, the Liaison prioritized transparency, accessibility, and responsiveness. Materials explaining the Monitorship and the ongoing reforms were distributed at each event, and community members were provided with multiple ways to share their experiences—either anonymously through online platforms or directly during facilitated in-person sessions. These approaches have proven effective in increasing participation among individuals who might otherwise hesitate to engage due to concerns about trust or safety. We have made Monitor reports available, and also continue to develop (or share) new materials that align with topics raised in feedback sessions, e.g. how SQF intersects with issues of concern to community members such as cannabis enforcement and immigration.

Overall, this quarter's community engagement work reflects meaningful progress in broadening participation, building new partnerships, and ensuring that residents—particularly those living in heavily policed neighborhoods—have a consistent and credible voice in the city's efforts to reform SQF and trespass

enforcement practices. This progress is demonstrated through concrete indicators, including the addition of 43 new organizational and community group connections, with each group giving us new opportunities to gather feedback as we move forward. We also see increased attendance at engagement sessions (which we are developing methods for documenting) and expanded geographic reach across multiple NYCHA developments. We are making efforts to expand what and how we can measure participation in conversations about SQF, enabling us to understand which strategies and activities appear most effective in deepening engagement and increasing feedback across the city.

III. Data Collection and Feedback Implementation

A central component of the Community Liaison's work during the third quarter has been an effort to refine the approach to gathering information to ensure that community feedback is accurately captured, organized, and analyzed in a way that informs both oversight and reform. The goal of this effort is to transform qualitative input—such as personal stories, community concerns, and recommendations—into structured data that can be meaningfully represented and utilized to track progress over time.

To achieve this, OCL has continued to advance the implementation of Salesforce as the central data management platform, fully integrated with FormAssembly to capture demographic information as well as basic data about people's experiences with police encounters. (The questions asked via the Form Assembly tool are attached again in Appendix B). Participants in feedback sessions can access the Form Assembly survey through a QR code if they have their own smartphones, or the team provides iPads that serve the same purpose. Their responses, which typically take 10 -15 minutes, are sent directly into Salesforce. Then OCL facilitators also record or otherwise write (and then enter into Salesforce) the anecdotal information people offer during the discussion portion of the workshop. Together, the survey and the follow-up discussions provide a secure, scalable, and transparent system for collecting and managing community input from both online and offline engagement activities.

During this quarter, the integration of Form Assembly and Salesforce was not flawless, as the team is not expert in data systems and adapting Salesforce to the specific needs of OCL required some trial and error. However, during the quarter progress was made in strengthening the Salesforce/FormAssembly integration, allowing feedback collected at in-person sessions, virtual meetings, and through web-based forms to automatically populate into the centralized database. This enhancement has streamlined the data entry process, reduced duplication, and increased accuracy across records. It has also allowed for better organization of data by key categories such as borough, demographic group, and type of concern raised—providing a clearer and more comprehensive picture of community sentiment regarding the NYPD's SQF and trespass enforcement practices. Nonetheless, at the end of the quarter we had not ironed out all the glitches, and we continue to work to maintain and improve consistency and accuracy. In the coming year, we plan to intensify staff development in all aspects of data collection, including entering anecdotal information as well as improving participation in filling out Form Assembly surveys.

In addition to improving data collection and accuracy, OCL has been developing more effective ways to report and visualize the data collected**.** Using Salesforce's native reporting tools and third-party visualization features, the Community Liaison alongside the IT consultant is working to create dashboards and summary reports that do more than the attached charts, and also display patterns, trends, and key insights from community feedback. These visual reports, which we hope will be fully developed in the near future, are intended to make the data more accessible and understandable—not only to the Court and Federal monitor, but ultimately to community organizations and residents who wish to see how their input is being used to inform reform efforts.

While not fully operational at the end of the Quarter, the enhanced reporting capabilities will allow the Community Liaison to generate visual summaries illustrating:

·   The geographic distribution of community feedback by borough and neighborhood;

·   The frequency and type of concerns raised (e.g., racial profiling, unnecessary stops, consent for frisks, treatment during encounters, or post-stop interactions);

·   Emerging themes that reflect shifts in public sentiment or community priorities over time; and

·   Engagement metrics, such as the number of sessions held, organizations partnered with, and participants reached.

As the system continues to evolve, the Liaison is also developing internal protocols to ensure data confidentiality and ethical reporting practices. This includes standardizing how sensitive information is recorded and ensuring that all feedback—whether provided anonymously or directly—is aggregated before being shared publicly.

The team continues to expand its outreach to capture more feedback. In addition to engaging 43 new organizations, the team also documented 280 "events" during the quarter, including 154 outreach meetings, 50 community events, 34 Information Sessions and 42 Feedback Sessions.

The original design of the Community Engagement Plan envisioned a specific way to gather information and capture the anecdotal information: that individuals who participated in Information Sessions or other community events would learn about SQF and the Monitorship, and subsequently participate in Feedback Sessions and workshops and populate Form Assembly. However, during the summer months (that included most of the Third Quarter), many of the organizations that we have depended on as sites for workshops did not operate programs over the summer in the same way as during the school year (i.e. classroom-based cohorts of program participants/clients). Moreover, the impact of federal funding shortages and other challenges faced by the field has meant that we are rarely able to meet with the same group twice, so that Feedback Sessions are not always delivered to people who have had previous education about SQF. In fact Feedback Sessions are now more often the first point of contact with individuals – requiring us to provide much of the background information that we typically included in outreach or

Information Sessions. As a result, we received less formal "feedback" in either Form Assembly or in the general discussion that occurs during Feedback Sessions.

We did collect 165 Form Assembly responses during these various events. Of these, 73 people reported having had or witnessed encounters. Of those, the majority were Black and under 25. More details of both the full number of responses are in the attached charts. The demographics of both the full number (165) and those with encounters are set forth in Appendix C that includes charts showing age, race, borough, gender, and precinct when available. We will use this data to plan upcoming events to ensure that we hear from a wide range of citizens.

We are also attaching charts showing the responses of the 73 individuals who reported an encounter, at Appendix B.

While the formal events do not always produce specific anecdotes, and while many participants in workshops declined to fill out the Form Assembly survey this quarter, our "Findings and Observations" described below are the result of the many occasions when the team conducted outreach, or attended conferences, hearings, tenant meetings, or community gatherings. Sometimes, all team members have to do is introduce themselves as an organizer for OCL in connection with the federal court and monitor, and people just start talking – unfiltered – about their experiences and opinions regarding NYPD.

These conversations in both formal and informal settings enable us to hear concerns and complaints that give us a window into how community residents are experiencing interactions with or observations of the NYPD. The OCL team is increasingly well known and welcome in a variety of settings, including our expanded presence in NYCHA developments and NYPD Council meetings. However, as explained above, since it remains difficult to meet with the same group of participants twice (leaving us with little choice but to spend a considerable part of our "feedback" efforts offering information about SQF and the Monitorship) there is less of an opportunity to build the rapport and trust that leads participants to be willing to fill out the Form Assembly surveys and to further share their experiences. Regardless of whether fears of retaliation for speaking up about negative encounters are justified, and despite our assurances that their responses are anonymous, we have observed hesitancy – but without time to

follow up sufficiently to understand whether the challenge is lack of interest, lack of trust or possibly lack of literacy. We will continue to work with the organizations that are sponsoring our workshops to prepare participants for the purpose of Feedback Sessions and to encourage their participation.

Over the course of the last year, questions regarding SQF from community members have gone well beyond our initial assumptions, leading us to learn more about topics that are closely or loosely related to SQF, including vehicle stops, cannabis regulations, special units, and the operation of body-worn cameras.

One issue that has not changed is the way that even people who <u>know</u> they have a right to walk away or decline a frisk choose to comply out of fear of reprisals. This comes up in the context of people who tell us they gave to frisk/search even when they didn't want to and knew they had a right to refuse. There are few children of color who have not heard "the talk" from elders about avoiding conflict when dealing with law enforcement. At the same time, we are considering how to refine our presentations in ways that both offer information relevant to the participants, build sufficient trust to elicit responses (using Form Assembly and discussion of experiences that can be reported in narrative form), and formulate the feedback into useable data that can document police behavior and formulate recommendations to improve compliance.

The OCL did not meet targets for conducting Information Sessions and Feedback Sessions, as documented in the accompanying chart of Benchmarks. The benchmarks call for offering eight workshops in each category each week, nearly 100 per quarter, divided among four full time and (now) two part-time organizers. Although it is reasonable to assume this team has the time to provide an average of four workshops a week, and to document the information gathered, the reality has been that each session depends on considerable outreach and "showing up" at a wide variety of hearings, conferences, community meetings, and other events where people affected by SQF gather.

Many of the same people who experience or witness police encounters that are under the purview of the Monitorship also have concerns and experiences with law enforcement activity outside of our scope. While we do not solicit – or record – their feedback on other topics and personnel, many people do think of law

enforcement encounters in broader terms than NYPD, including court officers, parole officers, ICE agents, and FBI or federal drug enforcement personnel. While we explain that their issues with these agencies – or their experiences with NYPD officers outside of SQF – are outside of our role, it is impossible (and unwise) to prevent people from expressing their concerns and experiences more broadly, while we work to bring them back to understanding both the limitations and the opportunities of the Monitorship.

This is particularly true in areas such as permissible cannabis use, about which many community residents are confused, and which may in fact be the basis of an encounter. In addition, people who smoke marijuana or who live in mixed-status families may also be experiencing police encounters or involved with organizations that serve the population we hope to engage. While we bring the conversation back to discuss *Terry* and *DeBour* stops, we also hear people's concerns about the Supreme Court's apparent approval of immigration officers stopping people on the basis of race/ethnicity. If the OCL team can help people better understand levels of encounters and their rights at each level, as well as understanding how SQF and NYPD are not affected by the policies of ICE,, we will build trust and get more feedback.

We recognize that invariably we will hear complaints about everything from rats to rain, but the team is laser-focused on SQF, and if we can build trust by answering questions about how to tell an ICE agent from an NYPD officer if both of them have jackets that say "police", we should try to do that. Any conversation that deviates from SQF and trespass enforcement can be brought back to the topic, but building trust has enabled the team to surpass goals for outreach and community events, both of which include providing information and hearing feedback. At the same time, outreach and community events sponsored by other groups give us an opportunity to arrange additional structured Feedback Sessions that elicit more information in terms of SQF experiences and recommendations.

The next phase of this work will involve expanding the team's efforts in recording feedback, leading to improving quarterly data summaries and visual reports using Salesforce dashboards that can be shared with the Court, the Federal Monitor, stakeholders, and community partners. This effort will allow us to draw more meaningful conclusions about how community members are experiencing their

interactions with NYPD, identify areas of concern (e.g. where participants describe encounters that appear to violate the law), and measure the impact of ongoing engagement and reform activities.

Ultimately, these improvements in data management and visualization will enhance the Liaison's ability to demonstrate, in measurable terms, how community feedback informs the ongoing monitoring of SQF and trespass enforcement reforms—turning residents' lived experiences into actionable insights that guide both policy and practice.

IV. Staffing and Capacity Building

As part of the ongoing effort to expand capacity and strengthen community engagement efforts, the Community Liaison has taken deliberate steps this quarter to further enhance the team's ability to connect with communities most impacted by SQF and trespass enforcement practices. A significant development in this regard has been the addition of a Part-Time Community Organizer, Anastasia Tomkin, who brings valuable experience to the project's work.

Anastasia is a writer and organizer living in Brooklyn, New York. She holds a Bachelor's degree in French and Spanish and a Master's degree in Journalism. She can support other team members because of her fluency in Spanish and French, enabling OCL to get feedback from more community members. At the same time, her writing background enables her to skillfully record the anecdotal information she receives.

Since joining the team, Anastasia has focused on building on existing partnerships with organizations that also serve bilingual and monolingual participants, and developing targeted outreach strategies that support OCL's broader efforts across the City. Her work has included coordinating feedback sessions, and engaging directly with residents to ensure their perspectives are included in the ongoing dialogue about police reform and accountability.

As OCL continues into the next year, we are taking steps to expand the training and expectations of staff in terms of recording the experiences of community members. The addition of Anastasia and the continued expansion of staff capacity mark a key step toward ensuring that community engagement remains responsive, well-coordinated, and data-informed. OCL is now better equipped to manage outreach citywide, engage with Spanish and French speaking community members, conduct more frequent feedback sessions, and provide timely, detailed reports that reflect both the human and systemic dimensions of the work.

V. Findings and Observations

During the third quarter, the Community Liaison's work has continued to center the voices and lived experiences of New York City residents impacted by the NYPD's SQF and trespass enforcement practices. Through a combination of outreach sessions, community meetings, one-on-one conversations, and data collected through both online and in-person feedback mechanisms, the Liaison team has gathered a substantial volume of informal community input reflecting the diverse and complex realities of policing. As we further refine our data-collection and reporting capacity, we hope to offer more comparative data from quarter to quarter, and better measure our ability to increase and improve the quality and quantity of feedback. We recognize the need for continuous expansion of our work listening to, assessing, and communicating the concerns of City residents regarding the NYPD's ongoing SQF and trespass enforcement practices, particularly as they relate to racial bias and disproportionate enforcement in certain communities. Many participants have voiced concerns that the reforms implemented in response to the *Floyd v. City of New York* decision have not yet fully translated into consistent on-the-ground changes in behavior, accountability, or transparency.

Residents frequently described a continued sense of distrust and fear, particularly among Black and Latino men who reported that they still experience stops that feel arbitrary or motivated by appearance rather than conduct. In many neighborhoods, community members noted that even when stops do not lead to arrest or summons, the emotional and psychological impacts linger, contributing to tension between residents and law enforcement officers.

The Liaison's role in this process has been not only to listen and collect these stories but also to contextualize and assess them — identifying recurring themes, geographic patterns, and possible correlations between community feedback and broader policing trends. The use of Salesforce and FormAssembly to systematize and categorize these experiences allows the Liaison to communicate more clearly and efficiently with the Monitor, ensuring that the community's feedback remains an integral part of the oversight process. Each individual account gathered contributes to a broader understanding of how NYPD's policies are experienced at the community level.

Themes Emerging from Community Feedback

1. **Persistent Racial Disparities in Police Encounters:**
Many community members shared experiences that highlighted ongoing concerns about racial profiling and disparate treatment. Residents of color described being stopped without clear explanation or cause, often while engaging in routine daily activities such as walking home, waiting for friends, or sitting in a parked car.

2. **Trespass Enforcement in NYCHA Developments:**
A number of residents from NYCHA developments—including Sumner, Marcy, and Whitman Houses—reported continued challenges related to trespass enforcement, including stops occurring in hallways, courtyards, or entryways of their own buildings. Several residents expressed that these encounters make them feel criminalized within their own homes.

3. **Lack of Transparency and Communication During Stops:**
Many individuals stated that officers rarely explain the reasons for stops, leading to confusion and frustration. Some participants reported that even when they asked for explanations, they were met with vague or dismissive responses.

4. **Psychological and Emotional Impacts:**
Residents described feelings of humiliation, anxiety, and fear associated with being stopped or witnessing others being stopped. These feelings often discourage individuals from engaging with police in non-enforcement

contexts (e.g. asking for help/directions, reporting a break-in/theft) eroding trust and cooperation. Some people indicated they were afraid to exercise their rights (e.g. refusing to consent to a frisk) out of fear of reprisals against them or their associates/family.

5. **Need for Accountability and Consistency in Reform Implementation:**
Community members expressed mixed perceptions about the NYPD's reform efforts, with some acknowledging improvements in professionalism and de-escalation, while others reported inconsistent behavior depending on the borough, precinct, or officer. In many cases, older residents appreciate the presence of officers they know while expressing concerns that the special units that do not necessarily know the community target their children and grandchildren.

Communicating Feedback to the Monitor

Our goal is to provide the Monitor and the Court with both statistical and anecdotal feedback, ultimately including any recommendations from community members about alleviating the concerns expressed in the above themes. To date, most of the recommendations we have heard have come up in the larger Community Conversations where the Monitor (and sometimes the Parties) are present. We need to work more on structuring our feedback sessions in a way that leads to recommendations for improvements. Most people are cynical about whether changes will ever happen because they do not see evidence that officers are ever disciplined for their behavior. As we shift our attention and resources more toward Feedback Sessions, we will have more opportunities to solicit feedback accompanied by suggested reforms.

Overall, while OCL's process for organizing and preparing community feedback for the Federal Monitor is becoming increasingly structured and data-driven, we recognize the need to further refine and expand our ability to use Salesforce dashboards and visual reporting tools. When fully utilized, our data collection system enables community feedback to be categorized by issue type, demographic details, and geographic location, and then summarized into quarterly analyses. While these dashboards and visualizations are still in development and have not

yet been shared with the Monitor team, OCL is actively working to determine the most effective and comprehensive way to present these charts, tables, and patterns so they accurately reflect the full scope of feedback received. Once finalized, these visual tools will complement the quarterly summaries—bringing together quantitative data (e.g., participant numbers, frequency of themes) and qualitative accounts—to provide a clearer, more complete picture of the community's experiences and perspectives.

Additionally, through regular coordination meetings, the Liaison provides the Monitor with anecdotal examples that illustrate specific community experiences. These stories serve to humanize the data and provide concrete evidence of how NYPD practices are being perceived in different communities.

Below is a section reserved for a sampling of ten firsthand accounts collected during this quarter. These are anonymized where necessary to protect the privacy and safety of community members.

Anecdotal Stories

(Each story below reflects a real experience shared by a community member about an encounter with the NYPD related to Stop, Question, and Frisk or Trespass Enforcement. These narratives help contextualize the data and highlight lived experiences.)

1. At a tabling event near the Astoria NYC Ferry Station next to the Astoria Houses, about a dozen people stopped by the table to collect information, but only one offered feedback about police encounters. This person (male, Black, 28) said he had worked an overnight shift as a New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) worker and was stopped by two police officers in dark uniforms in late May at about 6 a.m. when he was leaving work. He said the officers asked him for identification which he provided. They asked him if he had any weapons. They asked to search his bag, which he consented to, and he voluntarily pulled out his pockets without being asked to do so. He was scared and wanted to show he was completely innocent. After looking at his ID, the two male officers told him to have a good night and went back to an unmarked car.

2. At a tabling event in which OCL collected feedback from people participating in an "LSTAT" day of resources organized by various community organizations and city agencies, about half a dozen people stopped by our table and responded to our questions about their experiences. One participant (female, Black, 50+) shared that she and her minor daughter had been unfairly stopped at a Target store by store security and police officers who showed up were very rude to her and kept her detained for much longer than was necessary before letting her go. Another participant (male, Black, 21) shared that he'd been stopped by officers in brown pants (likely the CRT unit) near the Beach 44th street subway station recently in the morning. He said he was frisked without his consent and searched as well. After officers found nothing they let him go. He also believes that the officers did not have their body cams on during the stop.

3. In February 2025, a 19-year-old Black male was walking near the intersection of DeKalb Avenue and Throop Avenue at approximately 7:00 p.m. on a one-way street. Upon noticing police officers nearby, he changed direction. A dark, tinted vehicle pulled up, and officers exited, shining a flashlight in his face, obstructing his ability to see. Without providing an explanation or obtaining consent, officers immediately began to search and frisk him. The encounter involved officers from the NYPD's 81st Precinct. Approximately 30 minutes later, in a separate incident, a group of officers wearing navy uniforms arrived in a dark van near Broadway and Myrtle Avenue. Four officers conducted another search and frisk, again without consent. The treatment was described as physically intrusive and aggressive, and none of the officers appeared to be wearing active body-worn cameras during either encounter. (Feedback gathered from Feedback Session)

4. Several young Black men, ages 19, 20, and 23, reported experiencing frequent and intrusive stop-and-frisk encounters, particularly involving officers from PSA 3. They described PSA 3 officers as "horrible," stating that they are stopped continually and excessively, with officers often "jumping out" of vehicles to question or search them—sometimes asking for consent, and at other times initiating physical contact without permission. One of the young men reported that in July, around 5:00 p.m. on Marcus Garvey Boulevard, a PSA 3 officer groped him during a frisk, leaving him feeling uncomfortable and violated. The young

men also expressed concern regarding officers from the 81st Precinct, whom they described as increasingly aggressive in both the frequency and manner of stops. One young man recalled that in mid-August, around 9:00 p.m., while walking home wearing loose shorts and a white T-shirt with no visible items that could suggest a weapon, he was stopped near DeKalb Avenue and Throop Avenue by officers in a dark, unmarked car that had been circling the block. Officers asked to search him, found nothing, and then left, despite no justification for the stop being communicated. (Feedback gathered from Feedback Session)

5. On July 4th, multiple individuals reported that officers from the 79th Precinct conducted numerous stops of community members for smoking and for possessing fireworks, even in situations where individuals were **not** on NYCHA property but across the street, and where fireworks were unlit and not being used. According to those present, police repeatedly stopped groups of Black and Brown men throughout the day, which they described as feeling like targeted harassment. Officers stated they were searching for fireworks, though none were visibly present during several of the encounters. One young man reported that officers took his bag, questioned him about its contents, and searched it without his clear consent. These interactions occurred near the Albany Houses, and involved multiple police units wearing different uniforms, indicating the participation of several enforcement teams. (Feedback gathered from Feedback Session)

6. In the second week of August 2025, a 20-year-old Black man reported being stopped by officers from PSA 3 as he was exiting a deli. During the encounter, an officer conducted a frisk without requesting or receiving consent. The individual described the frisk as rough and invasive, stating that the officer touched him in a manner that made him feel uncomfortable. The officers then walked away without providing their names, badge numbers, or any explanation for the stop or the search. (Feedback gathered from Feedback Session)

7. At the intersection of Church Avenue and Flatbush Avenue in the 70th Precinct, a 17-year-old Black male was stopped by two officers while walking to the train after school at approximately 4:00 p.m. One of the officers, dressed in khaki pants, instructed him to slow down and asked, "Where are you rushing to?" The young man responded that he was trying to catch the train. The officer stated that he appeared "nervous" and directed him to place his hands on a wall while his backpack was searched. The officers found only school supplies. After approximately 15 minutes, the young man was released without explanation or further action. (Feedback gathered from Feedback Session)

8. During a feedback session held with NeighborhoodStat (NSTAT) at a NYCHA development, several residents reported repeated negative interactions between police and young people in the community. Residents described officers as frequently impolite and overly aggressive in their engagement with their sons and grandsons. One resident noted that during the week of Labor Day, officers were observed walking through the building corridors, and numerous young people reported being stopped that same day. The residents emphasized that the youth in the development are generally well-behaved and maintain positive relationships with their neighbors. They expressed concern that the level of policing in the area is excessive and does not reflect the actual behavior or needs of the community.

9. In September, at the intersection of Rockaway Avenue and Sutter Avenue, a 20-year-old Black male reported being stopped by two officers in standard blue uniforms operating a marked police vehicle while he was on his way to work. According to the individual, one of the officers asked, "Where are you going dressed like that? You look suspicious." Although he presented his work identification badge, the officers proceeded to frisk him. The individual stated that he did not give consent for the search. (Feedback gathered from Feedback Session)

10. In September, at the intersection of Pitkin Avenue and Junius Street, two young Latino men, ages 18 and 19, reported being stopped by plainclothes officers who exited an unmarked sedan. The officers approached the individuals and asked,

"What are you two doing out here? Selling something?" The officers proceeded to search both young men in view of customers outside a nearby bodega. One officer instructed them to "stay off this corner." The individuals stated that they did not provide consent for the search.

This collection of stories, which will continue to be collected – hopefully with increasing detail and combined with the structured data analysis – underscores the importance of sustained community engagement and transparent reporting in evaluating the real-world impact of NYPD reforms. It also emphasizes the Liaison's continued commitment to ensuring that the Court, the Monitor and all stakeholders remain directly informed by the voices of those most affected by policing practices in New York City. (Feedback gathered from Feedback Session)

VI. Executive Summary and Conclusion

The third quarter of this reporting period represents an important stage in the ongoing work of the Community Liaison and his team—a continued effort to strengthen trust, transparency, and accountability between New York City's communities and the NYPD through consistent and intentional engagement.

This quarter's work demonstrates clear progress in both the breadth and depth of community engagement, and the strategic expansion of partnerships across the city. Through these combined efforts, the Liaison continues to serve as a bridge between the community and the oversight process—ensuring that the lived experiences, frustrations, and recommendations of impacted residents inform the ongoing monitoring and reform of the NYPD's SQF and trespass enforcement practices.

Progress and Key Achievements

Over the past several months, OCL has:

·   **Expanded outreach and engagement** across multiple boroughs, with a concentrated focus on NYCHA communities, including Sumner**,** Marcy**,** and Whitman Houses, as well as a new partnership site in Brownsville established in collaboration with Good Shepherd Services.

·   **Strengthened collaboration with city agencies** and networks such as the NYC Office of Neighborhood Safety **(**ONS**)** and the NYC Department of Youth and Community Development **(**DYCD**)** to ensure that outreach and feedback collection are inclusive, coordinated, and responsive to community needs.

·   **Enhanced data collection and management systems** through the increased implementation of Salesforce and FormAssembly—integrating digital tools to better capture, organize, and analyze feedback from community members across online and offline settings.

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·   **Expanded team capacity** with the addition of Part-Time Community Organizer Anastasia Tomkin, whose fluency in Spanish and French enable us to reach a broader constituency.

Together, these advancements mark a substantial strengthening of the infrastructure needed to ensure that community feedback is not only heard but documented, analyzed, and acted upon in ways that directly inform the reform process.

Key Observations and Ongoing Challenges

Community feedback collected this quarter continues to reveal deep-seated concern**s** about persistent racial bias and inequities in how SQF and trespass enforcement are experienced in different neighborhoods.

Recurring themes included:

·   **Ongoing distrust** between residents and law enforcement, particularly in communities of color, where residents feel disproportionately

targeted. (The distrust sometimes extends to the OCL team, because in our role we must be neutral, seeking feedback about positive interactions and lawful encounters as well as negative behaviors.)

· **Lack of transparency** during police encounters, with many residents stating that the reasons for stops remain unclear or inconsistently communicated.

· **Psychological and emotional impact**s including feelings of fear, humiliation, and frustration resulting from repeated encounters that reinforce a sense of over-policing and surveillance.

· **Calls for accountability** by many residents who are still waiting to see consistent, measurable evidence of reform and greater officer accountability in day-to-day practice.

Despite these challenges, many community members also expressed hope and cautious optimism about ongoing dialogue and oversight efforts. Several participants acknowledged that spaces facilitated by OCL provide a rare opportunity to be heard and to see their concerns reflected in official reports. The establishment of formal mechanisms to communicate these perspectives to the Court and the Monitor represents an important milestone in advancing community-centered reform.

Looking Ahead: Priorities for the Next Quarter

As OCL's work moves into the next quarter, several key priorities will guide future efforts:

1. **Expand the reach and diversity of community engagement**, with targeted outreach in underrepresented neighborhoods and demographic groups to ensure citywide representation.

2. **Eliminate separate Information and Feedback sessions** and integrate content so that OCL can focus its efforts on collecting, recording and reporting feedback.

3. **Continue refining Salesforce and FormAssembly systems** to make data reporting more efficient, accurate, and visually compelling.

4. **Develop a public-facing summary report** or dashboard prototype to increase transparency and community access to findings.

5. **Document and analyze anecdotal stories** collected during Q4 to further illustrate the real-world impact of NYPD's SQF and trespass enforcement practices.

6. **Deepen collaboration with partner organizations and city agencies** to align engagement strategies and share lessons learned across networks.

7. **Provide further support staff development and training**, including additional opportunities for the Liaison team to enhance technical, analytical, and facilitation skills necessary for sustained community dialogue.

Conclusion

This quarter reaffirmed the critical importance of consistent**,** transparent**,** and community**-**led feedback in shaping equitable policing reforms. The experiences and stories shared by residents—particularly those in historically highly-policed communities—remain the foundation of OCL's work and the most valuable measure of progress toward justice and accountability.

Through continued collaboration, improved data systems, and deepened partnerships, the Community Liaison remains committed to ensuring that the process of police reform is guided from the ground up—by the voices, experiences, and visions of the New Yorkers most impacted by the policies under review.

The Liaison's work continues to demonstrate that community engagement is not **a** procedural requirement**,** but **a** moral imperative—a necessary condition for the lasting change envisioned in the reforms mandated by the Court and demanded by the communities of New York City.

Appendix A

2025 - BENCHMARKS - APPENDIX A						
Tasks	Goal per quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year to Date
All Parties Meetings		3	1	1		5
Bi-weekly Meetings with Monitor		6	6	6		18
Meetings with NYPD/Precinct Councils		3	1	5		9
Meetings with Plaintiffs		4	0	2		6
Attend relevant conferences/events		9	23	59		91
Quarterly reports submitted		1	1	1		3
Outreach meetings		80	89	149		318
Follow up meetings/calls/emails		177	186	137		500
New organizations/groups added		80	54	43		177
Info Sessions		22	38	39		99
Feedback Sessions		41	38	47		126
NYCHA Resident meetings		18	23	31		72
Train the Trainer sessions	As requested	0	0	0		0
Community events with Monitor	Quarterly	2	0	1		3
Virtual events/IG Live	Monthly	7	9	4		20
Social Media postings	2 x weekly	47	82	91		220
Newsletter	Monthly	3	3	3		9
Videos received from community		9	6	11		26
CCRB referrals/meetings		0	0	0		0
Public officials - hearings/meetings		6	4	2		12
Form Assembly surveys received		260	225	177		662
Stakeholder Meetings		0	0	0		0
Closing the Loop (revisiting orgs)		0	0	0		0
Details on benchmarks to be reported in Quarterly report narrative						

Appendix B

Feedback Questions: Section 1

1. What is your age range?

16-20

2. What is your racial/ethnic background?

Hispanic

3. What is your Gender?

Male

4. What is your zip code?

10465

5. Did you have a police encounter or witnessed a police encounter in the last 2 years?

Yes

6. Did you witness one or multiple encounters in the last two years?

One

If you had or witnessed more than one encounter, for the following questions, 7-26, think about the most recent encounter

7. Did officer speak a language that you/they were fluent in?

Yes ⌄

8. How long ago was this encounter?

1

8A. Encounter Time Unit Description

Week(s) ⌄

9. Where did this encounter occur?

On the street ⌄

9A. Borough of Precinct

Bronx ⌄

10. What Precinct did the encounter occur?

42nd Precinct ⌄

11. Time of day or night of the encounter?

Morning ⌄

12. If you know the location where the encounter occurred, please fill in below

Miles and Longstreet Ave

13. Do you know what police unit was involved?

No

14. Were the officers in a marked car or an unmarked car?

Marked car ⌄

┌─ Feedback Questions: Section 3 ───┐

Questions 15-26 are for persons who experienced an encounter with a police officer

15. Did you feel free to leave (e.g., to walk away and not answer questions)?

No ⌄

16. Were you frisked during this encounter (in other words, did they pat down the outside of your clothing or your bag)?

Yes ⌄

17. Were you searched during this encounter (did the officers reach into your pocket, unzip your jacket or other clothing, or open your bag)?

Yes ⌄

18. If answered yes to questions 16 or 17, did the encountering officer/s ask for consent to search?

Yes ⌄

19. If you were asked for your consent to search or frisk, did you provide your consent?

No ⌄

20. Did the encountering officer/s express professionalism and courtesy during this encounter?

Yes ⌄

21. Did they ask you for your ID?

Yes ⌄

22. Were body-worn cameras turned on?

Yes ⌄

23. If you were stopped, did the officer explain why you were stopped?

No ⌄

24. Do you think the police had a good reason for stopping you?

Not sure ⌄

25. Did the police offer you a business card?

Yes ⌄

26. Were you with others?

Yes ⌄

└───┘

Question	Response	Count	Percent (%)
Police encounter in the last 2 years?	Yes	58	79.45
	Witnessed	15	20.55
	Total	73	100

Question	Response	Count	Percent (%)
One / Multi encounters in last 2 years?	Multiple	42	57.53
	One	22	30.14
	No Answer	9	12.33
	Total	73	100

Question	Response	Count	Percent (%)
Did officer speak language?	Yes	47	64.38
	No Answer	20	27.4
	No	6	8.22
	Total	73	100

Question	Response	Count	Percent (%)
Where did this encounter occur?	On the street	37	50.68
	No Answer	12	16.44
	Other	8	10.96
	Vehicle stop	8	10.96
	On NYCHA property	7	9.59
	At a Private Residential Building	1	1.37
	Total	73	100

Question	Response	Count	Percent (%)

Borough of Precinct	Brooklyn	35	47.95
	Queens	14	19.18
	No Answer	9	12.33
	Bronx	8	10.96
	Other	3	4.11
	Manhattan	2	2.74
	Staten Island	2	2.74
	Total	73	100.01

Question	Response	Count	Percent (%)
Time of day or night was the encounter?	Nighttime	25	34.25
	Afternoon	16	21.92
	Mid-day	16	21.92
	No Answer	12	16.44
	Morning	4	5.48
	Total	73	100.01

Question	Response	Count	Percent (%)
Officers in marked or an unmarked car?	Unmarked car	28	38.36
	Marked car	12	16.44
	The officer did not arrive in a car	11	15.07
	Not sure	11	15.07
	No Answer	11	15.07
	Total	73	100.01

Question	Response	Count	Percent (%)
Did you feel free to leave?	No Answer	30	41.1
	No	29	39.73

	Yes	14	19.18
	Total	**73**	**100.01**

Question	Response	Count	Percent (%)
Were you frisked during this encounter?	**No Answer**	30	41.1
	Yes	23	31.51
	No	19	26.03
	Not Sure	1	1.37
	Total	**73**	**100.01**

Question	Response	Count	Percent (%)
Searched during this encounter?	**No Answer**	30	41.1
	No	23	31.51
	Yes	20	27.4
	Total	**73**	**100.01**

Question	Response	Count	Percent (%)
Officer/s ask for consent to search?	**No Answer**	37	50.68
	No	28	38.36
	Yes	5	6.85
	Not sure	3	4.11
	Total	**73**	**100**

Question	Response	Count	Percent (%)
Did you provide your consent?	**No**	34	46.58
	No Answer	34	46.58
	Yes	5	6.85
	Total	**73**	**100.01**

Question	Response	Count	Percent (%)
Encountering officer/s professional?	No Answer	30	41.1
	No	28	38.36
	Yes	15	20.55
	Total	73	100.01

Question	Response	Count	Percent (%)
Did they ask you for your ID?	No Answer	30	41.1
	Yes	23	31.51
	No	20	27.4
	Total	73	100.01

Question	Response	Count	Percent (%)
Were body-worn cameras turned on?	No Answer	33	45.21
	Not sure	16	21.92
	Yes	14	19.18
	No	10	13.7
	Total	73	100.01

Question	Response	Count	Percent (%)
Officer explained reason for stop?	No Answer	33	45.21
	Yes	21	28.77
	No	19	26.03
	Total	73	100.01

Question	Response	Count	Percent (%)
Believe legitimate reason for stop?	No Answer	33	45.21
	No	31	42.47
	Yes	6	8.22
	Not sure	3	4.11

	Total	73	100.01

Question	Response	Count	Percent (%)
Police offer you a business card?	No	40	54.79
	No Answer	29	39.73
	Yes	4	5.48
	Total	73	100

Question	Response	Count	Percent (%)
Were you with others?	Yes	31	42.47
	No Answer	28	38.36
	No	14	19.18
	Total	73	100.01

Appendix C

What is your racial/ethnic background? (n=73)

Responses
- Black: 57 (78.08%)
- Hispanic: 8 (10.96%)
- Mixed Race: 7 (9.59%)
- White: 1 (1.37%)

What is your Gender? (n=73)

30.1%

67.1%

Responses
- Male: 49 (67.12%)
- Female: 22 (30.14%)
- No Answer: 2 (2.74%)

What is your age range? (n=73)

4.1%

5.5%

5.5%

42.5%

19.2%

19.2%

Responses
- 16-20: 31 (42.47%)
- 21-24: 14 (19.18%)
- 25-35: 14 (19.18%)
- 55 and over: 4 (5.48%)
- 15 and under: 4 (5.48%)
- 45-55: 3 (4.11%)
- 35-45: 2 (2.74%)
- No Answer: 1 (1.37%)
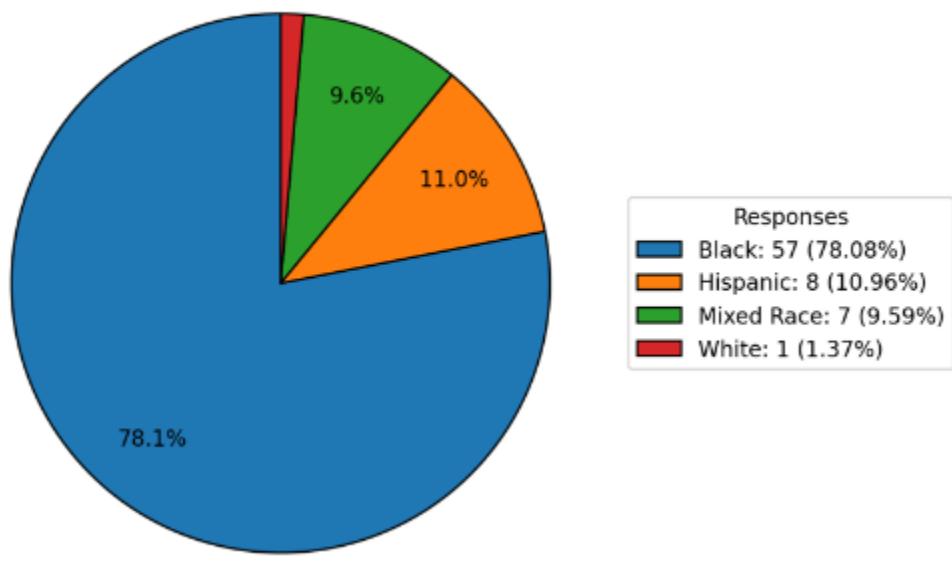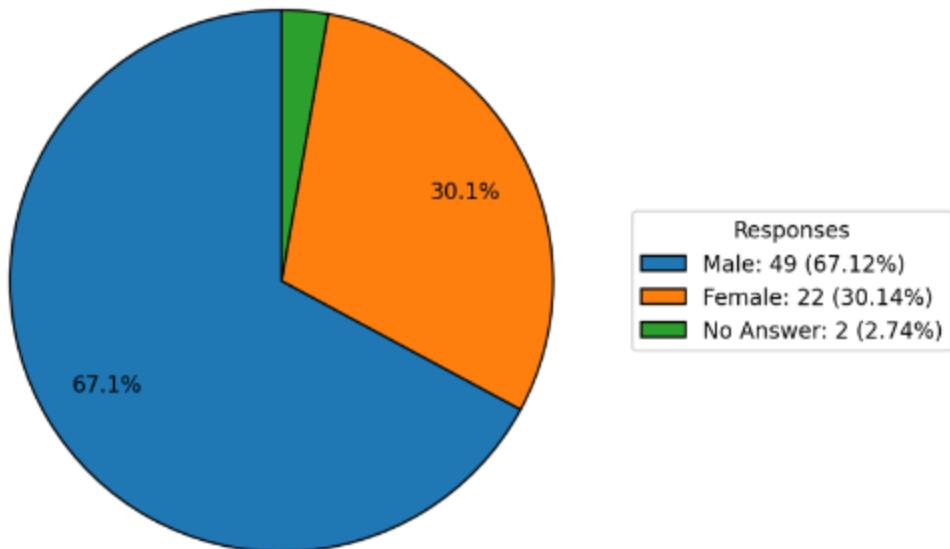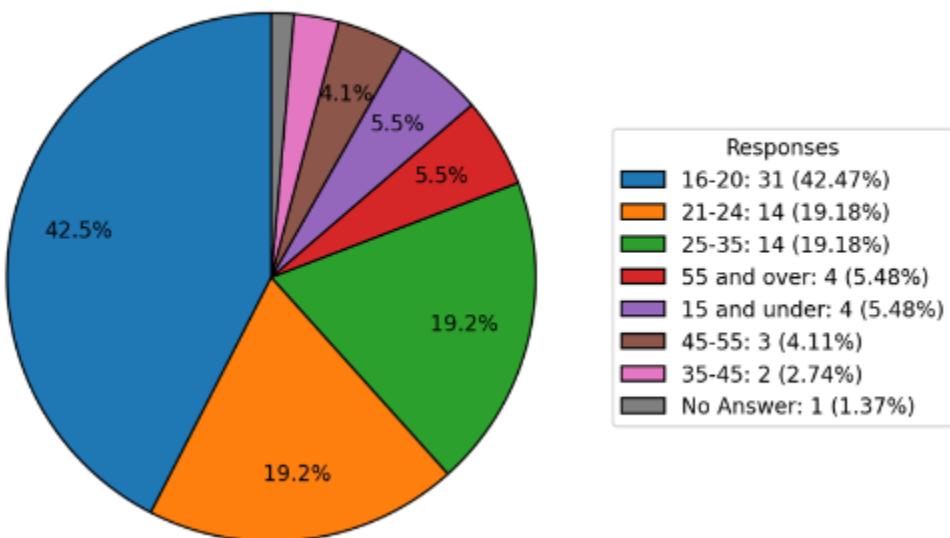
Respondent Borough Distribution – Witnessed / Yes (n=73)
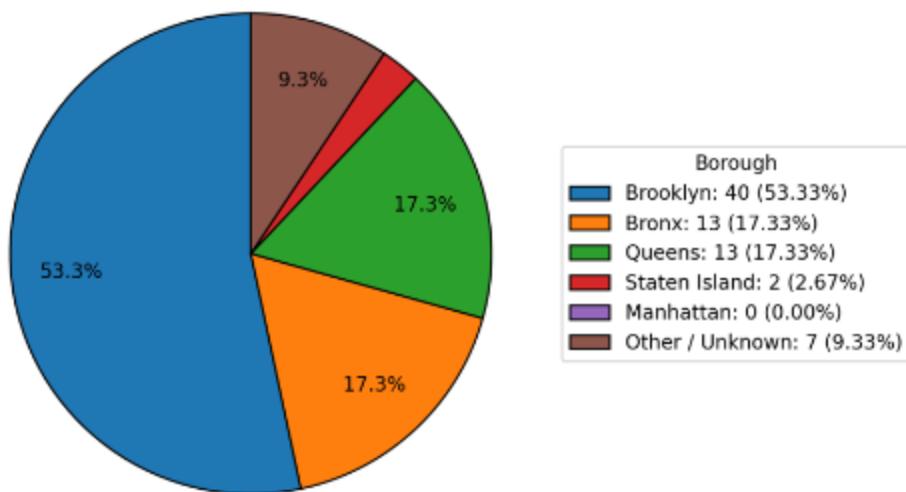
Appendix D

Police encounter in the last 2 years? (n=165)

Responses
- No
- Yes
- Witnessed
- No Answer

No Answer
10 (6.06%)

Witnessed
15 (9.09%)

No
82 (49.70%)

Yes
58 (35.15%)

What is your racial/ethnic background? (n=165)

5.5%

9.1%

12.7%

71.5%

Responses
- Black: 118 (71.52%)
- Hispanic: 21 (12.73%)
- Mixed Race: 15 (9.09%)
- No Answer: 9 (5.45%)
- White: 2 (1.21%)

What is your Gender? (n=165)

Responses	
■	Male: 87 (52.73%)
■	Female: 67 (40.61%)
■	No Answer: 11 (6.67%)

6.7%
52.7%
40.6%
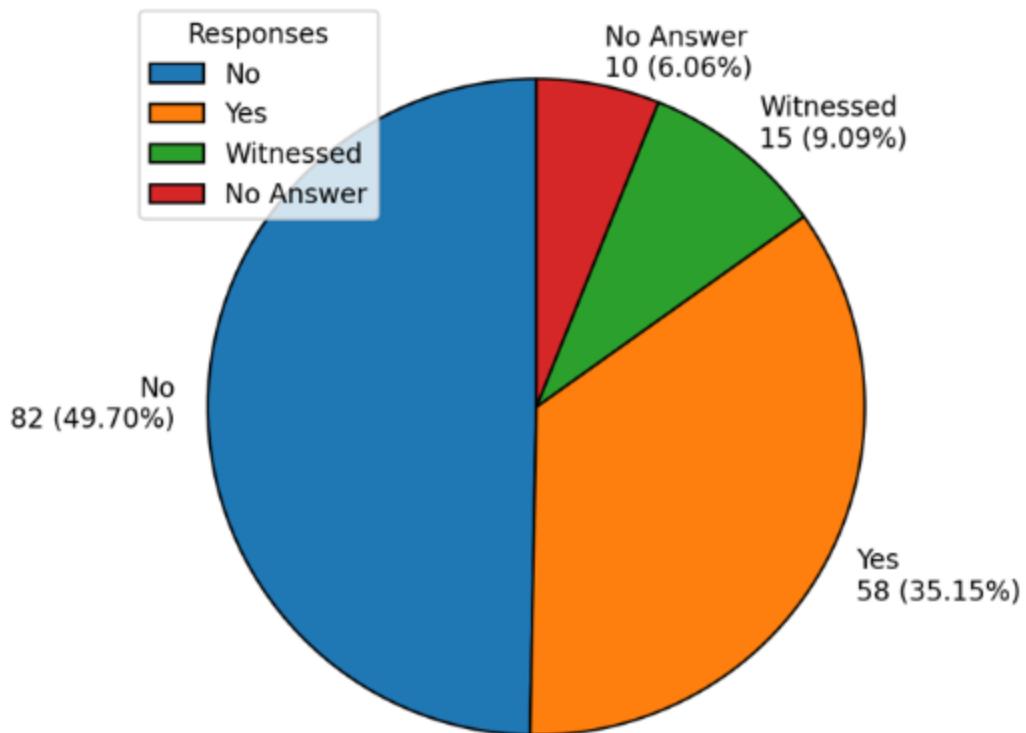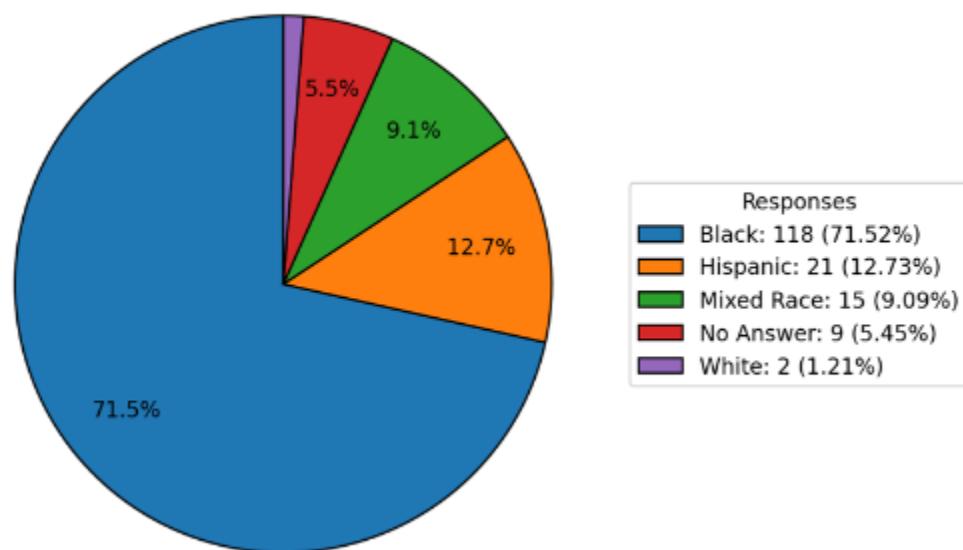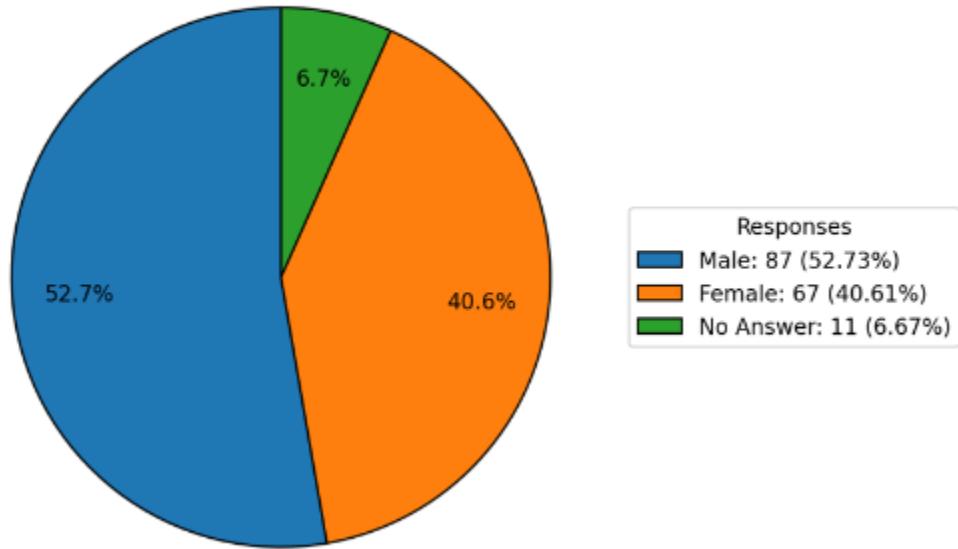
What is your age range? (n=165)

Responses	
■	15 and under: 6 (3.64%)
■	16-20: 66 (40.00%)
■	21-24: 29 (17.58%)
■	25-35: 25 (15.15%)
■	35-45: 10 (6.06%)
■	45-55: 13 (7.88%)
■	55 and over: 15 (9.09%)
■	No Answer: 1 (0.61%)

9.1%
7.9%
6.1%
40.0%
15.2%
17.6%

Respondent Borough Distribution (n=165)

Legend — Borough:
- Bronx: 24 (15.19%)
- Brooklyn: 78 (49.37%)
- Manhattan: 4 (2.53%)
- Queens: 26 (16.46%)
- Staten Island: 2 (1.27%)
- Other / Unknown: 24 (15.19%)

Pie chart values: 15.2%, 15.2%, 49.4%, 16.5%