EARLY INTERVENTION PROGRAM

QUARTERLY PUBLIC PROGRESS REPORT



Q2 2026

Early Intervention Program Summary

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Early Intervention Program Description

The NYPD's Early Intervention Program (EIP) is designed to intervene at the earliest possible opportunity to support employee wellness and professional development. This is accomplished by identifying and mitigating factors that may lead to negative performance issues, employee discipline, or negative interactions with the public. EIP is a non-disciplinary program and is not punitive in nature. At its core, it is designed to mentor and coach officers by providing support to ensure each officer performs their duties in a manner that adheres to the mission and values of the Department.

EIP Review Process

EIP aims to identify at-risk officers based on a list of thresholds, which are outlined below. Upon crossing an EIP threshold, a comprehensive review of the member of service (MOS) is conducted by the Professional Standards Division. Although the threshold is what triggers review, EIP is intended to address any area of the MOS' performance that may benefit from intervention. Therefore, the review extends beyond the threshold incident(s) and encompasses a holistic review of the MOS' tenure with the Department, including past and current assignments, any history of civilian complaints, internal investigations, arrest history, performance evaluations, public interactions as seen on BWC video, and any prior interventions, among other factors. The MOS' Commanding Officer (CO) will also be asked to make a recommendation regarding what interventions, if any, may be appropriate. The CO's recommendation and Professional Standards' analysis is then presented to the Early Intervention Committee (EIC), who will make a final determination as to what interventions, if any, will be implemented.

Early Intervention Committee

The Early Intervention Committee is chaired by the Professional Standards Division and consists of executives representing the Chief of Department, Chief of Detectives, Chief of Patrol, Chief of Housing, Chief of Transit, Deputy Commissioner of Legal Matters, Deputy Commissioner of Equity and Inclusion and Chief of Personnel. The EIC convenes monthly to review MOS who have crossed an EIP threshold. EIC decisions are communicated to the MOS' CO, Borough Adjutants and other relevant stakeholders.

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Thresholds

The following are thresholds that currently trigger review by EIP[1]:

1. Three or more declinations to prosecute (DPs) that fall within thirteen defined categories,[2] on three or more separate dates, in a 12-month period;
2. A judicial decision to suppress evidence as a result of an allegation of an unlawful stop, frisk, or search or racial profiling, including the use of racial slurs;
3. An adverse credibility finding;
4. A declination by the Law Department to represent or indemnify the MOS in a lawsuit;
5. A judgment or settlement against the MOS in a lawsuit alleging an unconstitutional stop or trespass enforcement or racial profiling, including the use of racial slurs, where there exists evidence that the MOS violated a Department rule or regulation;
6. A profiling complaint or racial slur allegation;
7. A referral from a command, borough, bureau, or other internal division or unit;
8. A referral from a District Attorney's Office or the Department of Investigation.
9. Three or more CCRB complaints in a twelve-month period;
10. Five or more TRI's, five or more CCRB complaints, and an arrest or summons for P.L. §195.05, 205.30, and 240.20;
11. Involvement in a vehicle pursuit or collision, based upon a referral pursuant to PG 221-15 or 217-06;
12. An arrest made by an MOS where the defendant is charged with P.L. §§ 195.05, 205.30, and 240.20.

Interventions

Interventions may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Training (e.g. Legal Refresher, Tactical Communication, BLASTT)
- Command-Level Mentoring
- Command-Level Instructions
- Enhanced BWC Supervision
- Coaching Session with Zone/Borough/Bureau-Level Executive
- Coaching Session with Professional Standards Division Executive
- Assignment Reassessment
- Referral to Health and Wellness Section
- Referral to Performance Analysis Section

[1] Thresholds derive from a combination of Local Law 68-2020/Administrative Code section 14-190, EIS Court Order, and internal policies and procedures. This list is not exhaustive of the information that is collected and utilized in the Early Intervention Program. Although crossing a threshold triggers review by EIP, an intervention will not be deemed necessary in every instance. In fact, a majority of MOS who are reviewed by EIP are not recommended any intervention.

[2] The thirteen DP categories include (1) complainant or witness failed to positively identify defendant; (2) incorrect or missing paperwork; (3) insufficient evidence; (4) lack of element of crime; (5) lack of jurisdiction; (6) lack of nexus between defendant and crime; (7) mere presence of defendant at location; (8) no personal observation of violation by arresting officer; (9) potential search and seizure issues; (10) unavailability of arresting officer; (11) prosecutorial discretion; (12) summonsable offense; and (13) potential stop and question issues.

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- Referral to an internal unit or external agency for further investigation
- Referral to the Office of Equity and Inclusion

For those UMOS ordered to undergo training, the length of the training ordered is case-specific but can vary from approximately one hour to two full days. UMOS ordered to undergo enhanced BWC supervision require their supervisor(s) view a greater number of their videos. This is generally monitored by reviewing the number of videos viewed over a 30-day period. For those UMOS ordered to undergo some form of command-level mentoring, the length of that monitoring varies and is also case-specific. Command-level re-instruction in Department policy is handled by an appropriate supervisor of the UMOS—for example, an immediate supervisor, Training Sergeant, Integrity Control Officer, Executive Officer, or Commanding Officer. UMOS ordered to meet with an executive will generally participate in a one-on-one session with the executive for up to one hour. UMOS may also be referred for monitoring, which lasts for a minimum of one year. It should be noted that multiple interventions can be ordered for a single UMOS when warranted.

EIP Reporting

The Professional Standards Division maintains records of UMOS who have been screened and evaluated in EIP. The Division tracks whether UMOS reviewed have subsequently received CCRB complaints, become the subject of an internal investigation, been placed on monitoring, placed on dismissal probation, or terminated.
Local Law 68-2020 requires that the Department submit a report to the Mayor and the Speaker of the City Council by January 31 of each year on the Department's use of early intervention during the previous year. Further, a court order in *Floyd v. City of New York*[3] requires quarterly reporting on a number of metrics including:

a. Number of UMOS assessed by threshold triggered;
b. Number of UMOS triggered more than once;
c. Number of interventions or remedies directed, categorized by type and duration;
d. Number of UMOS who have completed the program;
e. Number of UMOS subject to early intervention who continued to be flagged for monitoring once the recommended intervention was complete;
f. Number of UMOS who become the subject of Civilian Complaint Review Board complaints or NYPD investigations, or lawsuits, after entry into the program; and
g. Number of UMOS placed on dismissal probation or terminated after entry into the program.

[3] *See Floyd v. City of New York*, 08-cv-1034 (AT), Dkt. 767, Order at 2-5 (S.D.N.Y. June 2, 2020).

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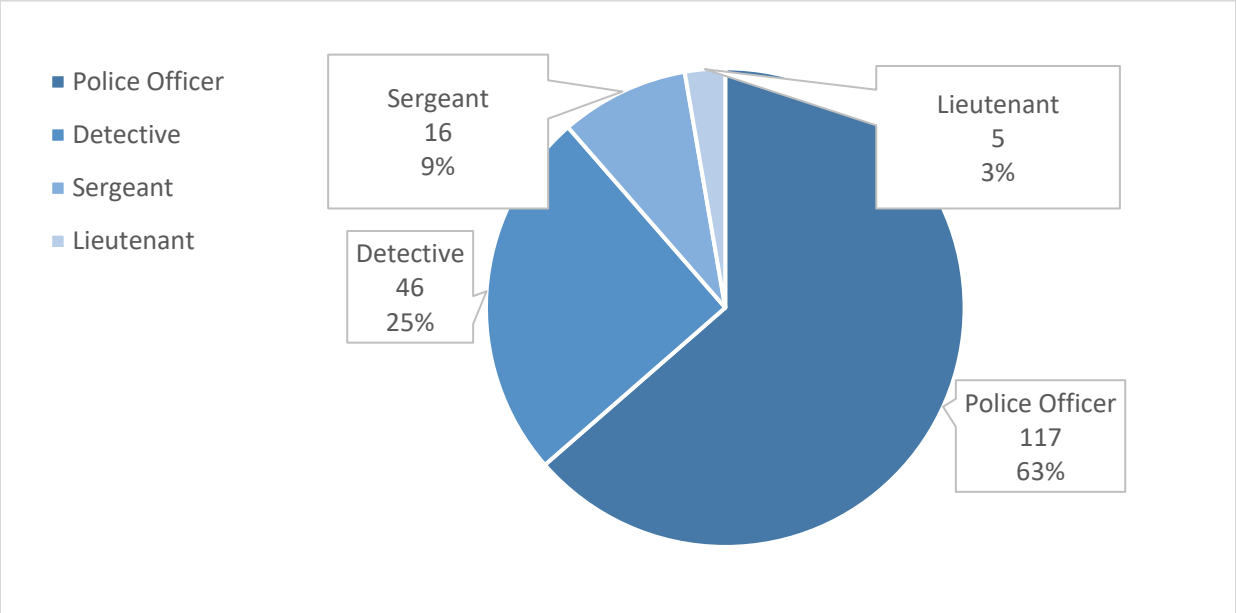
Second Quarter 2026 Overview

In the second quarter of 2026, the Professional Standards Division reviewed 184 candidates, 30 of whom crossed more than one threshold. Additionally, 43 candidates reviewed for this quarter were also previously assessed by EIP. Of the 184 candidates, 106 (58%) were recommended for intervention and 78 (42%) had no intervention recommended.

EIP Candidates by Rank

At the time of entry into the Early Intervention Program for 2Q26, the candidates include ranks of 117 Police Officers, 46 Detectives, 16 Sergeants, and 5 Lieutenants. The rank of Police Officer comprised 63% of the population in the program (see Figure 1). Post-EIP review, 14 Police Officers were promoted to Detective and one was promoted to Sergeant.

Figure 1: 2Q26 Candidates by Rank

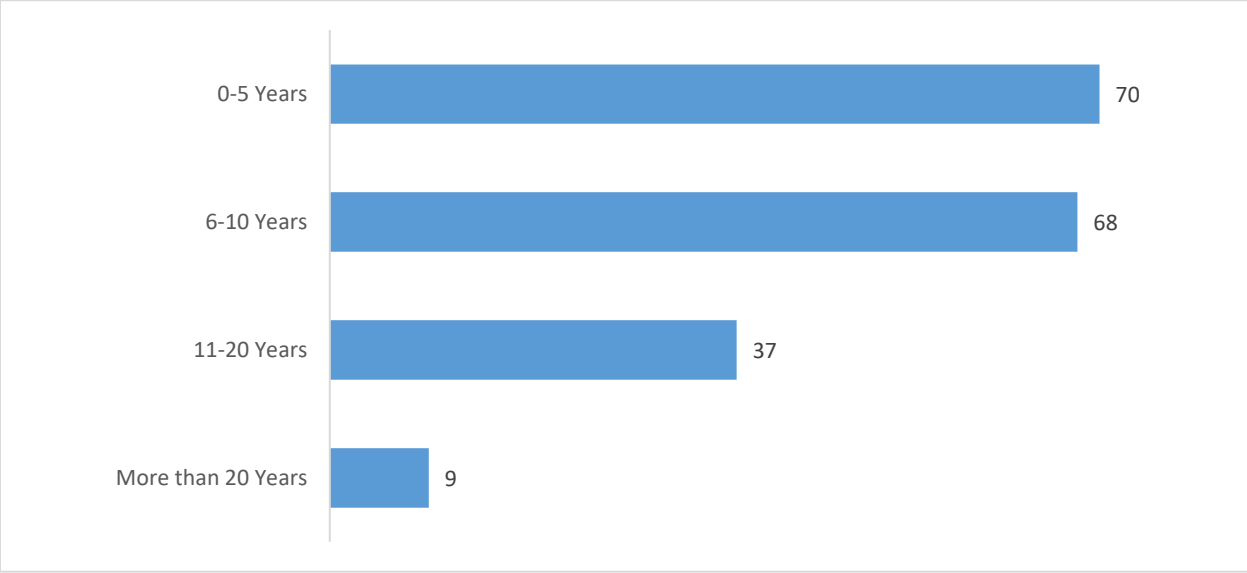


EIP Candidates by Years of Service

Of the 184 candidates presented to the Early Intervention Committee in Q2 of 2026, 70 candidates (38%) had 0-5 years of service, 68 candidates (37%) had 6-10 years of service, and 37 candidates (20%) had 11-20 years of service, comprising the majority of candidates in the Program (see Figure 2).

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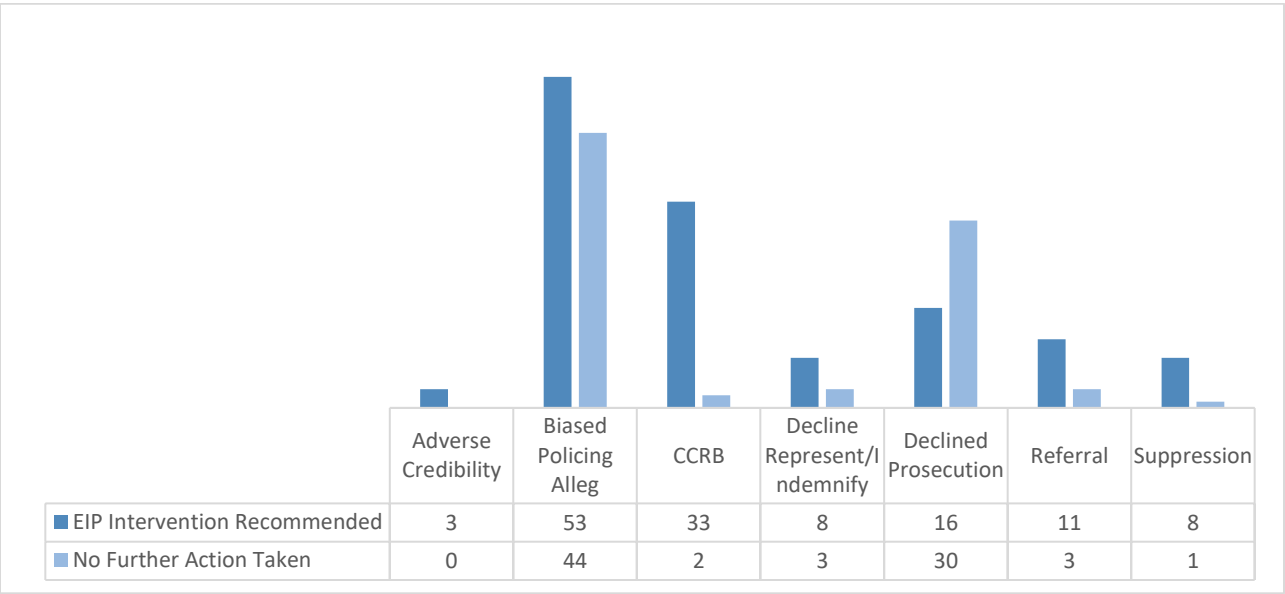
Figure 2: 2Q26 Candidates Relative to Years of Service



EIP Candidates by Threshold

For 2Q26, 184 candidates were categorized into one or more of the thresholds in the following categories: biased-based policing allegations, CCRB complaints, declined prosecutions, internal and/or external referrals, suppressions, adverse credibility, and refusal to indemnify. A total of 215 thresholds were triggered (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: 2Q26 Threshold Incidents by Type



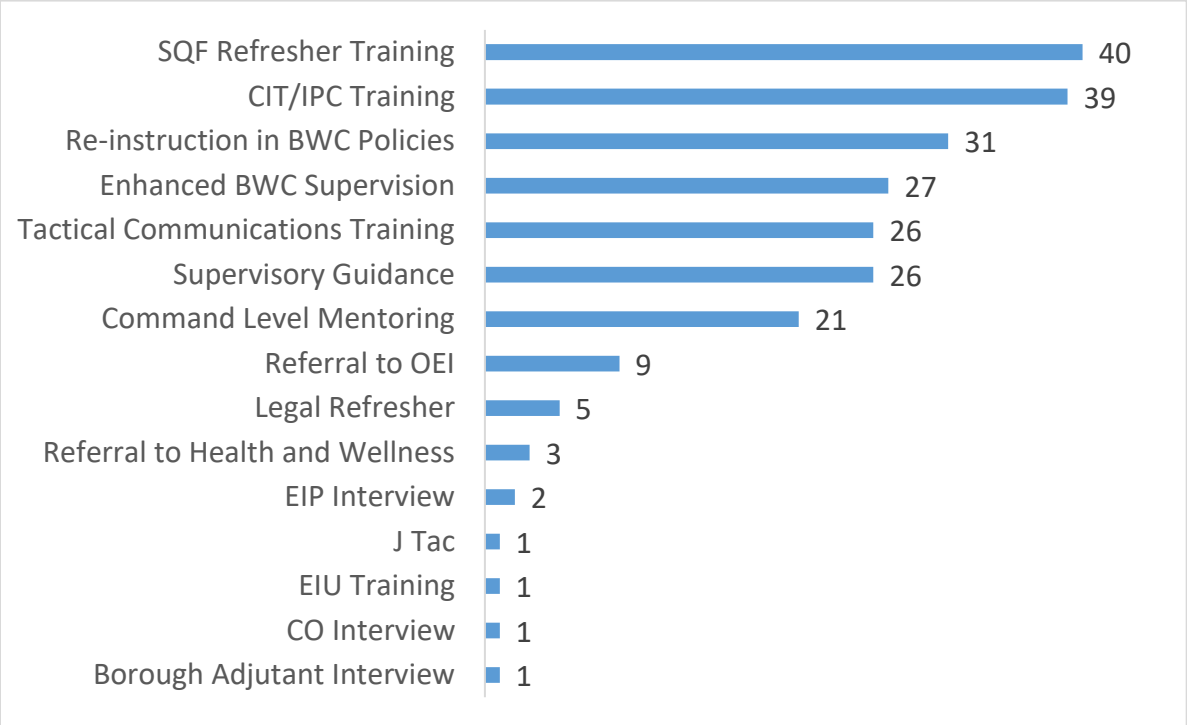
	Adverse Credibility	Biased Policing Alleg	CCRB	Decline Represent/Indemnify	Declined Prosecution	Referral	Suppression
EIP Intervention Recommended	3	53	33	8	16	11	8
No Further Action Taken	0	44	2	3	30	3	1

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EIP by Directed Interventions

For 2Q26, 233 interventions were directed to 106 of the candidates that entered the program. Of those candidates, 61 candidates were given multiple interventions for the thresholds crossed (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: 2Q26 Directed Interventions

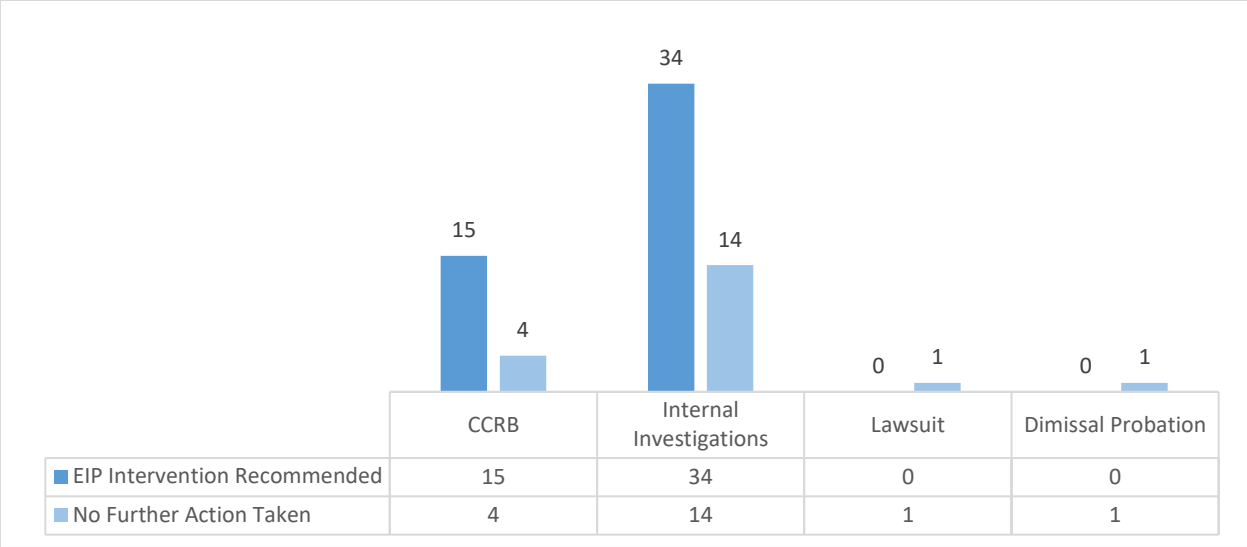


Current Status of EIP Candidates

The most recent assessment of EIP candidates following the completion of review for 2Q26 indicates that of the 184 candidates reviewed, there were 48 internal investigations added to the officers' personnel index, 22 CCRB complaints associated with these candidates, one lawsuit commenced, there was one candidate identified for Dismissal Probation as well as one candidate that was modified just prior to their inclusion in EIP. Additionally, six of the candidates resigned.

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Figure 5: 2Q26 Candidates Performance Status after EIP Assessment



Conclusion

The Early Intervention Program will continue to evolve as the Professional Standards Division gathers feedback and gains more insight into the risk factors and the effectiveness of the various interventions. The goal is to establish a robust review and restorative process to ensure at-risk members are identified and provided with proper guidance and support to effectively perform their duties.

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