CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

----- X

TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Jointly with

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

----- X

May 9, 2024

Start: 9:41 a.m. Recess: 4:03 p.m.

HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall

B E F O R E: Justin L. Brannan

Chairperson

Yusef Salaam Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Diana I. Ayala Gale A. Brewer

Selvena N. Brooks-Powers

David M. Carr Amanda N. Farías Kamillah Hanks Crystal Hudson Farah N. Louis Francisco P. Moya

Chi A. Ossé Keith Powers

Pierina Ana Sanchez

Althea V. Stevens
Nantasha N. Williams
Julie Won
Joann Ariola
Tiffany Cabán
Carmen N. De La Rosa
Robert F. Holden
Rita C. Joseph
Christopher Marte
Carlina Rivera
Kalman Yeger

Edward Caban NYPD Commissioner

Deidre Snyder NYPD Deputy Commissioner of Management and Budget

Tania Kinsella NYPD First Deputy Commissioner

Jeffrey Maddrey NYPD Chief of Department

Michael Gerber NYPD Deputy Commissioner of Legal Matters

Michael LiPetri NYPD Chief of Crime Control Strategies

Rebecca Weiner NYPD Deputy Commissioner of Intelligence and Counterterrorism

Bruce Ceparano NYPD Inspector at Patrol Services Bureau

Philip Rivera NYPD Chief of Transportation at Transit Bureau

Wilson Aramboles NYPD Chief of Special Operations

Ruben Beltran NYPD Chief of Information Technology

Mark Stewart NYPD Deputy Commissioner of Community Affairs

Michael Kemper NYPD Chief of Transit

Chauncey Parker NYPD Deputy Commissioner for Community Partnerships

Wendy Garcia NYPD Deputy Commissioner of Equity and Inclusion

Joseph Kenny NYPD Chief of Detectives

Lisa White NYPD DeputyCommissioner of Employee Relations

Robert O'Hare NYPD Chief

John Benoit NYPD Chief of Personnel

Tracy Mulet NYPD Inspector at School Safety Division

Robert Barrows NYPD Deputy Commissioner of Strategic Initiatives

Paul Gamble NYPD Assistant Deputy Commissioner

John Cosgrove NYPD Chief of Personnel Standards Bureau

Miguel Iglesias NYPD Chief of Internal Affairs

Olufunmilola Obe NYPD Chief of Training

Carlos Nieves NYPD Assistant Commissioner

Terri Tobin NYPD Chief of Interagency Operations

Edward Delatorre
NYPD Chief of Labor Relations

Donald Nesbit DC 37 Local 372

Olivia Duong Local 3778

Darren Mack Freedom Agenda

Kimberly Saltz Legal Defense Fund

William Juhn New York Lawyers for the Public Interest

Liz Roberts Safe Horizon

Robert Wallace

Abdul Nasser Rad Campaign Zero

Sofia Whetstone Columbia Student

Bard Cash Columbia Student

Joshua J. Shaw ACLU

Elizabeth Brantl Center for Justice Innovation

Dr. Aztem Gurvich

Alex Brass CCIT

Victor Herrera Freedom Agenda

/

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Good morning and welcome to today's New York City Council Executive Budget hearing Fiscal Year 2025 with the Committee on Public Safety and Finance. At this time, we ask that you silence all cellphones and electronic devices to minimize disruptions throughout the hearing. If you have testimony you wish to submit for the record, you may do so via email, <a href="testimony@council.nyc.gov">testimony@council.nyc.gov</a>. Once again, that is <a href="testimony@council.nyc.gov">testimony@council.nyc.gov</a>. At any time throughout the hearing, please do not approach the dais. We thank you for your kind cooperation. Chairs, we are ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you Sergeant.

[gavel] Okay, good morning. Good morning and welcome to the fourth day of the FY25 Executive Budget hearings. I'm Council Member Justin Brannan. I am Chair of the Finance Committee. Today's hearing is on the New York City Police Department. I'm pleased to be joined by our Speaker Adrienne Adams and Chair of this Committee Council Member Yusef Salaam. We've been joined this morning by Council Members Cabán and Marte thus far, as well as Hanks. I want to welcome Commissioner Caban and your team. Thank you all for joining us today to answer our questions. As a

2.2

2.3

reminder, this is government proceeding and decorum shall be observed at all times. As such, members of the public shall remain silent unless they are testifying. We'll be taking public testimony at the end of the hearing today after the NYPD testifies, instead of holding one long day of public testimony at the end, we're doing everything day by day. If you're here today and you want to testify, you're a member of the public, make sure you fill out a witness form with the Sergeant at Arms. Before I go any further, I want to invite our Speaker Adrienne Adams to give her opening remarks and then we'll get started.

SPEAKER ADAMS: Thank you very much,

Chair Brannan, and thank you so much Chair Salaam,

for holding today's hearing where we will examine the

Mayor's Fiscal Year 2025 Executive Budget for the New

York City Police Department. The Mayor's Executive

Budget includes a proposed Fiscal Year 2025 budget of

\$5.83 billion dollars for the NYPD. This is an

increase of \$72.2 million dollars from the FY25

Preliminary Budget, and is \$21.9 million more than

the FY24 Adopted Budget. The NYPD's budgeted

headcount for the Fiscal Year 25 Executive Budget is

2	659 fewer positions than in the Fiscal Year 24 budget
3	at its adoption. The proposed budget includes a
4	restoration of \$62.4 million dollars at FY25 after
5	the Mayor restored the July 2024 and October 2024
6	uniform academy classes that he had initially
7	cancelled in the November 2023 Financial Plan. Each
8	class is expected to include 600 new officers and two
9	other academy classes planned for fiscal year 2025
10	remain cancelled. As the Council has consistently
11	indicated, it is critical for the City budget to be
12	accurate, and for every agency to be accountable
13	within its budget for our city to be fiscally
14	responsible. In this hearing, we look forward to
15	understanding the effectiveness of departmental
16	spending in the current fiscal year and proposed for
17	the forthcoming budget year, as well as the decisions
18	that inform and impact these funding decisions. Over
19	the years we've remained concerned about the NYPD's
20	actual spending on overtime, exceeding its allotted
21	budget each year. As of March of Fiscal Year 2024,
22	the Department has spent approximately \$788 million
23	on overtime which is nearly \$271 million more than
24	the \$517.4 million budgeted for overtime in the
25	Adopted FY24 Budget. Repeated overspending beyond

1 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 2 the allocated budget raises concerns about agency and 3 fiscal management and accurate budgeting. The City's 4 budget must be a reliable financial plan for our government, and it is important that the NYPD be treated the same as all agencies within an 6 7 expectation to manage spending within its budget. Our 8 city's fiscal health depends on responsible stewardship, and it is critical that we deliver an accurate comprehensive budget that reflects the needs 10 11 of New Yorkers and makes our city's neighborhood safer. Achieving public safety for all New Yorkers 12 13 requires an all-of-the-above approach that includes 14 investments in communities that prevent crime and 15 address root causes of violence. Our City's District 16 Attorneys outline this imperative during their 17 testimony at our Preliminary Budget hearing when they 18 identify the need for greater city funding for 19 programs that provide mental health interventions, 20 housing, economic opportunity, and victim services and reduce recidivism. This council agrees and 21 2.2 recognizes the importance of these investments as key to public safety. They help reduce the over-reliance 2.3

and strain on our Police Department and its officers

from shouldering responsibilities that should not be

24

25

2.2

2.3

there, helping to allow the Department to maintain a focus where it belongs. Public Safety is a shared responsibility, and it is important that our budget reflects that expectation. We remain focused on delivering the investments that will improve public safety for all New Yorkers. Commissioner Caban, we look forward to hearing from you and your team about the NYPD's budget and your plans to efficiently and responsibly manage the Department's budget.

Effective partnership amongst all stakeholders is the safety of our city—in the safety of our city is needed for the benefit of all New Yorkers. Thank you very much for your time. I now turn it over to Chair Brannan and Chair Salaam.

Adams. We've also been joined this morning by

Council Members Holden, Ossé, De La Rosa, and Public

Advocate. On April 24<sup>th</sup>, 2024, the Administration

released the Executive Financial Plan for FY24 to 28

with a proposed FY25 budget of \$111.6 billion.

NYPD's proposed Fiscal 25 budget of \$5.83 billion

represents five percent of the Administration's

proposed FY25 budget in the Executive Plan. This is

an increase of \$72.2 million or 1.26 percent from the

	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 12
2	\$5.75 billion originally allocated in the Preliminary
3	Budget. This increase is largely driven by \$62.4
4	million to restore the NYPD Academy classes that were
5	cancelled in the FY24 November Plan. I'll take this
6	time to note that the Administration's whiplash
7	approach to cutting and restoring funding is
8	destabilizing, and as we negotiate the final budget
9	in good faith, it's important that we're all
10	operating with the same set of facts. In the
11	Council's Preliminary Budget response, we continue to
12	push the progress we've made in prior years to
13	increase transparency in the Department budget
14	calling on the Administration to add additional units
15	of appropriation to the NYPD budget to match its
16	functional program areas. No such U of A's were
17	included in the Executive Budget, and the Council
18	continues and will continue to insist on expanding
19	transparency and agency operations on taxpayer
20	spending. My questions today will largely focus on
21	subway safety, the police radio encryption, school
22	safety agents, overtime budgeting, pension increases,
23	and the FY24 general increase. I now want to turn it

to my Co-chair for this hearing today, Chair of the

Public Safety Committee, Council Member Salaam, for his opening statement.

1

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

CHAIRPERSON SALAAM: Good morning. May the peace, mercy, and blessing from the owner of peace, mercy and blessing be upon each and every one of you. Welcome to the Fiscal Year 2025 Executive Budget hearing for the Committee on Public Safety. am Council Member Yusef Salaam, Chair of the Committee on Public Safety. Today, we will discuss the fiscal year 2025 Executive Budget for the Police Department to understand the Administration's budget proposals for an agency that plays an important role in public safety. I would like to welcome the Commissioner Caban and his executive staff. In the Fiscal Year 2025 Executive Plan, the Police Department's budget totals \$5.8 billion that supports 48,844 budgeted uniform and civilian positions. plan includes large changes to NYPD's budget, including PEG restorations for uniform Academy classes, increases to the overtime budget and various other adjustments, new needs, and the changes to the Capital Commitment Plan. There are many important budget actions in this plan and we hope to better understand them after this hearing. I look forward

3

1

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14 15

16

17

18 19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

to our fruitful conversation with ongoing oversight hearings. However, we have a lot of work ahead of us today. I want to thank our Public Safety Committee Staff for their hard work, our Financial Analyst, Owen Kotowski, Policy Analyst, Chad Benjamin, Counsel, Jeremy Whiteman, and Senior Counsel Josh Kingsley. I also want to thank my staff, Chief of Staff Jordan Wright, and Budget Director Mufazzal Hossain. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you, Chair. Before we get started, quickly, I want to thank Jack Storey and Owen Kotowski from the Council Finance team for preparing for today's hearing. There's a lot of people that work very hard behind the scenes crunching the numbers this time of year and we want to recognize them. My Committee Counsel Mike Twomey, my Senior Advisor John Yedin, and now I'm going to turn it over to the Public Advocate for his opening statement, and then we're going to swear in the witnesses.

PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: Thank you, Mr. Thank you to both Chairs and the Speaker for Chair. giving me the opportunity. My name is Jumaane Williams, Public Advocate of the City of New York.

2	I'm happy to speak at this important hearing. The
3	NYPD is by far the biggest and most expensive Police
4	Department in the country and is often called for
5	social service functions that are not appropriate.
6	The NYPD is often called to address issues of
7	homelessness and mental health crisis. We know that
8	dispatching police to remove people perceived as
9	being homeless or experiencing symptoms of mental
10	health and acute mental illness hasn't worked long-
11	term in the past, and that we must invest in non-
12	police responses to people in mental health crisis to
13	address those in crisis and to help address substance
14	abuse. The fatal consequence of what happened when
15	police responded to a person in mental health crisis
16	was exemplified in March, again, when 19-year-old
17	Rizario [sp?] called 911 while in emotional distress
18	As revealed in recent released body-cam footage, the
19	responding officers tasered, and then Rizario and
20	then shot Rizario five times within three minutes of
21	their arrival, offering no help or attempting to de-
22	escalate, killing him, and most recently the PD has
23	been called quickly to forcefully respond to protests
24	on campuses. In the past few weeks we have seen
	<b>1</b>

aggressive policing and quickly called on college

25

2 campuses in the City in response to student encampments, calling attention to the ongoing 3 4 violence against Palestinians in Gaza. Many students, faculty, members of the media, legal 5 observers, and bystanders have described and witness 6 7 unnecessary aggression by the NYPD against 8 individuals who are not resisting arrest. It does seem that the scale and quickness of the police responses to the encampments are not proportional to 10 11 what has been going on there. I am concerned that 12 interactions between the pro-Palestinian protestors and the NYPD will continue to escalate. Further, 13 yesterday CCRB announced that nearly 40 NYPD officers 14 15 are facing allegations of misconduct connected to protests surrounding the war on Gaza. I'd be remiss 16 17 if I didn't say I believe some of the aggression is 18 because the Mayor and others do not like the voices 19 of Pro-Palestinian being risen up, and I'm hoping that we'll take into consideration so that we can 20 21 lower the temperature when these protests are 2.2 happening. I'd also be remiss if I didn't say that 2.3 the Mayor has yet to mention Palestine or Gaza or a cease fire since October, and I think it's troubling 24

not to lift up the pain of everybody in this city.

2	The CCRB has been continuously underfunded by the
3	City making it more difficult and in some cases
4	impossible for the agency to provide oversight of the
5	NYPD. Starting in January of this year, the CCRB has
6	stopped investigating several categories of
7	allegations due to budget cuts. An increasing number
8	of complaints, 50 percent increase from 2022 to 2023
9	has outpaced a number of CCRB staff resulting in
10	backlogs and delayed investigations. At the
11	Preliminary Budget hearing, the CCRB said they
12	require 73 additional investigators and 376 total
13	personnel to manage the current workload with a total
14	of \$37.7 million budgeted. With the CCRB budget and
15	its inability to impose its disciplinary
16	recommendations and its lack of direct access to
17	body-cam footage, the NYPD operates almost entirely
18	without oversight. I do know that NYPD has an MOU to
19	hopefully get the CCRB that footage a little bit
20	quicker. This is not only unacceptable, but also
21	could be dangerous. I also want to point out, it has
22	a chilling effect that it seems the Mayor now wants
23	to replace Chair Arva Rice for lifting up the issues
24	and concern about the money needed for CCRB and for

the pushback on the response of Kowaksi Traurig

25

2 The Mayor's subway safety plan has 3 exacerbated the police overtime surge. There are millions of dollars on overtime for police officers 4 to remove people many time perceived as homeless and 5 mentally-ill from public spaces or standing around 6 7 subway stations. According to the City Comptroller Fiscal Year 2024, the City has spent \$461 million 8 through December on NYPD uniform overtime, \$109 million more spent from the same period Fiscal Year 10 11 2023, and is on target to spend \$925 million for the For 2022 to 2023 police overtime spending 12 increased from \$4 million to \$155 million. 13 14 an article that show that number of subway crimes 15 stayed about the same and actually decreased in the 16 areas outside of the subway. I do know there's a 17 decrease that's happening now and some additional money has been put it. I would say it seems that the 18 19 service of the Police Department are the only thing 20 that we are able to continue to say the only thing we 21 need to do is add more money and add more of to solve 2.2 the problem. I always try to point out how it might 2.3 look if we had the same approach to other agencies and other programs and relieve the NYPD of some of 24

the social services that it's doing. Lastly, I want

2	to say it's also vital to adequately and robustly
3	fund our Public Defender services. While free legal
4	defender services for anyone who needs them are
5	mandated by federal and local law, their
6	organizations are consistently under-funded. It is
7	low-income New Yorkers who ultimately face the
8	consequences of a budget that favors District
9	Attorney's offices too often, deprived of the robust
10	legal representation they need or deserve. In June
11	of last year, the City Council sent a letter to the
12	Mayor asking for at least \$195 million for legal
13	services providers to be added to Fiscal Year 24
14	budget. At the Preliminary Budget hearings in March,
15	legal defense providers asked for \$133.5 million in
16	funding for Fiscal Year 25. However, the proposed
17	budget for Fiscal Year 25 only increases funding for
18	City-supported lawyers by \$46 million. City budget
19	must ensure a high standard of quality legal
20	representation for low-income New Yorkers. Thank you
21	very much, and I hope that we all can agree we have
22	to support or law enforcement to do the work that
23	they are supposed to be doing, and most helpful thing

to do that is stop asking them to do everything, and

# COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE 1 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 20 hopefully join together getting funds to agencies and 2 3 programs that it can support. Thank you very much. 4 CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you, Public Advocate. We've also been joined on Zoom by Council 5 Members Moya, Ariola. Here in person, Louis, 6 7 Restler, and Ayala. And I'm now going to turn it over to the Committee Counsel to swear in our 8 witnesses. 10 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Good morning. Do you 11 affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth before this committee and to respond 12 13 honestly to Council Member questions? Commissioner 14 Caban? First Deputy Commissioner Kinsella? Chief of 15 Department Madrey? Deputy Commissioner Gerber? DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: I do. 16 17 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Deputy Commissioner 18 Snyder? 19 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: T do. 20 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Chief LiPetri? 21 Deputy Commissioner Weiner? Bruce Ceparano? Chief Rivera? Chief Aramboles? Chief Beltran? Deputy 2.2 2.3 Commissioner Stewart? Chief Kemper? CHIEF KEMPER: I do. 24

1	COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 21
2	COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Deputy Commissioner
3	Parker?
4	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I do.
5	COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Chief Kenny? Chief
6	LiPetri? Deputy Commissioner Garcia? Deputy
7	Commissioner White? Chief O'Hare?
8	CHIEF O'HARE: I do.
9	COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Chief Benoit?
10	Inspector Mulet? Deputy Commissioner Barrows?
11	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BARROWS: I do.
12	COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Deputy Commissioner
13	Gamble? Assistant Chief Cosgrove?
14	ASSISTANT CHIEF COSGROVE: I do.
15	COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Chief Iglesias?
16	Chief Obe? Thank you. You may begin.
17	CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you. You may
18	begin.
19	COMMISSIONER CABAN: Okay, good morning
20	Speaker Adams, Chair Salaam, Chair Brannan, members
21	of the City Council. Thank you for the opportunity
22	to discuss the Mayor's Executive Budget for the 2025
23	fiscal year. As always, it's an honor to share with
24	you the outstanding work that members of the New York
25	City Police Department do every day and why this

	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 22
2	funding is critical to our core functions. The
3	NYPD's mission is simple to state, drive down crime,
4	and keep people safe. That is our job. That is what
5	every officer and civilian member of our department
6	has sworn an oath to do, but fulfilling that mission
7	and upholding that oath is some of the most complex
8	and demanding work in our society. Fortunately, for
9	New York City though, the professionals who do this
10	work in our five boroughs are among the best in the
11	world. These are truly remarkable men and women,
12	people who have chosen to dedicate their lives to
13	helping others, people like Detective First Grade
14	Jonathan Diller. As you all know, since we last met
15	in this chamber, our city lost a true hero.
16	Detective Diller was a son, a brother, a husband, an
17	a father. He was also a great cop. Jonathan
18	represented everything that is good about public
19	service. A young officer with just three years of
20	service, he already set himself apart, willing to
21	help, willing to go in harm's way, willing to do the
22	job we asked him to do, but in an instance, in a
23	sudden and senseless act of violence he was gone,
24	murdered by a career criminal with no regard for

human life who carried an illegal gun and thought

25

	COMMITTEE ON FUBLIC SAFEII 23
2	nothing of pulling the trigger. Murdered while
3	protecting the city of our city. This tragedy left
4	us hurting, angry, and with many more questions than
5	answers. Should have never have happened. It is ou:
6	responsibility to Detective Diller and to the
7	families of every single member of our department to
8	make sure it never happens again. That is our solem
9	vow. And that means continue the work that Jonathan
10	started, fighting crime, reducing violence, and
11	ridding our streets of illegal guns. We are honored
12	to carry on that work in Jonathan's name, and every
13	day your NYPD officers are building on a tremendous
14	legacy of those we have lost, and our efforts of
15	making a difference and the data speaks for itself.
16	So far this year, violent crime in New York City
17	continues to fall. Compared to the same time last
18	year, 2023, murders are down nearly 16 percent.
19	Burglaries are down more than 12 percent, and total
20	major felony crime has fallen around three percent.
21	At the same time, major felony arrests are up anothe:
22	10 percent, extending a 26-year high, and major crime
23	is down in all areas of the City from neighborhood
24	precincts, to public housing, to our transit system.

Our officers are addressing the community's public

	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 24
2	safety needs at every level. And as we have said
3	from the beginning of this Administration, our focus
4	remains on ending gun violence and protecting the
5	lives of New Yorkers. To that end, both the number
6	of shooting incidents and victims has continued to
7	decline in 2024, prolonging the downward trend we
8	have seen over the past two years. Shooting incidents
9	have been reduced by about 17.5 percent, while
10	victims have been declined around 17.6 percent, and
11	these are much more than numbers; they are lives
12	saved. Fewer victims of gun violence means fewer
13	shattered families, and that is why the only
14	acceptable number of shootings in our city will
15	always be zero. We are not there yet, but your NYPD
16	officers are out there in every neighborhood,
17	changing our city for the better. So far this year,
18	they have taken more than 2,300 illegal guns off our
19	streets and out of the hands of violent criminals.
20	Add this incredible work done since 2022 and this
21	Administration has seized nearly 16,000 guns. Every
22	gun we take makes our neighborhood safer, and we'll
23	never again be used to harm another innocent person.
24	So from our sector cops, Field Intelligence Officers,

the Gun Violence Suppression, Detective Bureau, our

2	Community Response Teams, and so many more, we are
3	all united in this effort and relentless in this
4	work. The people we serve demand it. They deserve
5	it, and their cops are doing everting they can to
6	deliver it. The same goes for our City subways. New
7	York's transit system is the largest in the nation
8	with a fleet of nearly 6,700 train cars running
9	through more than 470 stations across 665 miles of
10	mainland track. The system has about four million
11	daily, which for context, is greater than the
12	population of Los Angeles, and every single one of
13	them deserves to be safe. So whenever there is an
14	uptick in transit crime, our department will respond,
15	and that is exactly what we did. We deployed
16	thousands of additional cops into the system every
17	day, on top of the amazing work done by our Transit
18	Bureau personnel. These officers conduct train runs,
19	platform sweeps, station inspections. They're posted
20	a turnstiles and other points of entry, and their
21	presence not only makes our system safer, it makes
22	our riders feel safer, too. And now paced by double-
23	digit reductions over the past few months, crime in
24	our transit system is down more than four percent for

this year. We are committed to turning this around

2	and there's no real mystery how. It is all about the
3	cops. None of this happens by accessible. It is the
4	direct result of the unmatched dedication of your
5	NYPD officers. They truly are the very best, and the
6	work they are doing in the face of today's many
7	challenges is further proof of that. These days our
8	world is more connected than ever before, and once
9	again, we are seeing how events halfway around the
10	globe have a direct impact on New Yorkers. we are
11	dealing with international conflicts, weekly mass
12	protests, the dual threats of domestic and
13	international terrorism, and housing and services for
14	new migrants, to name a few, and all this is on top
15	of the day-to-day job of fighting traditional crime
16	in the largest city in the nation. This directly
17	impacts our personnel and patrol resources which ther
18	affects every other element of our work. Despite
19	this, your cops are always out there wherever and
20	whenever they are needed. It should be clear that
21	the NYPD fully supports the constitutional right to
22	peaceful protest, but we will never tolerate assaults
23	on our officers, destruction of property public or
24	private, or disruption of emergency services, and

anyone who uses the cover of peaceful demonstration

2 to mask criminal behavior will be held accountable.
3 Why? Because we have a sworn duty to ensure that all

1

25

4 New Yorkers can exercise their constitutional right

5 to free speech. Our job is to protect that right,

6 but it is also our duty to protect the rights of

7 residents trying to get around their neighborhood,

8 the rights of small businesses to operate safely, and

9 the rights of people to get to work, school, and

10 anywhere else they need to be. The vast majority of

11 protestors understand this and we work closely with

12 them on a daily basis to ensure that their voices are

13 heard, that they are protected while exercising those

14 | rights, and that the needs of their neighbors are

15 respected. It is all a part of providing the highest

16 levels of public safety for anyone and everyone in

our city, and again, it does not happen by chance.

18 It is the cops out there doing the work 24/7. They

19 are the constant. They drive positive change, and

20 they keep our city safe. More than 90 percent of our

21 | Department's budget is allocated to personnel and

22 that is very purposeful. It may be a cliché, but it

23 is no less true. You get what you pay for, and part

24 of what you pay for is one of the most diverse Police

Departments in the country. With every new class of

	COMMITTEE ON FUBLIC SAFEIT 20
2	police recruits, the NYPD is looking more and more
3	like the people and the communities we serve from
4	recruits to bureau chiefs. Our officers come from
5	every corner of the world. They are the children of
6	immigrant families, and often times, they're
7	immigrants themselves. They speak hundreds of
8	different languages, represent all races and
9	ethnicities and span many religions, cultures, and
LO	creed. In every way our cops reflect the people they
L1	protect, and more and more our officers are New
L2	Yorkers themselves. Since I became Police
L3	Commissioner in 2023, 70 percent of our recruit hires
L4	are City residents, and this matters because no one
L5	knows the neighborhood better than the people who
L6	live, work, and visit here, and I promise you, as
L7	long as my team's in place, this commitment to
L8	diversity in our ranks will never change. Our
L9	ability to recruit and maintain this diversity stems
20	directly from our community engagement efforts which
21	has never been more valuable to the work we do. From
22	our schools to our senior centers, the NYPD is
23	heavily invested in programs designed to bring police
24	and the people they serve closer together. Our

relationship with the public must be strong, and it

COMMITTEE ON FUBLIC SAFEII 29
must be open and honest. So at every level of our
department we work to communicate and keep lines of
dialogue open. After all, public safety is a shared
responsibility. We are all in this together, and I
know the members of this council understand that, and
we truly appreciate the ways you support the men and
women of the NYPD. Taking a closer look at the
figures when it comes to the Mayor's Executive
Budget, the NYPD's Fiscal Year 2025 Expense Budget is
approximately \$5.8 billion where \$5.3 billion or 92
percent allocated for personnel costs. The remaining
\$446 million or eight percent is dedicated to non-
personnel costs including technology that provides
offices with immediate access to critical safety
equipment, tools, and applications. Our agency
authorized headcount is 48,844 positions of which
35,001 are uniformed members of the service and
13,843 are civilian. A key highlight of the
Executive Financial Plan for the Department was the
restoration of two additional recruit classes out of
the five classes that were reduced in the November
Financial Plan. The NYPD is still down approximately
eight percent from our pre-COVID active uniform

headcount, and the reinstatement of these July and

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

October 2024 classes will help us offset attrition and keep driving down crime in the City. Another key addition to the Department's budget for Fiscal Year 2024 was the \$160 million overtime funding, primarily for migrant shelter security, enhanced transit safety, and deployment to protests. These are unprecedented events which no one could have planned for, and as a result, spending for these activities is outside of our adoption financial plan baseline. We are closely monitoring these figures internally with the Office of Management and Budget on a monthto-month basis. Other changes to the Financial Plan include approximately \$28 million for support and licensing cost for critical IT infrastructure, \$9 million for auto costs to make critical repairs to our fleet, out-year funding for new leases for Detective Bureau functions, and collective bargaining and managerial wage increases. And at the start of my testimony I talked about how challenging our work can be and that is certainly true, but no matter the challenge, the NYPD will always work to find a solution. At the end of the day, there's a thread running through all of this. It's not policy innovation. It's not cutting-edge technology.

2	not updated procedure. It is the cops. It is the
3	officer on patrol, on post working in our
4	communities. It is the people who have made a very
5	important choice to dedicate their lives to the
6	service of others, and it is an undisputed fact that
7	our city is safer because of them. This may sound
8	simple in theory, incredibly complex in practice, but
9	what is not difficult to undersee or understand,
10	because it's right there in front of you every day,
11	is the commitment our officers have to the people of
12	this city. The NYPD has been out there for nearly
13	180 years, and we will stay out there as long as the
14	people of New York City need us. I know our
15	conversation today will be wide-ranging, but you
16	should never lose that thread. Our cops make all the
17	difference, and the best most-effective way to keep
18	New York City safe is a fully-staffed, well-funded
19	New York City Police Department. Thank you again for
20	the opportunity to speak with you on behalf of the
21	dedicated men and women of the NYPD. At this time, we
22	welcome your questions.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you,

Commissioner Caban. I'm going to turn it to Speaker

Adams for her questions.

23

24

25

UNIDENTIFIED: [off mic disruption]

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Yeah, can we have her removed, please? Just a reminder about decorum in this hearing. We've got a long day here. The squeaky toys that were squeaking, if I keep hearing them, I'm going to ask to have you removed. We're trying to have a government hearing here. There's time later for public testimony. You can sign up to testify then, but until then if you're not testifying, you're not on the dais, I need everyone to be quiet. Now, we've also been joined by Council Members Joseph, Carr, Hudson, and Stevens, and Council Member Nurse. And now I'm going to turn it over to Speaker Adams for questions.

SPEAKER ADAMS: Thank you very much,

Chair Brannan. Welcome again to the hearing today.

I'm going to jump into everybody's favorite topic.

We should just kind of say it in unison, overtime.

So let's get right to it. The Executive Plan includes an additional \$160 million for NYPD's overtime cost in the current fiscal year. This addition along with funding added in other plans and through other sources brings the NYPD overtime budget to \$961 million in Fiscal Year 2024, which is approximately

UNIDENTIFIED: [audience disruption]

25

1	COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 34
2	CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, Sergeant at
	_ :
3	Arms, I'm going to ask
4	UNIDENTIFIED: [audience disruption]
5	CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: If you're not
6	signed up to testify, I want to clear the chamber.
7	UNIDENTIFIED: [audience disruption]
8	CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay. If there's
9	one more outburst, we're going to completely clear
10	the chambers today for those who are testifying.
11	FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KINSELLA:
12	Thank you. We really focused
13	UNIDENTIFIED: [audience disruption]
14	CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: That's it. If
15	you're not testifying, you have to leave.
16	UNIDENTIFIED: [audience disruption]
17	CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Sergeant at Arms,
18	can you clear the chambers, please? If you're not
19	testifying, you have to leave. Thank you.
20	Commissioner, just give us a sec.
21	FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KINSELLA: Yes,
22	sir.
23	CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you,
24	Sergeants. Okay, go ahead. Sorry.

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KINSELLA:

So,

# 1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9 10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

we really focus on three core areas of our spending which was arrests, operational, and investigatory. We have, like you said Speaker Adams, we did put multiple layers of oversight in place like we spoke about earlier in the year. However, we're happy to-as a positive results we are seeing in just three short months. In all three combined categories, we've seen a reduction that equates to \$5.7 million. In arrest overtime we have seen a reduction by seven percent, and that is due to a more streamlining our arrest processing time. And then our investigatory overtime, we have seen a six percent reduction in overtime. However, their caseload did increase by 18,000 cases. But by far, our biggest reduction is our operational overtime. In three short months, we have reduced our budget with the operational overtime by \$4.1 million. So, Speaker Adams, we are trying to trend in the proper direction downwards, and for any further analysis I have Deputy Commissioner Snyder to

> SPEAKER ADAMS: Thank you.

answer the questions.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: So, good

morning, Speaker Adams, Chair Salaam, Chair Brannan.

2	I look forward to answering your budget questions
3	today in my very new role. So I watched the Exec
4	hearing. I'm listening to your testimony. I think
5	some distinctions need to be made in our overtime
6	budget framework so we can have some insight and real
7	conversations. So, the first thing I want to clarify
8	is that we're on the same page with spend. You
9	mention \$788 million in your testimony. We show \$792
10	million at the end of the March. For the adoption
11	budget, uniform and civilian is \$554 million. Uniform
12	only is \$513. So I just want to make those
13	clarifications. So, financially, the Department looks
14	at its overtime budget in three parts. The first is
15	our core overtime. That's arrests, investigations,
16	operational, our crime lab, all of those core
17	operations of the Department. And our overtime
18	budget supports that historically. It's for those
19	things. It's City tax levy. And right now, our
20	fiscal year to-date spend is 62 percent or \$493
21	million dedicated to that part. The second part
22	which the adoption budget does not include is all of
23	our grant and reimbursable overtime. That budget for,
24	you know, federal, state, other categorical intra-

city, that gets loaded over the year, and it's not

	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 37
2	City tax levy, so you don't see that at the beginning
3	of the year. So, Fiscal Year 24, to-date, that
4	represents 14 percent or \$113 million of overtime.
5	That is not a city tax levy burden. The third part
6	which I think is really important and where we're
7	seeing the adjustments in the Financial Plan is the
8	under excuse me the unfunded overtime projects,
9	if you will for lack of a better work, asylum-seeker
10	coverage, enhanced transit, protests, unplanned
11	events. That's spend that was never baked into our
12	historical adopt baseline. So what we're doing is
13	we're on a month-to-month basis meeting with OMB and
14	their incrementally looking at that spend and putting
15	it in the budget, and those are some of the
16	transactions that you see. That under-funded and
17	unfunded overtime part represents almost a quarter of
18	our spending this year, or \$186 million, and we can
19	go into that in more detail. So the clarification we
20	want to make is 40 percent of our overtime spending
21	this year is not included in our Adopted Budget. So
22	I don't think your questions was answered last
23	hearing, and I'm hoping that clarified things for
24	you. So, some other things we should mention. Our

Adopted Budget this year is \$88 million lower than

	COLUMN TOPHIC STREET
2	our baseline in FY19, adjusted for collective
3	bargaining. So that's a challenge. We're also down,
4	like the Commissioner stated in his testimony, eight
5	percent in uniformed active staff. That's six
6	million straight time hours that we don't have this
7	year that we had in FY19. And we're also down
8	another 14 percent in civilian active staff for the
9	same period. So, you know, generally, you know, wher
10	you have mandated shifts and things like that, you
11	absorb some of that cost on the overtime side when
12	there are straight time hours go down. So, to add to
13	what Frist Deputy Kinsella state, we're definitely
14	committed though in our core overtime budget to
15	reducing hours. OMB's reduction target to the
16	Department in the three areas she mentioned is really
17	to try to push down our FY24 hours under FY23. We're
18	seeing progress in the first three months. We're
19	cautiously optimistic. We'd like to see longer data
20	to see that downward trend. So that's encouraging.
21	So, we want to make sure we really in more detail
22	explain the landscape of our overtime so you know
23	what we're dealing with. Now, to get a look a
24	spending, a little bit more detail on the spend, we

know it's not a small number. The \$160.1 adjustment

25

I'll try to answer them.

2 in the plan was for incremental changes for some of 3 those unfunded things not in our adoption baseline. 4 Areas that have also gone down besides arrests, investigations, and operational -- our other overtime has gone down 12 percent this year in hours. 6 7 includes court time for police officers, and also details have gone down 12 percent. Now, some of the 8 areas that are up are planned events. 9 That's up 18 percent in hours. Some of that's attributable to 10 11 increased coverage in October for High Holy Days, New Year's Eve, Brooklyn Bridge vendor enforcement. 12 13 Unplanned events are also up significantly. 14 for-- you know, we've had an increase the amount of 15 dignitary visits, and we'll also have the Trump 16 trials starting in April, right, April spend. And 17 then lastly, protests are up 600 percent in our hours 18 and spend year over year. So we're dealing with all 19 of those challenges. We are working with OMB to find 20 out what will be our new normal baseline. But also, 21 you know, with reductions that they're looking for us 2.2 to do. So, I'm hoping that really gave us a better 2.3 starting point to discuss overtime in more detail, and if you have more questions on individual spend, 24

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

2.2

23

24

SPEAKER ADAMS: Thank you. You have filled a very, very needed void.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: Thank you. That means a lot.

SPEAKER ADAMS: I appreciate the clarity very, very much. Along those same lines we're looking at, as was stated, a rise in events, different types of events, realizing that does contribute to overtime. What is -- and I'll guess I'll shift back to this side of the table for this response. What is the decision-making process in determining how many officers are dispatched and at what level? And when is -- when and how is this considered overtime versus regular deployments?

COMMISSIONER CABAN: I'll switch it over to my Chief of Department Jeff Maddrey. Before I do-

SERGEANT AT ARMS: [interposing] Congratulations Chief.

COMMISSIONER CABAN: Before I do, just let me reiterate that since October 7<sup>th</sup>, the NYPD has responded to over 2,400 protests, and each protest is unique in its own nature given certain circumstances,

certain threat levels. So I'll turn it over to Chief
Maddrey to fulfill the second part of that question.

SPEAKER ADAMS: Thank you.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

CHIEF MADDREY: Yes, thank you,

Commissioner. Good morning, Speaker Adams. Just in terms of how we prepare for planned evens and how we deploy. When we are-- when we become aware of a planned event, the precinct or the borough concerned will usually put a plan together. They will make a request for a certain amount of officers to be deployed at the planned protest. It comes to down to my Operations Unit. My Chief Matt Galvin, who's in charge of Operations, he takes a look at it, and then he'll bring it to me and we'll go over it and we'll make a final decision. Since I've been in this role, we've been cutting down on a lot of our planned events. We've been saving money at a lot of our planned events. I think our biggest challenge is the unplanned events where we're spending a lot more money. As the Commissioner just said, you know, we're closing in on 3,000 protests since October 7<sup>th</sup>. Some of them we're aware of and we treat them as a planned event. Some we're not aware of and we have to sometimes hold over members of the service from

the day shift, midnight shift, and this is what causes our overtime to increase. So it's been a challenge, especially since October 7<sup>th</sup>. It's been a challenge averaging 12 protests a day. Some are small. We use very little resources at. Some are massive and it requires a lot of police personnel to control.

SPEAKER ADAMS: Thank you. How do you measure your progress in reducing overtime in some areas when there are increases that set back your own control policies?

CHIEF MADDREY: I think we look at each individual category. Like I said, we have arrest overtime. We have operational overtime. Operational overtime is just the functions of a precinct, when officers get held on a late job, when something comes up and they need to hold additional officers just operationally. We have our investigative overtime, you know, a bad scene, our detectives. Our arrest—those are our main overtime, and we look at those and we compare them one to themselves. How did we do last year? How did we do last month? Again, planned overtime, we look at how we, you know, did the year before. We have a parade, St. Patrick's Day Parade.

### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

How did we do in 2023 versus how we did in 2024? We look at that, and like I said our biggest problem is our unplanned overtime which is really skewing our overtime right now. It's difficult to even compare that to last year or the year before, because these are vents. These are not our every-year events. We know every year events. We know them in advance.

These are different events and they cause a strain to our department, a strain to our budget. A lot of them are unforeseen events. So that's how-- that's what we look at.

we also hold our supervisors accountable as well.

Our ICOs, our precinct commanders, our borough

commanders, the administrators in the boroughs that

are responsible for the oversight of overtime, and

our bureau heads. So every— biweekly when we have

these meetings, these variant meetings, overtime and

overspending is a huge— is the topic of our

meetings. So, we've been holding our bureau heads

and all the supervisors involved accountable for

spending.

2.2

2.3

## COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

2.2

2.3

SPEAKER ADAMS: Thank you. Do you anticipate another addition of overtime funding at adoption for Fiscal Year 2024?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: I think that's something we're monitoring on a month-to-month basis with OMB. Protest overtime really is escalating. Just to give you a sense of scale, and this is just an estimate. From 04-21 to 05-07 alone we spent almost \$6 million in protest overtime. So, I think that we just have to watch that closely. There's a lot of unknown factors with how much we're going to spend there. And I think, you know, also to give some more context, last year we spent about \$7 million in protests, and we're already up to \$53 million.

SPEAKER ADAMS: That was going to be my next question. Thank you for seeing that coming.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: Okay, thank you.

SPEAKER ADAMS: the Fiscal 2025 overtime budget, we gave the figure. Yours might have changed, but we \$564 million. This is approximately \$400 million less than the current Fiscal 2024 budget. What is the plan to address the fiscal risk

of the potential under budgeting and are there plans to find future reductions and efficiencies?

2.2

2.3

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: I think I can explain that simply. A lot of that amount is the one-year overtime increases you're seeing in just FY24. That funding was not baselined, so it helps cause that disparity. We also had some one-time adjustments for auto parts, IT infrastructure. So they make it look like the budget drops off the following year. So it's simply that.

SPEAKER ADAMS: Okay. Do we know how much overtime has spent on planned versus unplanned events?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: Yes. So, fiscal year to-date for planned events, we show we've spent \$87.9 million for 1.1 million hours. For unplanned we've spent almost \$128 million and—excuse me. We've spent almost \$13 million and 173,000 hours.

much. We're going to turn the page and talk about public relations and your DCPI budget. NYPD has recently undertaken several new public relations campaigns that have raised significant questions,

	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 46
2	including its use of social media and video
3	production. This includes the use of official social
4	media accounts to target public officials and
5	civilians alike. These posts can often convey
6	inaccurate or misleading information, and could
7	potentially incite threats of violence. I use the
8	word potentially with caution, because they have in
9	some cases incited threats of violence to
10	individuals. This conduct is dangerous, unethical,
11	unprofessional, because included in the Department's
12	mission is to preserve peace, protect the people and
13	reduce fear. At the Preliminary Budget hearing you
14	testified that there are over 250 social media which
15	are executives and precinct commanders are given
16	access to so they can inform the public in their
17	area. In addition, several higher level executives
18	are entrusted with social media accounts to
19	communicate with the public on behalf of the
20	Department. City law prohibits the use of city
21	resources for political purposes. Using that resource
22	to issue a statement that an elected official's
23	stance on how an agency conducts itself is "a

horrifying affront to democracy" and that people

should "seek the change you want by getting involved,

critical that investigation be allowed to play out.

On the issue you raised about political activity on--

24

	COMMITTEE ON FUBLIC SAFEIT 40
2	our view on that issue is that the tweet in question
3	does not violate the law, does not violate the Patrol
4	Guide. Political activity, I think, is not how we
5	view that. We view that in a different way. We view
6	that as part of in the context of a debate, a very
7	significant debate, a very intense debate about the
8	nature of public safety in the City, the role of the
9	Police Department, the role of policing in New York
10	City. I do think that context is important, and I
11	think that context informs the meaning of that tweet,
12	and I think it also goes to the questions of whether
13	or not it constitutes political activity as that term
14	is defined under the COIB rules and under the Patrol
15	Guide. That said that said, there is a DOI
16	investigation. I think it's important that it be
17	allowed to play out. We don't want to do anything
18	that's going to compromise that investigation. We
19	want to respect that investigation, respect of the
20	rights of the people involved in that investigation,
21	and when that investigation's over, if history's any
22	guide, DOI will issue a report to the public. I
23	imagine whatever that report says, the City Council
24	will want to hear from us, but I do think it's

important and necessary that we allow that

should have been deleted?

1	COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 50
2	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: Speaker
3	Adams, I
4	SPEAKER ADAMS: [interposing] Do you feel
5	it was deleted improperly?
6	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: I am not
7	SPEAKER ADAMS: [interposing] Do you feel
8	it should have come back?
9	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: Speaker
10	Adams
11	SPEAKER ADAMS: [interposing]
12	Commissioner, do you feel that the post was
13	appropriate and should have or should have been
14	deleted?
15	COMMISSIONER CABAN: It's inappropriate
16	for me to comment while the process is ongoing.
17	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: Speaker
18	Adams, there is an investigation
19	SPEAKER ADAMS: [interposing] Did you
20	instruct the Chief to delete the post?
21	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: Speaker
22	Adams, this is exactly what DOI is looking at.
23	SPEAKER ADAMS: Commissioner, did you
24	instruct the Chief to delete the post?

important to respect that investigation. There's a

process here. As you say, there are accusations

24

1	COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 52
2	being made against individual members of the
3	Department. There's a process for this. To sort of
4	short circuit that process at this hearing I don't
5	think is appropriate.
6	SPEAKER ADAMS: I beg to differ with your
7	consideration there, and I will continue on my line
8	of questioning when it comes to the appropriateness
9	of such posts. Will such posts are such posts
10	today being permitted as we speak?
11	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: Speaker, the
12	DOI report the DOI's going to look at this
13	SPEAKER ADAMS: [interposing] Is that a
14	yes?
15	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: No. Speaker
16	Adams, we cannot speak to the issues that are at
17	play
18	SPEAKER ADAMS: [interposing] So, as we
19	are speaking today
20	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: [interposing]
21	the investigation you requested.
22	SPEAKER ADAMS: if this post like this
23	post were to be targeted towards any one of my
24	members or any member of the press, any civilian,

2 that's perfectly fine as we speak right now going on 3 your social media site.

2.2

2.3

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: Speaker

Adams, we do have some disagreements here about some

of the nature of these posts, we do, and I understand

what you're saying. We have a difference of opinion

on some of these issues.

SPEAKER ADAMS: That's not what I asked.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: Speaker

Adams, it's very important that we allow DOI to do

its work to look into the very--

SPEAKER ADAMS: [interposing] I agree with you. DOI is doing its work, will be allowed to do its work. My question was very simple and required a very simple yes or no response. I am going to—— I am going to consider that a yes since you did not say no, that such posts will be ceased or have ceased since this hearing, before this hearing since the last one seemed to very, very highly-charged, very proudly stated. I am going to consider that as we speak the poster or posters will continue to do such until they are told not to. What is the current policy and procedure for reviewing social media posts made on NYPD accounts?

# COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

COMMISSIONER CABAN: So, right now, as you stated, Speaker, the NYPD has over 250 social media accounts.

SPEAKER ADAMS: Yes.

2.2

2.3

the last four months there have been over 23,000 social media posts throughout our social media platform. I give my executives autonomy to speak directly to the public, and they do that through social media. I could also tell you that my executives are very passionate about what they do in their bureaus, very passionate about the work that men and women do in this city every day to keep New Yorkers safe. My Assistant Commissioner--

SPEAKER ADAMS: [interposing] Are the post reviewed before they're posted?

COMMISSIONER CABAN: I have my Assistant Commissioner Carlos Nieves here who oversees--

SPEAKER ADAMS: [interposing] Who reviews the posts before they go up? Who reviewed the post regarding my colleague before it went up?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER NIEVES: Okay, the-- over the past 10 years, the Department has embraced the use of social media. Beginning in 2014,

one reviewed the post that Chief Chell put up.

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

SPEAKER ADAMS: Do we know what their responsibilities are?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: I do not have that detail.

SPEAKER ADAMS: Okay. Does anybody know what their res-- okay.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER NIEVES: Yes, the Office of Public Relations, DCPI, is open 24 hours a day. So it's staffed 24 hours a day. We have a Deputy Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner. We have several front line supervisors, detectives and police officers. Specifically, for social media, we have six individuals that are assigned to handle the social media. We have a sergeant, a detective, three police officers, and a civilian member of the service. They review what the -- all the agency precinct commanders put out.

SPEAKER ADAMS: They do.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER NIEVES: Yes. also handle requests from the media. We average about 36,000 email requests per year, and we deal with members of the media answering their questions in regard to breaking news. We offer cover parades and protest activity.

	SE

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

PEAKER ADAMS: Okay. Does the NYPD rely on personnel or services outside of the Department of public relations, and if so, can you tell us the amount of each of those contract's payments?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: We'll have to get back to you with that detailed information.

SPEAKER ADAMS: Do we know whether or not there are outside contracts at all, payments aside?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER NIEVES: There is one outside agency. We have a service that documents all social media posts and they are recorded, so in case they are deleted, they're always preserved, and that is not funded by the Department. That is covered by DORIS, and under OIT.

SPEAKER ADAMS: Okay. Thank you. Outside of body-camera video and surveillance video monitoring, how many staff are assigned to video production for your public relation videos, and how much is the Department spending on PS and OTPS for public relations video production?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER NIEVES: Okay, we also have -- under DCPI we had a Creative Services Unit where we have an executive director and I

### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

believe six or seven civilian members that produce
videos for the Department.

2.2

2.3

SPEAKER ADAMS: Okay. How do these numbers relate-- or how did the numbers-- we don't have the number?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER NIEVES: I do not.

SPEAKER ADAMS: Okay, alright, we don't have those numbers. Let's move onto Columbia and City College response. On April 30<sup>th</sup> the NYPD was asked by Columbia University to respond to protests, and it was also called into City College. Videos and social media posts of the protests and the NYPD's responses have raised some concerns with the Council about the scale and tactics used that night and the following days, and we'd like to review that. The Department deployed significant resources to Columbia and City College. Can you explain the decision—making process behind deploying the amount and types of resources that were deployed?

CHIEF MADDREY: Yes, I'll explain that.

So, on that particular evening we received the call earlier in the day for Columbia that day, they want us to come clear their campus. We sat down-- I sat down with my leadership team. We put a plan

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

1213

14

15

16

17

1819

20

21

22

24

25

together. We used approximately 6-700 cops to respond there to deal with the protests that were going on on the sidewalks and the street to address the encampments and to address Hamilton Hall that was taken over by protestors.

SPEAKER ADAMS: Okay. Did the Department follow established guidelines for mobilizing the Department's resources, or were the tactics and operational decisions unique to this situation?

CHIEF MADDREY: They were a little bit of both. We definitely followed established procedures. We mobilized our cops in advance. We did roll calls. We gave everybody specific instructions. I called chiefs from all over the City to help out to make sure that we did this accurately and as safe as possible. You know, I mean, the plan itself was particular to Columbia. You know, we never moved on Columbia before, so it was particular to Columbia, working with their public safety team as well, and it was done at their request. I believe we did a very safe procedure in terms of going on there. People in the streets, we ask them and gave them numerous warnings. People in the encampments, there were only a few people in the encampments, and the people who

broke into the building, we arrested the people in
the building.

2.2

2.3

Preliminary Budget hearing, you testified that when responding to protests, NYPD starts with the lightest touch. Would you classify this response that night as a light touch? Because based on media coverage and the video that your department made and released, this response appeared to start with more than just the lightest touch?

CHIEF MADDREY: It may appear to you that it was more than the lightest touch. We're the ones that walking into danger, to unforeseen dangers. We don't know what's waiting for us. We have to go in there with enough resources and bringing enough resources also helps de-escalate it. When people see we have enough resources, they usually will back down instead of challenging us. We took enough resources in there. We had to make sure we had ample amount of police officers to make arrests, to clear buildings, to perform any life-saving measures if need be, to talk to people, and I think we did all of that. We did it precisely, and I think we did it safe as possible.

### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

2.2

2.3

SPEAKER ADAMS: On Tuesday night, the

NYPD was called to respond to an encampment on FIT's

campus. How did this deployment scale differ from

the response we saw at Columbia's campus, and what

was the decision-making process behind the scale of

that deployment?

CHIEF MADDREY: The FIT deployment, it wasn't something that we were prepared for. We were actually out there to address another protest, and then FIT somehow became the focal point. So the resources that we had there already were used to address FIT.

SPEAKER ADAMS: Okay. There have been a number of protests at colleges which we've seen, colleges and universities around the City that the NYPD has responded to. What has been the full cost of the NYPD's response to these protests, and how much of this is overtime spending?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: so, I think for protests in general we have those figures, as I stated before. Since October, which we really saw protests over time taking off and started individually tracking it, we've had \$53 million in spend, and 677,000 hours spent. This is \$46 million

2 more than last year. So anything more detailed than 3 that, we can circle back with counsel.

2.2

2.3

SPEAKER ADAMS: Thank you. How does the site, the size and scale of equipment and support vehicles used, as well as specialized units deployed impact the cost of these operations, and are they supported within the Department's current budget? For example, the resources deployed at Columbia differed significantly for the resources deployed at the New School.

CHIEF MADDREY: Yes, so I mean, it was a different challenge at Columbia. I mean, there was a building that was taken over that was broken into that was barricaded. We needed to bring different resources. All the resources that were brought are resources we already own. Our Bear Cat, our Emergency Service Personnel, we-- they're already in our possession. In comparison to the New School, the New School we didn't need those special resources. School personnel was able to let us into the building. We walked in there and told anyone if they want to leave, leave, and whoever didn't want to leave we arrested them and we brought them back to our processing center. So we didn't-- we weren't

$\sim$	
/	
_	

\_

2.2

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: So, for the campus-specific overtime spending, we would need to do an analysis and get back to you on that. As for the reimbursement, I'll defer to Commissioner Gerber.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: That is something we are exploring. We don't have answer for you on that yet. Totally understand the ask, and that is something that we are internally actively looking into.

SPEAKER ADAMS: Has any other institution besides Columbia asked for sustained presence?

CHIEF MADDREY: At this time no. Columbia was the only one that did ask for it, and we only--

CHIEF MADDREY: But Columbia was the only place we actually put sustained police officers-- a request may have been made, but Columbia received the

resources, and NYU we didn't put resources on the campus.

1

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

SPEAKER ADAMS: Okay, thank you. couple of more. I know my colleagues -- I've taken a lot of your time, colleagues. It's okay? Thank you. Let's talk about NYPD settlement costs just for a minute. During the hearings on the Preliminary Budget, the Comptroller stated his belief that the City's payouts and settlements from claims be shouldered by the agency or department responsible for the claim. He stated that agencies responsible for the actions that brought about the claim have no incentive to improve their performance since the cost of the payouts -- the cost of the payouts do not count against their budgets. Does the Department believe that dollars spent on internal discipline, training, and robust supervision can save the City in the longrun by limiting the dollar spent on settlements and claims for misconduct?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: I can start with that. I think we spend a tremendous amount of time and resources on I think everything you're talking about. For example, we have an entire bureau—our Professional Standards Bureau, that's

#### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE 1 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 67 2 what they do in trying to enhance supervision, 3 enhance-- sort of mitigate problems, prevent problems 4 from arising, trying to attract these sorts of issues. So they're doing that. Obviously, there's an entire bureau that does training, tremendous 6 7 resources put into training, an entire Internal Affairs Bureau. So, I couldn't speak to the dollar 8 9 value, but I think those bureaus must be a tremendous amount of money going into these resources. 10 11 Obviously, it's not just about mitigating litigation 12 payouts, but I would like to hope that those bureaus 13 doing their job effectively will decrease litigation 14 payouts over time. 15 SPEAKER ADAMS: What's your budgeted headcount, your budget and headcount for your 16 Internal Affairs Bureau, and do you think that it's 17 18 sufficient to review all allegations and instances of 19 misconduct? 20 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: That I'll

have to get back to you on that specific budgeted headcount for that bureau. [inaudible] I apologize.

COMMISSIONER CABAN: Chief of Internal Affairs who can talk about his headcount.

21

2.2

2.3

### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

2.2

2.3

CHIEF IGLESIAS: Good morning. The headcount of Internal Affairs grew by over 300 people in July of last year. On July 3<sup>rd</sup>, Internal Affairs took over the investigative units. So our current headcount is at 653 members.

SPEAKER ADAMS: What are some baseline controls and operational protocols that officers and executives alike should follow to avoid misconduct like the type of misconduct that we've mentioned previously? What are the disciplinary measures taken for breaking that protocol, and how do CCRB recommendations play a role in that disciplinary process?

CHIEF IGLESIAS: As far as CCRB's concerned, they handle FATO [sic], which is force-Internal Affairs handles serious misconduct and corruption, right? When you have forced discourtesy and abuse, that goes to CCRB. If CCRB gets an allegation that falls into Internal Affairs realm, they refer it to us. We have an allegation that falls into their realm, we refer it to them. As far as controls that we have, and in order to address misconduct, we get the allegation, the allegation is processed and assessed. At which point it either

\_

1

3

4

J

6

7

8

9

10

11

1213

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2122

2.3

24

25

goes to one of our groups which is serious allegations and then that's the reason that we also took over the investigative units. In order to have a proper investigation or a seamless investigation, or the same type of investigation within the groups and the investigative units -- so, what we found -- and I'm just going to let you know the reason that it was done. What we found is that the investigations at the IU or Investigative Unit process, they were assigned to each borough and bureau. So across the City we're seeing different type investigations done in a different way, discipline laid out in a different way, so that's why everything came under the Internal Affairs Bureau. That way we could have the same type of investigation and assess the same type of discipline.

SPEAKER ADAMS: Thank you. This is my final couple of questions. At the Preliminary Budget hearing we asked what efforts the Department implements to reduce the impact of settlements and claims on the City's budget. Your office responded that NYPD "continually reviews policies, procedures, and training to mitigate the likelihood of claims and payouts." What are some specific policies,

So, I can

3

4

5

6

7

8

\_

10

11

1213

14

15

16

17

18

1920

21

22

2.3

24

25

procedures, and training you've implemented recently to ensure good office conduct, and do you feel the current policies and training are sufficient and are working to deter officer misconduct?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER:

speak to that. Just to go through a few things that were either-- we've already implemented or are working on -- think this speaks to your question. for one thing, for example, is Compliance Stat [sic] started this year, and it builds off of Four Stat, which you know, existed previously, but now it's looking at a much more holistic view, not just on force play at issues, but also more broadly on compliance issues. It functions sort of like CompStat, but for compliance issues, and it's really I think a very effective mechanism and I think has a lot of promise to ensure, really emphasize supervisor accountability. In the same way that CompStat, we have supervisors up at the podium being held accountable in terms of enforcement, here we have supervisors at the podium being held accountable on compliance issues. That's really important. Another thing that we're rolling out soon, we have a Truleo pilot that we're going to be doing, and that involves

COMMITTIES ON LODDIC SIMILIT
essentially AI looking at body-worn camera feeds to
identify problems. It's a pilot. It hasn't started
yet. We're going to have an impact and use policy
that will be going out, a draft one under the Post
Act. So it'll be a lot more information put out to
the public about that. I think that actually has a
lot of potential to help with compliance. We've been
looking at issues in terms of our car chase policy
and ways to improve that and to enhance supervisory
oversight when it comes to pursuits. And also
something else we're working on, we have an Early
Intervention program. We want to do more in terms of
incorporating lawsuit data, or lawsuits or red flags
into that process. We already have as part of that
process flagging situations which the Law Department
declines to represent an officer or there's a lack of
identification. That's actually required under the
court order with the Monitor, but we're looking to
sort of expand that, to try to identify sort of what
would be appropriate red flags to say okay, given a
lawsuit pattern or whatever it may be, this officer
should be incorporated into Early Intervention. We
haven't fully landed on how we're going to do that

2 yet, but that's something that's being actively
3 pursued now.

1

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

SPEAKER ADAMS: Okay, thank you. going to turn it over back to the Chair. Before I do, just a quick remark. I really appreciate all of you being here today to offer your testimony. You've come here in large number, which the council sincerely appreciates because we need to hear from you. I will also express my disappointment in the lack of response to simple yes or no questions that I asked regarding the situation with the social media posts. I think that the questions were pretty simple. Yes or no is pretty simple to respond. Understanding the investigation that is going on, yes or no's to my simple questions should have been answered. My biggest concern, though, is the answer to this particular question that I asked you, is that as we sit here today in this hearing, what is prohibiting the same post from going up to damage elected officials, media, and civilians at the moment that we are sitting in this hearing right now? is being done to prohibit that or stop it from happening to cause any more harm to those that are being targeted and/or spoken about as we sit here

2 today. I am disappointed in your responses. I turn
3 it back over to the Chairs.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you, Speaker.

We've also been joined by Council Member Sanchez,

Paladino, Banks, Powers, Rivera on Zoom, and Council

Member Brewer. I'll try to be as quick as I can,

because we've got a lot to do. Just staying on

something that the Speaker just mentioned, and I

think DCPI mentioned that the social media post

really started under Commissioner Bratton. Was there

a change in that policy since then, or is the policy

that existed under Bratton is the same policy that

exists now?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: You'll have to forgive me. Actually, I don't know what that policy looked like at the time, so I'm not in the position to speak to what extent there were changes in the social media policies since this was years ago. I'm not sure anyone here was involved in that policy at that time.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay. I mean, because there's definitely been a change in the aggressiveness of the approach, right, since Bratton.

2.2

2.3

2 So, I-- was there a conscious decision to get more aggressive?

2.2

2.3

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: I think again, what I would say is to the extent what I think you're asking about is the recent post, and I would go back to what I said to the Speaker before, which is this is precisely, exactly what DOI is looking at, and they'll have the report. I want to emphasize again we are fully cooperative with that work, and I think when that report is done—that investigation is done, that inquiry is done, that report is done, you know, I have every expectation that we'll be talking about this again. But at this point, I don't think I'm in the position to answer that question in light of an important DOI investigation.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay. Staying on the overtime budgeting as well as the units of appropriations. The Council continue to push for transparency into agency spending and operations by negotiating every year at adoption. The creation of new units of appropriation just allows us to take a closer look at how this money is spent. However, the overtime spending is centrally budgeted, even though we received precinct-level overtime spending from a

2.2

2.3

term and condition. So, could you talk a bit about if the NYPD has precinct-level data on overtime spending, couldn't we then create a projected overtime budget for each precinct?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: I don't see why that's not possible.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay. Alright, and broadly, the FY24 General Budget increased. So, the FY24 Adopted Budget was \$5.8 billion. Since then, the FY24 budget has increased by \$732 million to \$6.5 billion of which approximately \$500 million comes from city funding. I know you mentioned that 92 percent of your overall budget is personnel costs. So, other than increases to related overtime costs, could you talk about what are some of the drivers behind that increase?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: Right. So, some of the changes since Adopted, which I'm still getting familiar with-- I know there was the police officer restoration in the January Plan. That was for this January and April class. We also have the restoration in the Executive Plan for July and October. We have an auto parts increase of \$9 million. We have a substantial amount in overtime

2 which I mentioned earlier, probably \$4-500 million.

1

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

of the increases.

We have the \$28 million IT adjustments. We also have an increase of almost \$42 million in the Jan Plan for the Domain Awareness System. That system is supported both on City Tax Levy and also federal grant funding. We've had some lease adjustments as well. I know there's a lot of transactions in the November Plan that were savings, so that offset some

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: so, the current FY25 budget is \$5.8 billion which is actually \$700 million less than the current FY24 budget, so then would you assume that the FY25 budget would need to be increased as well?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: Well, some of that is overtime, right? The incremental overtime for those unfunded projects that I mentioned. We're doing that incrementally with OMB in just the current year. So that's our \$400 or \$500 million of that variance. Then we also, again, have those \$9 million for auto parts, \$28 million for IT infrastructure. lot of that's driven by just one-time funding adjustments in this fiscal year that was not baselined to next year.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: What is the

anticipated civilian and uniform attrition for the current fiscal year?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: So for attrition figures, I'm going to defer to the Chief of Personnel.

CHIEF BENOIT: Good morning.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Good morning,

Chief.

2.2

2.3

CHIEF BENOIT: So, in terms in reviewing our attrition, I'm happy to report that we're actually starting to stabilize in terms of attrition. As of this morning, we currently have 33,402 uniformed personnel currently working. We-- we are 649 officers below our authorized headcount of 35,051. On a positive front, if we compare 2024 with 2023, we noticed a 45 percent decrease in attrition, specifically with members of the service that have less than five years of service. So, just to give you an example, we lost 936 officers due to resignation. Almost 50 percent of those resignations, those officers, pursue a career in another law enforcement agency. It's noteworthy to us, because we've also seen a slight uptick in our

request for reinstatements, and probably what's most
noteworthy is that in the first quarter of 2023,
calendar year 2023, we experienced a 78 percent
increase in request for reinstatements. Now,
typically, we generally average between two and three
reinstatements per month. So these are noteworthy
increases, and what makes the 2023 78 percent
increase noteworthy to me, is because that occurred
prior to the announcement of the PBA contract which
was announced in April. So, we're doing well. I
mean, we're below our three year average of
attrition, but you know, with hiring on a quarterly
basis we're basically meeting we're treading water
basically. We're fighting our attrition. We have an
upcoming class, you know, thanks to you. We have a
class that we'll be hiring in the upcoming months,
and again, we'll it's like a constant struggle
where we have people leave, and then we hire the
class, and we're right back. So we're hovering around
like 649 officers on any given academy class.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: So while I have you, the recently adopted state budged included bills that many on this council supported granting pension increases for officers who remain on the job past 20

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

Ω

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

years. So, do you have a number for how many officers have or are close to 20 years on the job?

CHIEF BENOIT: So, I could tell you that legislation would entitle a police officers with 25 years of-- between 25 years and 29 years of service would be entitled to the same rights in terms of a pension for a third grade detective who served for two years of service at the higher salary rate. to give you a perspective, we currently have 76 police officers that are in that category right now. We also have as part of that legislation people who served 30 years or more of service would be entitled to the same rights, pension rights, as a sergeant who served for two years at the higher salary rate. to give you a perspective on that, we currently have 53 police officers that fall into that category. Right now, we have 402 police officers that have been 20 and 24 years of service, but we have 3,114 police officers that actually beyond-- that are eligible for service retirement. Now, I know these numbers seem low, but I think this is just the starting point, because these numbers will increase over time.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: What is the NYPD's current hiring status for civilian positions?

CHIEF BENOIT: In terms of?

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Is there currently a hiring freeze for civilian positions?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: So, for civilians, we are still subject to the two for one hiring policy with OMB. So generally every two separations we're allowed to hire one back.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Are there certain civilian positions where there's a higher vacancy or a higher priority to fill?

that we like to fill, you know, like for example the psychologist position, that's a position that is challenging to us, because there's a need for-- you know, with our wellness programs and then just trauma debriefings, the incidents that the psychologist respond to. To be a psychologist in the NYPD is a little bit unique because many of them serve on-call. They're on-- they serve on an on-call capacity for trauma debriefing. If there's a catastrophic incident they're out there to provide support to not just our members of the service, but the families that may be affected by an incident. So, we noticed that it's challenging and you know, to be competitive

	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 81
2	with the private sector, we tend to pay a little bit
3	less than the private sector, so that's a constant.
4	would say that that is a position that we have
5	difficulties in, you know, trying to attract people
6	to do this type of work. I think because of the on-
7	call schedule, remote work options. Like, these are
8	the issues that I get based on the feedback of me I
9	read all the resignations, and I like to see what
10	people report when they leave, and I these are the
11	things that I see regularly. It's salary,
12	competitive salary, and resignations excuse me,
13	work remote work options. Another thing I want to
14	point out is the information technology positions are
15	positions that are challenging, because the private
16	sector is very competitive in terms of salary. They
17	offer, you know, remote work options. They're just
18	a with cyber security and the need to have like a
19	robust cyber security program, it's difficult to find
20	highly talented and credentialed people because of
21	the competitive nature of the salaries. And again, I
22	look at all of the resignations, and we've had about
23	928 civilians who resigned. Believe it or not,
24	several of them resigned to become police officers,

but the ones that I focus on very closely are the

#### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE 1 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 82 2 ones that have agency ramifications, specifically the 3 IT positions and the psychologist positions. 4 CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: What about 911 5 dispatchers? CHIEF BENOIT: So, 911 dispatchers--6 7 CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Are they included in your civilian count? 8 CHIEF BENOIT: Yes. CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Is there still a 10 11 two-for-one hiring freeze on dispatchers? 12 CHIEF BENOIT: Well, I can't speak for 13 the hiring freeze, but what I can tell you about our police communications technicians, so right now we 14 15 currently have 1,356 police communications 16 technicians that serve the City of New York; 118 of 17 them are on extended leaves, and that could be from a 18 military leave to a family leave. We have a-- we're 19 actively processing 138 viable candidates, and we expect to have another hire on June 7th. But in 20 21 terms of attrition with the police communications 2.2 technicians, we lost so far this year 87, but I want 2.3 to report that 14 of the 87 elected to serve as--

became police officers with this last class.

24

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: So, for School Safety specifically the PS budget is approximately \$204 million.

FY25 School Safety Division?

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Say it again.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: \$204 million and the OTPS budget is approximately \$4.9 million.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: so, in December, I believe, NYPD announced the new position, Assistant School Safety Agent, would be created to fill some of the need for School Safety Agent positions in schools. How will those positions be funded?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: That I'm not sure yet. We will get back to you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, because I'd also like to know what the estimated increase in the budget would be for those positions. I want to talk about ghost plates. The Administration recently announced a multiagency city taskforce dedicated to removing ghost cars, ghost plates from the streets. I understand that PD, and I've seen it myself, has been performing stings to address the issue. I'd

84

2 like to know how much is budgeted for those stings, 3 and what resources have you dedicated to removing and

getting these cars off the street.

INSPECTOR CEPARANO: Good morning. don't have the exact budget for these resources, but I could tell you that our citywide response teams have been focused mostly solely on these ghost plates, ATV initiatives, and removal of these cars. Should be noted that in just the fourth months of this year alone in 2024, we removed 209 ghost vehicles off our streets. In the entire year of 2022 we removed 10,000. So we're definitely on pace to surpass that. It should be noted that our [inaudible] 911 calls in 2023-- I'm sorry, year to date, we have 323 911 calls, and last year at this time we had 812 911 calls for roving [sic] bans [sic]. so the removal of these ATV and ghost cars is definitely giving what the public wants, because our 911 calls and 311 calls in regards to these roving bands have sufficiently been decreased.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Do you have a sense of how much revenue we're losing every year to ghost plates?

24

1

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

2	
/	
_	

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

Limousine Commission.

I have that answer. Chief CHIEF RIVERA: Rivera, Chief of the Transportation Bureau. So we've been doing operations on some of the major thoroughfares into New York City. We've done operations -- we've done 10 operations since March 5<sup>th</sup>, and just at these locations we've made 131 arrests, and we're talking about \$3.5 million in judgements from 514 vehicles that were seized. So is this just probably the tip of the iceberg. We're doing these operations now twice a week, and we've had success wherever we've gone. The good thing about this is that this is not just the NYPD. is a multiagency operation which consists of the New York State Police, MTA, TBTA, the Sheriff's Office, and we just recently got on board with the Taxi and

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: And how often--I've seen recently, you know, the big operations at the bridges or the tunnels. How often are we doing those now?

CHIEF RIVERA: We're doing those twice a week.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Twice a week.

CHIEF RIVERA: Right.

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

1

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: And the Sleep Act,

so the Council supported the passage of the State

Sleep Act which allows the police to cite vehicles

with incredibly loud and illegal mufflers and exhaust

6 systems and increased the fines from I think \$150 to

7 now it's \$1,000 per ticket. Could you tell us how

many summonses have been issued citywide for the

9 | Sleep Act?

INSPECTOR CEPARANO: Excuse me, I could tell you just the number of exhaust summonses that we've issued year-to-date, 947 exhaust summonses for 2024, year-to-date. 2023, we issued 2,058 of these. It should be noted that we have 88 sound meters deployed in all of patrol service bureau's precincts. That also actually helps with this enforcement.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: So, 947 year-to-date, exhaust summonses, correct?

INSPECTOR CEPARANO: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: I'm assuming those are all in Bay Ridge? Okay, last thing for me, and I think then we're going to take a break and we'll come back. Mental health removal— so recently it was announced that PD's role in conducting involuntary mental health removals would be increasing. This

87

2 included the creation of clinical telehealth within

3 the Department to support police officers in

4 evaluating individuals for hospital transport. So

5 | could you give us an idea of has this system been

6 fully implemented and what other supports are in

7 place for officers that are now tasked with

evaluating the need for mental health removals?

CHIEF TOBIN: Good morning.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Good morning.

CHIEF TOBIN: So, under the directive

12 | that we received last year, we began doing

13 | involuntary removals for people who we knew could not

14 care for themselves. We send them to area hospitals

15 with the expectation that they will be evaluated in

16 the CPEPS [sic] at the various hospitals that we take

17 | them to. We have done training for people who do the

18 | removals, and but I want to state overwhelmingly we

19  $\parallel$  take people voluntarily to the hospital. When we see

20 someone who is in mental health crisis, our objective

21 | is to treat them as an aided case rather than to

22 criminalize the behavior.

23 CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: How many have you

24 done of those involuntary removals year-to-date?

1

8

10

11

$\sim$	
/.	

3

4

removals.

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

CHIEF TOBIN: So, this number is as of March  $31^{st}$ , 2024. We have done a total of 1,719

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Do you have a dedicated headcount for these programs or programs like this and B-HEARD? Is there a dedicated--

CHIEF TOBIN: [interposing] No, B-HEARD is not an NYPD program. That is program run by the FDNY and Health + Hospitals.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: But PD doesn't go on those runs?

CHIEF TOBIN: We do not go on the runs, but we totally support the program in terms of is the appropriate agency responding to people in mental health crisis.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay. We're going to take a break as requested, and then we're going to resume with questions from Chair Salaam. 10-minute break. Thank you.

[break]

SERGEANT AT ARMS: If I could have everyone's attention. Please, we'd like to ask everyone to please start finding seats again. We are going to reconvene in just a moment. Also, a

89

2 friendly reminder to please silence all electronic 3 devices. All electronic devices turned to silent please. And again, for those of you who have just 4 arrived, if you are here to testify, we need you to fill out a witness slip at the Sergeant at Arms desk 6 7 at the front of the room. Once again, if you are here to testify, regardless if you registered online, 8 please fill out a witness slip at the Sergeant at Arms table. Once again, we ask everyone to please 10 11 kindly find their seats. Thank you. Once again, if 12 everyone could please find their seat. We have quiet

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, welcome back everybody. We've also been joined by Council Member Avilés. We've got I think three more folks to swear in, and then we're going to hand it over to Chair Salaam.

in the chambers, please? We are going to reconvene.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth before this committee and to respond honestly to Council Member questions? Chief Tobin?

CHIEF TOBIN: I do.

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

Thank you.

1

in and Commissioner Kinsella. Yesterday we had a

25

	COMMITTEE ON FUBLIC SAFEII 91
2	meeting with citywide CMS groups. We had a very
3	positive and productive meeting, and we all
4	committed every precinct commander in the City,
5	most of our crisis management systems were there, and
6	we committed that we're going to build up our
7	partnership. We have a great partnership already.
8	People are trying to say we don't. That's far from
9	the truth. We have a great partnership. I know most
10	of our CMS providers, most of the leaders,
11	personally. We had a great meeting, a productive
12	meeting. Our commanding officers we have new
13	commanding officers in place. A lot of them were
14	able to meet with their CMS provider and exchange
15	numbers, and even our commands that don't have CMS
16	providers, we've said found out who your nearest
17	provider is, make sure you have a contact with them.
18	Let's do some unconventional crime fighting, getting
19	to young people, working with them. We saw a
20	terrible event that happened in SoHo, in the first
21	precinct that doesn't have a CMS site that goes back
22	to East Flatbush, and the commander for that precinct
23	connected with the service provider from East

24 Flatbush to help. So we're definitely going in the

right direction with that. I can see the First

Deputy wants to say something--

2.2

2.3

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KINSELLA:

We'll add that we've been working with Councilwoman Rivera to add a CMS in Bellevue, because what we-unfortunate circumstances of earlier this week with
our young male. We think that that-- adding CMS work
into Bellevue is going to be a real good job for our
communities. But like Chief Maddrey said that
yesterday-- we had meeting before. It's not just
yesterday. We had meetings a month or two ago with
our CMS workers, and believe it or not, our
commanders and CMS workers work very well in the
communities together. Yesterday was just to talk
about the summer and how we want to continue to work
together to help our youth, because we're seeing a
real crisis. So we're brainstorming together.

CHIEF LIPETRI: And if I could just add as far as the CMS, it's data-driven also. You know, my office, Crime Patrol Strategies, we share data with CMS, you know, areas that we think maybe they could expand to. Maybe they're-- just the catchment area might be two housing developments, let's just say, in East New York where we see an uptick in shots

1

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

fired maybe in the rear of that housing development. So we will share that data with them. And like Chief Maddrey said and Commissioner Kinsella, it is a working relationship, and it's really never been better. There is intel that we share with them also. You know, we do share intel on things that we see on social media, things that we might have connectivity with as far as young gang or crew violence. And you know, again, it's a real good working relationship.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: And if I could just add, Chair. Chauncey Parker. For over two years, we've been working daily with the Mayor's Office, with the Gun Violence Prevention Taskforce which is the Mayor's blueprint to end gun violence, which there's a cornerstone of it-- it is based on the Brownsville community Public Safety Alliance where 73, 75, 76 precinct, 73, 75, 40, 42, 44, and 47, it is a partnership of all government agencies to work together to prevent gun violence. In fact, we host the quarterly meeting that they have of that that's hosted in the NYPD's Intelligence Center, and we've been a partner with them for-- working every-really literally every day with it. It's Co-Chaired by AT [sic] Mitchell and the First Deputy Mayor.

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON SALAAM: Turning to Traffic

Enforcement Agents. Fiscal Year 25 Executive Budget includes \$191 million that supports 3,260 positions within the Traffic Enforcement Division. Does the Department believe that automated enforcement of traffic violations such as speed cameras and other technology— or other technology can be leveraged to reduce the manpower needed in Traffic Enforcement? And also, could such shifts to automated enforcement serve as a mechanism to overcome historical patterns of racially disproportionate or biased policing of traffic violations?

CHIEF RIVERA: Chief Rivera, Chief of
Transportation. So, the one thing with the traffic
cameras are that they're fixed. So, we like to be
data-- we are always data-driven. We like to focus
on the spots where we're seeing most of our issues
arise, and then the logistics of affixing those
cameras, taking them down to redeploy them somewhere
else is not always expedient. They do have their
value, you know, certainly in certainly highlytrafficked areas. You know, it's a deterrent, but
then once everybody knows that they're there they
tend to slow down. There's all kinds of social media

\_

•

apps that alert people to where these objects are affixed. So we do have a shortage currently of Traffic Enforcement Agents. We're down 358, but we do have a class in right now of 114 that's expected to graduate on July 26<sup>th</sup>. We do believe in our people. They're very effective when given the right locations. They're out there not just doing intersection control, but also addressing the parking congestion, and I do believe that the Traffic Enforcement Agents are the best remedy for the current situation.

Question that I've been given to consider, but I was on the highway this morning headed down to work, and I noticed that there were at least two-- I don't know if we call them-- but they were food workers. They were on the mopeds, and you know, you can clearly see it said Uber Eats or something on the back of their thing. And I was just wondering what's being-- how do we address that where those workers are now on the highways delivering food?

CHIEF RIVERA: So, again, there are certain-- you know, there's a lot of bike paths throughout the City. I think-- you know, that are

25

2 just increasing day by day, and we certainly would 3 like the delivery workers to be in the bike paths. We also acknowledge that, you know-- we don't want 4 those vehicles on the highway. They're not equipped to be on the highway. There's not-- you know, 6 7 they're wearing a helmet that might be bike approved, 8 but it's not necessarily DOT approved. So when we do 9 see them, we absolutely do enforcement on it. seized, you know, countless bikes. I think we're up 10 11 to 8,000 this year, versus 2,000 earlier. 12 significantly up in mopeds and the e-bikes that we've 13 seized. But again, I know that the Mayor's Office is working on a new agency that's going to take a lot of 14 15 these situations that we're dealing with with the e-16 bikes under consideration, and it's in the planning 17 stages as of right now. But, you know, there's a lot of different components that go to the delivery 18 19 drivers as well as, you know, people who are 20 recreational users. And of course, safety is paramount when we look at the causation of some of 21 2.2 these incidents, a lot of it unfortunately is user 2.3 They're not a-- there's no license requirement to have an e-bike. That's something that 24

this multiagency taskforce is looking to address, but

in the meantime, you know, we're doing our part with enforcement and education.

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON SALAAM: Thank you. Moving to discuss civilianization. As part of the Administration's Blueprint to End Gun Violence released when the Mayor entered office two years ago, NYPD announced plans to identify inefficiencies within the Department to enable uniformed officers to be shifted from administrative roles to patrol. What efforts at civilianization has the Department undertaken to achieve more efficient deployment?

CHIEF BENOIT: So, on the face of civilianization, we're making every effort. So, civilianization is something that we do on a regular basis and again, because I have access to all the personnel tables, I have access to look at all of the commands in terms of their rosters and how they staff their personnel once we transfer for them. So, the Police Department at the conclusion of 2023, I'm happy to report that we civilianized 500 positions. Now, that's itemized as follows. So, 133 police officers were redeployed to operational commands, meaning they worked, for example, like in police headquarters, or they worked outside one of our 98

	COMMITTEE ON TODATE DIMETE
2	enforcement commands, and they were transferred to an
3	operational command, one of our 98 enforcement
4	commands. We also redeploy we reassigned 367
5	police officers that actually served in one of our
6	enforcement commands, but they were performing tasks
7	that could otherwise be, you know, earmarked for a
8	civilian employee. So they've been redeployed to
9	perform patrol functions. So, when we last had the
10	pre-council briefing, we constantly audit the
11	rosters. It's a constant process. Just to give you
12	an example, we had 292 positions that we had
13	identified that could be civilianized with
14	redeployments and new hires. So we're down now since
15	that last the pre-budget briefing, we're down to
16	180, and this is something that I do personally.
17	Under the supervision of First Deputy Commissioner
18	Kinsella, one of the things that we did was we
19	changed and again it's an institutional change. We
20	never actually me, my position, never actually sat
21	down and looked at the exact positions that we were
22	going to hire for any specific week. Now, generally,
23	we hire every Monday. We have hires every Monday,
24	but nobody at my level prior to this management team,

you know, directed us to actually look that closely

So what we do is we-- when we were

. \_

2.2

2.3

civilianizing, we changed the manner which we deploy our hiring freeze. So if we saw a position that could be more appropriately staffed by let's say a staff analyst, we would gear our hiring pools to staff analyst, like the people that we can call as a staff analyst to deploy them to that position. And that's how we were able to achieve these numbers. And again, it's something that we do every single day. I look at the hires every week, and when we can plug them in, we plug them in. So it's not something that I could say is going to end. It's like an

ongoing -- civilianization is an ongoing process for

time at work every week.

But it's a-- it makes up about 25 percent of my

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BARROWS: So, just to supplement the Chief's testimony-- Bob Barrows, I'm the Deputy Commissioner of Strategic Initiatives. I just want to talk about a little bit of the audit that we did at the beginning of the Administration, and this came from the urging of City Hall as well. We took-- throughout 2022 and most of 2023, the Department conducted literally a bureau by bureau review as part of its civilianization strategy to

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

facilitate the return of additional officers to patrol. So that analysis included things like data review, site visits, interviews with bureau personnel, review of process improvements, tech solutions, and review of legal mandates and other requirements to really determine what the appropriate staffing level when it comes to uniforms in our bureau. So, in that process in doing those audits, we returned, you know, significant numbers, nearly two academy classes as the Chief noted during that time. And we built, as Chief mentioned, really longterm solutions. Civilianization is something that goes on every day, as the Chief said, but we also reorganize a number of our bureaus to improve efficiency. We created within personnel a new unit to continuously review positions for civilianization.

CHAIRPERSON SALAAM: Thank you. Are there established benchmarks for returning a specific number of officers to patrol and over what timeframe will the shift occur?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BARROWS: I think a lot of that work happened during the audit that we've done in 2022 and 2023, but as the Chief said, civilianization is something that's ongoing, but just

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

going back to some of the criteria that we looked at when we did this analysis is again, we were looking at, you know, caseloads, work load of the bureau, data -- full data review. We visited each and every one of these bureaus. We sat down with key bureau personnel, went through line by line their staffing and also looked at how can we supplement some of that work through either just a process improvement or through tech-- or some sort of technology solution and where we could find those efficiencies and those savings, that's when we made a decision either to redeploy as the Chief said, because you know, another civilian can take this line that a uniform is doing or we designated the spot for civilianization. were going to bring a civilian in to take-- to do that spot and return that uniformed member back to patrol.

CHAIRPERSON SALAAM: What are the main reasons for uniformed officers serving in administrative roles, and how many officers are serving in administrative roles due to injury or misconduct?

CHIEF BENOIT: So, just to circle back on your last question, I need to provide some context.

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

Less than one percent of our uniformed force in our 98 patrol commands are doing civilian's work. that's pretty noteworthy. In terms of restricted duty personnel -- let me give you the right number. So we have just over 2,000 people that are on restricted duty that serve in one of our-- several restrict -- what we call restricted duty pools. Now these officers served in support capacities. There are vital functions that need to occur that can really only be performed by a uniformed person. example, we have officers that serve in some of our detective units while they were on restricted duty. They can't perform the full duty-- the functions of a full duty police officers. So their-- what we do is to maximize the full duty personnel that can go out and do fully duty police work, we deploy them to functions that are necessary to run the agency, but not use a full duty person to do that. Now I'm the face of that as well. So I oversee the restricted duty program. I oversee all of the -- my primary role in the agency is to document, track, and account for all uniform and civilian transactions, all the employee transactions. I manage the restricted duty pool, and again, that's like civilianization. This

is something that occurs every day because people who
go on restricted duty, you know, that changes. Like,
we have people that are on, for example, position
limitation. We have officers that are expecting to
have children. They're going through a pregnancy,
they can't be out on patrol. So then we have vital
functions that we could deploy them the duration of
their pregnancy to perform vital functions while
keeping somebody on full duty that we could have out
to do enforcement work. Again, I manage that every
day. Those numbers change every day. They probably
changed since this report was printed. So this is an
ongoing thing and we work in constant contact with
our medical division. I supervise the physician
staff across the agency in terms of how we manage
when officers go out sick. I'm the one that oversees
all of the the officers, the sick systems, our
unlimited sick system. We've had mechanisms where we
look at people who we believe that are malingering,
where people that are trying to not go out and do
enforcement work and maybe report sick. I'm the
person that sends out people to make sure that these
people are actually out sick, and I'm also the person
that oversees the physician staff that gets these

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

police officers back to work so that we can deploy them out on patrol.

CHIEF MADDREY: I just want you to be assured that even our officers who are assigned to administrative functions, they are mandated to go out on patrol. We do administrative all-outs [sic], especially in the summer time. Every week they have to go out. When we're in emergency situations, we'll mobilize, you know, our people who are working in administrative capacities included that one PP, my office as well. We will use all of our resources wherever we need them. So anyone who's full-duty, they may be currently assigned to administrative position. They are mandated to go out. They're mandated to respond to mobilizations when we need it, and during our CompStat process, when we see problems we need additional resources. That's one of the first resources I ask commanders about, how we're using our administrative people -- cover school posts, cover posts where we have trouble. It's all part of the plan.

CHAIRPERSON SALAAM: Will officers be returning to patrol if on modified or administrative duty due to substantiated allegations of misconduct?

2.2

2.3

#### FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KINSELLA:

Well, eventually, yes, but it depends on a case-to-case basis, right? So, we can't say that all-- we'll respond-- return to fully duty. It depends what the penalty is. sometimes the penalty is to fire, separate from the Department, but ultimately, our goal is to make sure that justice is served for the person the discipline-- the complaint, and for the officers to receive due process, and to return them back to full duty in a expeditiously way.

CHIEF IGELSIAS: Under the leadership of the First Deputy Commissioner, we put a working group together to go over these cases on a monthly basis.

So every month we're going over what we call our modified suspension list to see who we can go back-put back to full duty.

this process, it doesn't linger on for two to three years. Now every bureau—that's DAO, every bureau that's involved have a timeframe which they have to hear the cases, even trials and so forth. So, with this working group, we are working with the community who have made the complaint to make sure that justice and—they receive swift answers and results to their

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

complaints, and that the officer is returned back to full duty or cleared for promotions or so forth.

CHIEF BENOIT: So, we have a process that -- under the leadership of the First Deputy Commissioner, the Suspended Modified Review Board, and in conjunction with that Chief Iglesias is saying -- I'm on that committee as well, and we made some institutional changes in terms of the administrative flow of paperwork. That cut down on the turnaround time for how long these cases going to turn-- are going to be active in terms of keeping somebody that might be facing a penalty. And as an institution, there was a mindset that when-- if we came close to knowing what that penalty was actually going to be, it was at that time that the person was returned to full duty. The mindset and the cultural change that was shifted under this leadership team -and it's a big cultural shift-- is we don't wait for that. Some-- often times an officer is in trouble and their duty status has changed, but we know what the outcome's going to be. Now, in the past, that person would go through the disciplinary process, and that resulted in them being out for a protracted period of time. One of the biggest shift was that

2.2

2.3

when we know what that penalty is going to ultimately be, and there's no need to keep them out, for the period of time that we traditionally kept them out.

And this— the Suspended Modified Review Board, Chief Iglesias accompanies my staff and I on that committee, and we return them back as quickly as possible. So we do that once a month, and we've turned several hundred officers back to patrol so that they can perform full-duty police work. It's something that we monitor on a regular basis.

another aspect of it, we instituted a-- we had a command, ACD-- command discipline and a Command B.

Now we have a Command C discipline which is you receive up to 20 penalty days for internal misconduct. So now, these officers that have usually been held up or modified, now they're receiving this penalty, the CCD penalty in lieu of being modified and so forth. So I think that was a huge difference as well to make sure we keep our officers fair, but we also make sure that the appropriate penalty is addressed.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GAMBLE: Paul Gamble,
Deputy Commissioner and Department Advocate. While

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

we're anxious to return officers to full duty to perform the law enforcement function, we want to make sure that officers who are returning to duty have been appropriately sanctioned where appropriate for the misconduct. Sometimes that misconduct is so serious that they can no longer remain on the force. Last year, 78 members of the force were terminated. The total suspension days and vacation days imposed totaled 14,500 which would be the equivalent \$5.3 million in fines. So, while we want the disciplinary process to move expeditiously, when police officers are brought back we want tem brought back with a sanction that will be a disincentive to any further misconduct. You should know 91 percent of the force has never had an allegation of misconduct, and for those who do, 83 percent of them never have a second allegation. So, we believe that our efforts are effective, and where someone should no longer be part of the force, they are removed.

CHAIRPERSON SALAAM: Moving to PEG restorations. The PEG restorations as of July and October 20-- PEG restoration of July and October 2024, uniformed academy classes, the Executive Plan includes the restoration of \$62 million in Fiscal

2.2

2.3

Year 25, \$7 million-- I'm sorry-- \$76 million in

Fiscal Year 26, increasing slightly to \$79 million in

Fiscal Year 29. For the July and October uniform

classes, each class is expected to include

approximately 600 officers. With this restoration,

three of the five classes which were eliminated in

November in the November Plan PEG have now been

restored. Do you expect the additional two classes

that were-- that are still cancelled to be restored

in the future plan?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: So, I think that's a discussion that needs to be had with OMB.

Our first focus truly-- and we're grateful for these classes, because as Chief Benoit stated, it's going to enable us to keep up with our attrition and maintain the current staffing levels. I think we don't want to get ahead of our elves, and we want to see that we fill these two class restorations first.

CHAIRPERSON SALAAM: How will you deploy the officers once they graduate from the Academy?

Are there certain precincts with low headcount and resources that need to be backfilled?

CHIEF MADDREY: Deployment usually goes through my office. I sit down with of course the

2.2

2.3

Chief of Crime Control Strategies, the Chief of Personnel. We look at first, where we're having trouble. We look at crime, if we need to put more officers there. Then we look at commands that are down and police officers that we put them there. So we usually—it's based on crimes, conditions where we need additional resources. Then we look then to the command center suffering from personnel losses.

commissioner caban: Yeah, and like I said, Chair, we mentioned over and over again how important our officers are to our Department. In our opening statement I mentioned the great work they're doing. Over 16,000 guns taken off our streets. Month after month we're seeing crime reductions in our city, and those are because of the cops that are out there doing the work every single day, and I sit here and I thank them for that.

CHIEF LIPETRI: If I could just, you know, the present Academy class that just graduated and the upcoming graduating class, you know, historically 25 precincts make up 75 percent of the shooting incidents. We've identified 3.5 percent of the area of New York City which accounts as 35 percent of all shootings in New York City. Those are

2.2

2.3

where the officers are going. We're putting an additional 1,200 officers to those areas this summer, part of summer deployment. We did that last year. We saw a 35 percent reduction in those areas in shooting incidents. We saw a 42 percent reduction in confirmed shots fired, and we saw an increase in every enforcement category in those areas, and we're doing the same thing we did-- we actually enhanced it this year, and hopefully build on the successes that we had last year. Like I said, the majority of those officers are going to be on-foot patrol in those areas.

CHAIRPERSON SALAAM: I want to move to the IT adjustments. The Executive Plan includes an additional \$28 million for Information Technology for the current year. What systems in technology does this funding support, and what's the total costs of these systems, and do these systems support reporting and documenting information on stops?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: So, I don't have specifically in detail what the systems do, but I can let you know what the funding was for. So, when it come to the Department's OTPS budget, over 40 percent is IT related. So that really is the core of

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

our OTPS budget that supports our critical infrastructure, communication for our officers, etcetera. So when the Department did a detailed analysis of its IT budget, we had quite a few contracts in licensing programs that went up. I think with inflation, with escalations in contracts, licensing, that's something we're seeing consistently in our OTPS budget. so half of the \$28 million just was for five things, our Microsoft Premier Support Services, IBM licensing increases for our real-time crime center or our crime data warehouse, all of our Microsoft ELA licenses, our Azure cloud storage, you know, all of those things. We had IBI licenses for Enterprise case and records management, and also additional license costs even for our body-worn camera subscription. So, that was half of it at \$14.3 million. I think even in my prior role at Finance, we were seeing a lot of pressure on IT costs going up in industry, so this particular increase was for cash flow for the rest of the year. and of course, you know, we're looking at FY25 budget development with a fresh eye, so we're going to take a critical look at that and see if some of these costs might be able to come down for next year.

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON SALAAM: During the recent protest at Columbia University, there was notification of a firearm that was discharged. So my question is when was the Manhattan District Attorney and the New York State Attorney General notified of the accidental firearm discharged that occurred in Hamilton Hall? Did the timeframe and processes for notifying such offices comply with existing protocols for making those offices aware of NYPD firearm discharges?

of the question. Obviously, it's a very rare occurrence, but it does happen, and every time it does happen and there are no injuries it's referred to the District Attorney's Office in the borough that it occurred. That's exactly what happened in this case. We referred it right away and it's pretty much common practice what we do in, obviously, accidental discharges. We can talk about--

CHIEF ARAMBOLES: [interposing] Thank you, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER CABAN: timeframe involved.

CHIEF ARAMBOLES: Wilson Aramboles,

Special Operation Chief. On that day, after the

2.2

2.3

accidental discharge, I personally investigated the matter. I saw that no one was injured. It did not go through the window, and right immediately after that incident I notified Force Investigation Division to conduct a thorough search of this investigation.

CHAIRPERSON SALAAM: Moving to NYPD surveillance. What are the policies for deploying drones in protests and demonstrations, and how is the footage that is captured used in NYPD investigations?

Speak to that. so what we do is— we definitely use drones sort of to track the movement of large crowds, and I think— I'm not coming at this from the enforcement side, but I do think it is a very helpful resource, particularly if we're trying to figure out where a large group is going and making sure the appropriate resources. As someone mentioned earlier, we sometimes don't know where a group is headed and it could be very helpful to see at the drone level, at a high level, okay, they're heading in this direction or that direction. There are very strict rules in place, and it goes to— it's embodied in our polices, and it goes in relation to Handschu Guidelines. When we're talking about peaceful

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

protest, right, which is the vast majority, the [inaudible] of protests in the City, we're not allowed to zoom in on individual protestors. Can't do that. In the same way that if it's a peaceful protest, officers can't activate their body-worn camera. We can't otherwise have folks videotape-video recording faces, unless and until we're in a situation where either there's, you know, criminal conduct occurring or imminent criminal conduct. Ιf we're about to take enforcement action, in that scenario then officers are actually required to turn on their body-worn cameras and we definitely will record if we're talking about taking enforcement action. And in that instance -- in that instance, we are permitted to zoom in. again, because then we're talking about criminal conducts occurring, and you know, drone surveillance is no different than in that scenario, you know, a body-worn camera or other recording. But just to go back to the key point, I think, peaceful protest, not taking enforcement action, the drone will survey at a high level, but not zooming in on any faces.

CHAIRPERSON SALAAM: Kind of was reading my mind. My next question was do these drones

capture facial recognition data, and if so, does this data help in NYPD surveillance of operations, and has the use of the drones led to savings for the PD to date?

on the first piece. There is no real-time facial recognition technology in our drones, and in fact, our policy forbids real-time facial recognition technology in our drones. That said, as with any other recording we may have—for example, if there's some crime being committed and the drone then zooms, we could take a still from that recording and run that through facial recognition. In that sense, it's really no different than a still off of any other—you know, off an Argus camera or off a body—worn camera. Again, it's not facial recognition in the system. It's not real-time, but we can get a still off of that, and then you know, if and as appropriate run that through our facial recognition system.

CHAIRPERSON SALAAM: Does the NYPD work with or receive support from other national or international agencies or entities to support its surveillance operations?

2.2

2.3

2.2

2.3

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER WEINER: good

afternoon. I'm Rebecca Weiner. I'm the Deputy

Commissioner for Intelligence and Counter-Terrorism.

We have extensive partnerships at the Department and as a bureau with federal agencies, as well as international law enforcement to support ongoing criminal investigations.

CHAIRPERSON SALAAM: Thank you. I want to touch on something that was more recent with regards Win Rozario. Can you share with the Council, the number of NYPD uniformed officers who are currently on NYPD mental health co-response teams? What budget is there for these teams in Fiscal Year 2024 and 2025?

CHIEF TOBIN: Good afternoon. Terri

Tobin, Chief of Interagency Operations. When you're referring to co-response you are speaking of teams that are comprised of social workers or social workers and officers.

CHAIRPERSON SALAAM: I think the
appropriate would be probably both, because I know
sometimes it-- probably most times these are very,
very dangerous situations, but I'm more concerned
about the presence of a trained person that is

2.2

2.3

available to de-escalate and therefore save lives in that particular regard, so definitely both.

CHIEF TOBIN: Understood. So, we do have co-response within the Police Department; however, they do not respond to 911 calls. They are pre- and post-crisis. So, currently there is no team of officers with clinicians that respond to 911 calls for people that are having a mental health emergency.

CHAIRPERSON SALAAM: Can you clarify the kinds of trainings if any that officers receive before being allowed to participate in mental health crisis responses?

to start, in 2023 our department responded to 175,000 calls for an emotional, disturbed persons in need of help. We as a department take great care in handling these crisis. So, under the Police Commissioner's direction we formed a working group to identify the areas that we need to improve in. So, the first item that we saw that we needed to improve in was increased training, right? So, currently, approximately 50 percent of our members on patrol are trained in crisis intervention training. This training is a four-day training, collaborating with

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

Department of Health and Hygiene, right? So, 50 percent of our members are trained in that. We are now in the emphasis stages of adding additional training called Integrating Communications Assessments and Tactics, ICAT. This will train our officers to respond tactically which we believe would be a great complement in addition to the CIT training, which this training will be a refresher annually, not just a four-day training which you have it four times -- in the four days and then you don't have it again for the rest of your career. we're making it an annual refresher. Every officer-in addition to that, every officer has on their Department phones instructions how to deal with the different types of radio runs dealing with emotionally-disturbed persons, whether it be violent, non-violent, involuntary. So we put that on their phones. In addition to that, we transitioned our equipment, our taser-- we have a new taser, taser seven, that is a lot more accurate. This taser has two cartridges, two laser dots that show where the dots will automatically land and turn on body-worn cameras that are 30 feet within the taser. So it makes it more accurate. We also took a tally of our

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

gear that officers have in their patrol vehicles responding to emotionally disturbed persons. So, we're in the process of purchasing more department gear to help in our different steps of response to these radio runs. In addition to that, we change our administrative reporting recommendations. Like, our radio codes are more accurately captured on how the job will be resolved, so forth, and paperwork.

CHIEF OBE: Good afternoon, Lola [sic] Obe, Chief of Training. I just wanted to mention that at the last hearing I brought up CIT and to the First Dep's point, we're looking to enhance our training. So what are we doing? What's the next steps for us like the Commissioner mentioned-- I mean, like the Commissioner mentioned. We are looking at putting together a virtual training through a system called NYPDU. So we'll do that just-- and it's titled with some sensitivity. We're working with Chief Tobin's office and a licensed clinician we have working within the NYPD. So it's titled "Engaging Individuals in a Mental Health Crisis." We're currently in the final phases, seeking approval. As soon as that's done we'll incorporate that into NYPDU. We're also working on a

series of videos, again, from Chief Tobin's office.
Some of the things that she recommended and also from
the First Dep's working group is that is we focus on
things that really matter. My team calls it
reminders just for our officers out there when they
find themselves in a responding to incidents of
people in the throes of mental illness. So, one of
the things is just a reminder. Required
notifications, call that sergeant, call that
lieutenant and certain things that we have within
our Patrol Guide within our policies and procedures
within the Patrol Guide just, you know, depicting
also the use of equipment that the First Dep
mentioned such as the shield rope [sic]. What does
that actually look like? So we're looking to put a
series of videos that actually show that. We're also
looking to you mentioned de-escalation. We're
going to be relying on body-worn cameras. I think
that's so people can see good and bad videos that
depict what it is to de-escalate. Again, no two
incidents are the same. We're all going to respond
differently to those incidents, so it's important to
depict what de-escalation looks like and what the
Department is looking for when you get out to those

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

incidents and you want to bring down the heat with the situation. So, and also we're working closely with Chief Tobin also in responding to clinical removals when we have -- when applicable. working also with the First Dep's office down the road sometime this year to just have a mandatory oneday refresher for everyone in the NYPD at our facility or we have joint-- we call it J-Tac [sic] Centers, eight of them citywide. We have it there at the Police Academy, but just have that one-day annual refreshers. To the First Dep's point, if you take CIT-- say you took-- you were trained in 2019. a one-day-- it's a four-day course, but one time a training. Are you going to remember all of that? the idea is -- under her leadership is bring it back. Let's have the one-day refresher, and we'll just keep pushing that forward. Again, just so our officers remind-- have those reminders and keep themselves safe, and also the people that respond to it are also kept safe, too.

CHAIRPERSON SALAAM: I'm thinking about all of this as I'm wondering why was he killed. I'm thinking bout this because, you know, with the release of the body-worn camera footage, the death of

Win Rozario, the 19-year-old boy who was shot multiple times by the NYPD during a response to a mental health call, it was evident that both officers responding exhibited inexperience in responding to mental health crisis. From the language they used to the lack of the de-escalation methods used -- to be quite frank, the disregard for the safety of those in that home that day. It seems to me that the NYPD officers may not be the best equipped to respond to these events by themselves. Have the NYPD in earnest considered moving both the fiscal and operational responsibilities of responding to mental health calls to other agencies or other organizations with mental health expertise and experience with crisis responses? If so, which groups have you met with?

CHIEF TOBIN: Sir, we work with the

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Department

of Homeless Services, Health + Hospitals, and we were

very instrumental in moving the funds that we had so

that we could have a 911 response with a social

worker and a police officer. That funding was moved

over to start the B-HEARD program.

24

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

CHAIRPERSON SALAAM: I want to come back perhaps with a second round of questioning and open it up.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you, Chair.

We're now going to hand it-- we've also been joined

by Council Members Yeger, Williams, Farías. We're

going to start-- as well-- I said Avilés. And we're

going to hand it over now for questions to Council

Member Ayala followed by Cabán.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Thank you. Ιs this still Thursday? Happy Thursday, everybody. want to piggyback on some of the question the Chair was just asking, because I really would love to learn-- and I'm happy that we have two of my favorite handling this, but in regards to the mental health calls, like I'm-- that's an area that really concerns me. several years ago we tried to pass a bill that would ensure that every city agency that may touch on such call be specifically trained on how to respond, and we received a lot of pushback, because you know, some people felt like we were codifying the use of the NYPD, and what we were trying to do was acknowledge from a place of, you know, reality that there may be situation where an NYPD officer will

show up anyway, right, because a neighbor called,
because it wasn't classified as a EDP call, and I
need to make sure that that officer is trained when
they get there. Now, because this was not the first
incident, then my concern is what did we learn from
pa like, I'm happy to hear that we're going to have
new training and that we're going to do this and that
we're going to do that. I would love to know how
much of the budget is allocated toward that, but what
did we learn from the last, you know, several police-
involved shootings of people with mental health
issues? I you know, Chief Tobin and I, like, we
worked on this very vigorously when I was Chair of
Mental Health. I have a brother that has serious
mental health issues, and the first time that I had
to make that call to the NYPD well, when I called
911, I was really afraid of what would happen,
because his behavior was erratic. I didn't consider
him dangerous, but I don't know, right? He didn't
have a weapon, but I was really afraid of what that
would result in, and when the officers came, I never
identified myself. I tend not to do that. But they
were more than they were great. Like, they handled
him, you know, really well. They were calm, you

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

know, with him, and they escorted him, but I could feel the tension. Like, you can cut tension in the room because you could see it, and it was my first time standing there looking from the outside in and seeing the situation where both parties were scared, you know, of what the other would do. And I realized then, like, that we-- and it's hard. Life is unpredictable. These cases are unpredictable. People and behaviors are unpredictable, but we need to make sure that whenever anyone that is carrying a weapon is responding to a call like this, that they are equipped to de-escalate as quickly as possible. And in the case of Win, when I was looking at the video from what I saw, and again, this is just what was shown. I'm sure that there's more to it. was no evidence of any attempt to de-escalate. to me is troublesome, again, because this is not first rodeo. Like, this has happened to too many families, and I, you know, want to reiterate I don't think the officers are waking up in the morning and going, you know, let me look and see who I'm going to shoot today. But I do wonder, like, you know, there's a consequence to both, right? Having to deal with that, to wake up every day and knowing that you

2.2

2.3

took a life in a situation that could have been prevented. It's horrible on both parts. So what did we learn? Why-- what have we applied, you know, to ensure that these things are not happening, and why now? Why are we here now?

COMMISSIONER CABAN: I'll start off.

Just, you know, first and foremost, like you said in your scenario, your mental health is a priority for everyone. It impact everyone's life different ways, and as a department we're always looking for different ways to improve the job that we do. First and foremost, it revolves around training. I'll turn it over to our Chief of Training who can answer the other questions.

CHIEF OBE: Council Member, just to add to what the Commissioner said, I just want to assure the Council that at the core of what we teach at the Police Academy is to train our officers to-- you know, within constitutional guidelines. We're also driven by state mandates, too. We want to keep our officers safe. We also want to keep our communities safe. We also want to provide the right tools for our officers when they respond to all types of jobs. Naturally, something like this is troubling to us

all. I cannot speak to that specific case. I can tell
you what training looks like. It's two-fold. For
our recruit class that's in the Police Academy, and
we also have an in-service component. That's the
people who are out in the field. They're
grandfathered out of the Police Academy. So at the
recruit level, I talked about CIT the last time I was
here. The First Dep touched on ICAT. So that kind
of incorporates, you know, some tactics. At the
recruit level, they get the same CIT training that
all the in-service members get throughout the six
months that they're there. So it's a one-time thing.
They get the four-day course. I want to add that
with the recruit class that has just graduated,
that's the October 2023 class, they got the CIT
training, and moving forward, every Academy class in
the Police Academy will get whether it be CIT or
ICAT, they will get that training before they get out
into the field. You talked about de-escalation. In
their curriculum, de-escalation is sprinkled
throughout the six-month process in their classes and
they talk about policing professionally, the use of
discretion, [inaudible] partially. So all of that
is, you know, sprinkled throughout their training

throughout the six-month process. What's important
also that we do, and we touch base with all of my own
partners here, the bureau chiefs and all, is when we
see incidents like this, we want to depict that same
incident. It's tough. The setting is of course a
lot different, but we have something called Scenario-
based training. So we take a look at it. We depict
an incident that we see, and our officers learn from
it. We group. We critique. We reassess whatever we
need to do, but a lot of this scenario-based
incidents are based on real-life scenarios. As a
matter of fact, at the end of every six-month
training academy our recruits have a post-exit
survey, and they want more scenarios. So these are
the things that we see, that we do when we see things
out there, not necessarily all troubling, but we want
to make sure that, you know, this is what the
response to mentally-ill person looks like. You
know, so we incorporate a lot

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: [interposing] I'm sorry to interrupt, Chief, but who's providing the training?

CHIEF OBE: We are. We are.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: The NYPD.

2.2

2.3

CHIEF OBE: The NYPD within-- we have-we use actors, you know, within the Police Academy-COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: [interposing] Do
you have any mental health professionals that are-CHIEF OBE: [interposing] That is part of

CIT. We work with professional— we work— as part of the MOU with DOHMH. We have clinicians that work with us with CIT. The officers also get that, but also just to enhance CIT with the recruits, we also add scenario—based training which we use our own actors within our Police Academy to depict real life scenarios.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: And these are-I'm assuming the CIT are trained to work with the most seriously mentally-ill--

CHIEF OBE: [interposing] Well, the MOU goes back to 2015. So, DOHMH selects that provider. The person that— the company— I mean, the organization we use is called Center for Urban Community Services. We call them CUCS. They've been with us a long time and that's— they have clinicians and they work hand—in—hand with us for CIT. But to enhance the CIT and just enhance the training process, we also have scenario—based training which

#### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE 1 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 2 is based on anything that's out there in field. 3 all about real life scenarios that we depict within the Police Academy. The recruits like it. They want 4 5 more of it. COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: It would be nice 6 7 to have some families or people that have-- that are 8 going through similar situations at home that can kind of describe, right, what does that behavior look 10 like. 11 CHIEF OBE: I can invite you to the Police Academy, and Council Member Ayala, we would 12 love to have you. CIT's a four-day training. 13 14 part of it. It's really intense. 15 COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Yeah, I would love 16 that. I would love that. 17 CHIEF OBE: We will extend the invitation. 18 19 COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Do you know what 20 component of the budget is set aside for the 21 training? CHIEF OBE: I believe about \$2 million, 2.2 2.3 but I could have--CHIEF TOBIN: [interposing] It's 24

approximately \$2 million annually. I would just like

to add to Chief Obe's comment that we do have a peer panel where people with lived mental health experience come in and they sit on a panel. They describe their experience with a police response, both positive and negative, and then there's a wonderful interaction with the members of the class and the panel each week.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Okay, I would--yeah, I would love to be--

CHIEF OBE: [interposing] We will extend with the invitation.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Yeah, I don't think \$2 million is enough for that, but you know-CHIEF OBE: [interposing] I'm sorry, say it again.

million is a lot of money for this type of training,
but I will leave it at that. I have a question
regarding the-- so in an incident like this where
there's a police-involved shooting and the-- what
happens immediately after? Is the officer-- with the
officers? Are the officers take-- you know, taken to
the precinct to kind of go over the events of what

2.2

2.3

2.2

2.3

transpired? Do they go to the hospital immediately after? Like, what is the protocol for that?

CHIEF MADDREY: When we have member of the service involved shootings, usually after the shooting they were moved to the hospital to be evaluated, you know, just trauma, tinnitus, other things, blood pressure. They get treated. They're usually brought back to the precinct and then based on the situation, Force Investigation Division in consultation with the District Attorney's Office, they may question them or they may not question them. So, that's usually the immediate—

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: [interposing] So,

I'm concerned then, why— and I think that all those
things should happen, right? I can't imagine how
horrifying a situation like that, you know, would be.

By why is that level of efficiency not afforded to
the families, that level of sensitivity? According
to media reports, Mr. Win's family stated that
directly after their incident they were taken
directly to the precinct. I can only imagine as a
mother, as a person with blood running through my
veins, if someone that I love is killed in front of
me, the trauma that that would induce, and then to

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

have to go directly to a precinct and be held there is even further traumatizing and insulting, and I don't understand that, I really don't. I think that is an area where we need to also look at, because it's equally-- as important as it is to the Department to ensure that your officers are safe, it's also important to ensure that the community feels that same, you know, level of attention, especially when, you know, they were trying to get help, right? This is an unfortunate, you know, incident and until the investigation's concluded, you know, it is what it is, we'll work through that, but this mother's son was shot in her face. She was literally, like, millimeters away from her son as he died, and nobody thought to take her to the hospital? CHIEF MADDREY: Council Member,

absolutely it was a situation nobody here wanted to see. But one of the difficult parts about the situation was the home was the crime scene, so we would have to move them out the crime scene. But as always, every police involved shooting, any shooting, we always go back and we critique and we learn from it. This is something we will definitely incorporate to understand that hey, we have a situation like

#### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE 1 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 2 this, maybe go to a family member, a hospital. 3 mother, the other son that was there were in the 4 crime scene. They were witnesses to it as well, so they definitely had to be questions. But we'll definitely go back and discuss that, because of 6 7 course they were dealing with unimaginable trauma at that time, and we go to make sure we show that same 8 concern. COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: I mean, the fact 10 11 that she showed restraint, because I think if you 12 tried to drag me into a precinct after my kid has 13 been shot and killed in front of me, I'm going to--I'm going to get arrested right after. Like, that's 14 15 not--16 CHIEF MADDREY: [interposing] And I 17 understand. No, --18 COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: [interposing] You're not going to take-- yeah, I'm not going in 19 20 there that lightly. 21 CHIEF MADDREY: Seriously, I do 2.2 understand that. I understand how you feel. 23 COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: It's horrible.

24

It's horrible.

2.2

2.3

CHIEF MADDREY: but again, we don't even want to see situations like that.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Yeah.

CHIEF MADDREY: Listen, our core mandate is to protect life.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: That's right, everybody.

CHIEF MADDREY: And when people call for help, our job is to get them—— you know, to get them out of whatever situation they're in safely.

Overwhelmingly, we respond to these type of calls and we do a great job. Tragically, this incident didn't happen that way, and we're going to look at it every way. We're working with the DA's office. We're going to look at it. We're going to improve where we can improve as an agency.

appreciate that. I just have two really quick questions. One is, have we received any additional resource from the state to cover the cost of the illegal cannabis shop enforcement efforts? And two, regarding the NYPD budget, how much of it is set aside for precinct vehicle replacement cost? Not the repair part of it. I'm actually looking at the

2.2

2.3

replacement. Some of my precincts are reporting that they're working with, you know, a very limited fleet of vehicles making it difficult. So we were giving out turkeys in November, and we had to like figure out how to get those presents to the precinct because they only had one van, and I-- you know, so I'm trying to get a better understanding of how much of the budget is geared towards that as well.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: Okay, so I'll start with cannabis.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Yes.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: We know that recently the state passed a budget and it had some provisions in there. I'm not-- we've been speaking to OMB about what the Department needs financially in order to assist with the closing of the shops. We know that on a personnel services side, that's like we're going to be an unfunded overtime project. We will-- we're not sure what that's going to look like yet.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Is the state helping with that?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: I think we're liaisoning [sic] through OMB to have that

2.2

2.3

discussion. We don't-- we're not sure what those costs will look like yet. I think we just started a pilot inspection program last week. So we're going to monitor that spend. We already have an overtime code set up for that. When it comes to the OTPS side, it's a lot smaller. Our property clerk is evaluating our space, because we know there's going to be a lot of vouchered evidence, and so they're making accommodations to make sure they have the right supplies and space to do that. That we're also talking to OMB about. So the costs aren't totally ironed out yet, but we're operationalizing to be able to track them with that and to see what that path forward would be.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Okay, and the fleet?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: So, in the November Plan I'm aware that part of our PEG to meet the five percent target was to for two years reduce funding to replace vehicles. and I think as a practical matter what that tells us is that that funding reduction was to extend the useful life of our fleet by two years, right, before we can make replacements again. We've been discussing that with

OMB. We do have some vehicles that— you know, are out of service rate has gone up. So our plan is to do— really analyze that, do a targeted, you know, ask in adoption plan of coming in this month for those that are most critical to be replaced.

would appreciate that. and I'm sorry, I have one really important question regarding an incident that happened in my district where Mr.-- former NYPD officers Tim Pearson [sp?] went to Randall's Island to-- I guess it was an attempt to identify four individuals who had supposedly assaulted an officer. Not sure if it was a security officer, an NYPD officer, but you know, either way he ended up at Randall's Island at the HERRC with 100 police officers, two drones, wearing an NYPD jacket and no warrant, and I would love to know what that cost and who authorized that. And is it normal practice to allow non-members of the NYPD to use police gear?

COMMISSIONER CABAN: So I can tell you that Tim Pearson's not a member of the NYPD, and I believe this is an active investigation by DOI to this incident.

2.2

2.3

2.2

2.3

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Okay. So, you're not going to comment on--

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: [interposing]

Council Member, I want to make sure we're getting you accurate information. If it's okay with you, we're going to-- we will get information about that and we will get back to you. I don't think we have sort of the information here to provide to you, but we will come back to you with that.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: I would appreciate that, because I find that to be an abuse of, you know, power, and 100 officers for four people with no warrant is ridiculous. So,--

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: [interposing]

Council Member, I'm not sure that's exactly what that operation was about, but I don't have the answer for you here. We will come back to you.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Okay. I appreciate that. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: I have questions from Council Member Cabán followed by Hanks and Restler.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABÁN: Thank you. Before I go into my questions, I just-- I want to-- like

Deputy Commissioner Gerber, for like lawyer to lawyer, say that you were asked questions by Chair Brannan about the general department-wide policy regarding social media as it exists today and going forward. It was not about a specific tweet. A specific tweet was used as-- there's not a question here, so you can hold your -- you can hold off on your mic-- was used as a reference point, but it wasn't about the tweet. You could and you should have answered. You chose not to and so my request is that that policy be sent to this council. Now I'm going to begin my questioning, and I'm just going to put it out there. If the question's not being answered or if there's filibustering, I'm going to interject. I'm going to start with going back to some of the protests around the universities. For what purpose did the NYPD originally obtain the Bearcat vehicle that was then eventually used at Hamilton Hall? was the original purpose for that vehicle? And how much did it cost?

CHIEF ARAMBOLES: Good afternoon. So, the plan was to use the Bear as called. It's a ballistic-- I'm sorry. It's a ballistic engineer

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

1	COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY
2	armor response vehicle. So the reason we use that
3	vehicle, it was to easily and
4	COUNCIL MEMBER CABÁN: [interposing]
5	Original purpose of the vehicle, why you obtained it
6	CHIEF ARAMBOLES: The vehicle could be
7	used for many, many reasons, for safety reasons, to
8	help the public in scenes where there's shots fired
9	somewhere.
10	COUNCIL MEMBER CABÁN: Okay.
11	CHIEF ARAMBOLES: We could put an
12	innocent bystander inside the vehicle to protect
13	them.
14	COUNCIL MEMBER CABÁN: Okay. So I'm
15	going to ask you how much did the vehicle cost?
16	CHIEF ARAMBOLES: The vehicle is
17	approximately close I'm not 100 percent sure, but
18	it's about like \$700,000.
19	COUNCIL MEMBER CABÁN: Okay. I'm going to
20	move on. I'm not aware of any reports that any of
21	these students had guns that required a militarized
22	vehicle that's bullet-proof.
23	CHIEF ARAMBOLES: Ma'am
24	COUNCIL MEMBER CABÁN: [interposing] My
25	next question

#### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE 1 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 2 CHIEF ARAMBOLES: it's not a militarized-3 COUNCIL MEMBER CABÁN: [interposing] My 4 next question is going to be--5 CHIEF ARAMBOLES: [interposing] But I 6 need to answer that question correctly. 7 COUNCIL MEMBER CABÁN: Sir, my next 8 9 question is going to be on the accidental discharges. CHIEF ARAMBOLES: It's non-military. 10 COUNCIL MEMBER CABÁN: Sir--11 12 CHIEF ARAMBOLES: I'm sorry. COUNCIL MEMBER CABÁN: So, this was asked 13 about before, but NYPD spokesperson stated that there 14 15 are about eighth accidental discharges by NYPD per 16 year. How many times have weapons been accidentally discharged in 2024 so far? 17 18 CHIEF MADDREY: We'll get back to you 19 with that. COUNCIL MEMBER CABÁN: Okay. And in any 20 21 of those instances, did you find that the unintentional discharge was in violation of NYPD 2.2 2.3 policy as described in section 202104 of the Patrol

24

Guide?

2.2

2.3

CHIEF MADDREY: Yes, we do a force review board. We have had accidental discharges where we found they were in violation.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABÁN: and for this particular officer that discharged his weapon, is he still permitted to carry a weapon while on duty today?

CHIEF ARAMBOLES: [inaudible]

COUNCIL MEMBER CABÁN: That's a yes or no question.

CHIEF ARAMBOLES: As right now, he's administrative and he's not carrying. He's retrained until we find further— until the investigation by force investigation division is resolved.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABÁN: Chair Brannan, may I ask two more quick questions?

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Yes, go ahead.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABÁN: So, of the 282 students arrested, how many students did the NYPD decide to issue desk appearance tickets? What was the reason that at least 46 of those protestors arrested weren't given DAT's for their low-level charges, which is mandated by statute at this point? And what was going on with people being held in

2.2

2.3

custody longer than the 24 hours constitutionally required in Roundtree V. Brown, especially given that this was a planned action by the NYPD and so many units were deployed. Why wasn't the law complied with?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: so I'll take part of that. On the last piece with regard to Roundtree. As you know, Roundtree is a presumption. It's actually not an absolute rule. There are—there can be exceptional circumstances, so I think that's important here.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABÁN: But you created those circumstances by not issuing more DATs and processing these [inaudible].

Member, what I'm also going to say is that I agree with you that some of these processing, it took too long and we need to do better and we have to work on that. So, on that we agree. I don't agree that there was a violation of Roundtree, because I do think there was unusual circumstances here, but I agree that some of the processing took too long and we need to improve on that and we're going to work to improve on it.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABÁN: But do you agree that you were-- the Department was in fact supposed to issue way more desk appearance tickets than ended up. And we didn't get the number, by the way.

UNIDENTIFIED: No, we don't give that desk appearance tickets for burglary.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: Council

Member, I think what you're getting at—— I could be

wrong. I think you're getting at the issue that's

being litigated now in the Douglas case, if I'm not

mistaken. That was about desk appearance tickets in

the field versus desk appearance tickets back at a

precinct or at a MAPC [sic]. And as you know, that's

a matter of dispute between Legal Aid—— I believe

it's Legal Aid, and the NYPD and it's currently being

litigated.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABÁN: I caught the cheeky response about burglary, and for folks who don't know, the legal definition of legal burglary is--

22 UNIDENTIFIED: [interposing] I know what 23 it is.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABÁN: trespass with the intent to commit a crime therein, which could be

2.2

2.3

anything as simple as a violation or a small piece of property that was damaged or whatever it is. So it could be something that little that you are then over charging and over arresting with a non-violent felony that carries mandatory minimum upstate time that you then leverage in a criminal legal process.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: Council

Member, they took over a building, barricaded it.

there was an article this morning, actually, maybe

you saw it, about how the guards, you know, people

who were working in that building were absolutely

terrified, and it sounds like at first at least one

of them was not able to leave because they had tied

the doors.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABÁN: I mean, I heard lots of folks were absolutely terrified by the militarized vehicles, by the accidental discharge that went off, by the use of force by the Department. I am over my time, and so chair, I apologize. I'm going to wrap. But I find your answers to be wholly unsatisfactory and entirely uncompelling [sic]. Thank you.

CHIEF MADDREY: The Department responded out there at the request of Columbia. We were very

restrained out there. We spoke to the young people.

We did our job properly out there, alright. We

4 responded to a call for help from the university.

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Questions from Council Member Hanks followed by Restler.

Brannan, Chair Salaam. So, my questioning revolves around the Neighborhood Safety Teams and the Community Response Teams. So, the Neighborhood Safety Teams have been launched a little over two years, and you testified that there are currently 147 members in NST uniform deployed to 24 precincts and four police service areas. I believe when it was first launched it was nine precincts. What was the reasoning of the bump in the additional precincts that it was deployed, and are there any metrics to support that bump?

about that, because I was part of the working group prior to forming the Neighborhood Safety Teams. So no, that's not accurate. It was not nine precincts. So we looked at violent crime. The metrics we used were the most violent crime in the Bronx, the shootings. So we looked at approximately, like I

#### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE 1 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 2 described before, the top 25 commands which make up 3 75 percent of the shootings historically citywide. So that's kind of where we built it out from, but it 4 was not nine. It was more than that. 5 COUNCIL MEMBER HANKS: Thank you for the 6 7 clarification. So what is the current budget of the 8 Neighborhood safety Teams? Maybe I should complete my sentence. Yes, what is the current budget of the Neighborhood Safety Teams? 10 11 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: I'll have to 12 get back to you on that. I apologize. 13 COUNCIL MEMBER HANKS: Okay, thank you. 14 So may I ask an additional question, Chair? 15 CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: COUNCIL MEMBER HANKS: Thank you. 16 So, 17 during the hearing we discussed the vacancies in 911. 18 So recently in Staten Island we've received several, 19 several calls from our constituents saying that when 20 they call 911 they're issuing-- they're saying high 21 call volumes, and officers were on the scene for--2.2 you know, they didn't get there in time. 2.3 Samaritan had been calling 911 since 7:30. And so we just wanted to understand-- you know, we just 24

recently all of the -- excuse me. All of the elected

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

officials in Staten Island put a letter out really asking about what is the status of the 911 system where it's not being answered, and we're getting tremendous amounts in volumes of calls in. So I just wondered if you could speak to that, and should New Yorkers be concerned about the 911 system?

ASSISTANT DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GAMBLE:

So, Council Member, we also received that inquiry through DCPI. I believe the inquiry that 911 was down for 30 minutes in Staten Island. We reviewed, and I think that call did come in. There were delays and there was heavy call volume during that period of that specific case in question. But there was a 50minute-- within 50-minutes after the time they reported that they had started calling, we had a 911 call on record, and within nine minutes we had a response from EMS. Now, there have been increased delays that have been created. We have a new contract with PCTs in terms of the scheduling of days, 10-hour days for four days a week versus the five days a week eight hours, and also the change was implemented during the same time there was a break from school. So I think that -- we had some growing pains and adjusting and making sure operationalizing

# 1 COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 2 that change, but we've normalized it already and

2.2

2.3

we're working with the unions to make some more changes to make sure that during high-volume periods we don't experience those [inaudible].

COUNCIL MEMBER HANKS: And you'll be giving us a formal response to the letter that's freaked everyone out.

ASSISTANT DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GAMBLE: Of course.

COUNCIL MEMBER HANKS: Okay, I appreciate that. That concludes my questioning. I just wanted to thank you all for your testimony and thanking the men and women who put on a uniform. We want to thank you very much.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN:} \ \mbox{We have questions}$  from Restler followed by Holden.

much to the Chairs and the Speaker, PC and team.

Thank you for coming today, and congratulations Chief Maddrey, again, on passing the bar. I am-- I just to want to say I'm disappointed by the lack of responsiveness to questions from the Speaker and other Council Members today. I think hiding behind a DOI investigation to fail to provide direct answers

to Council Member questions is inappropriate, and I
do hope that information will be provided in writing
and follow-up, because there's no reason not to
provide direct answers to the questions that have
been put forward today. And I'm disappointed it's
the first time I can recall the Chief of Patrol not
showing up for an Executive Budget hearing and
answering questions. That is a serious
disappointment as well. I am very concerned about
the return of Broken Windows policing since Mayor
Adams came into office. We've seen a I think we're
on pace for a four-fold increase in the number of
summons that are going to be issued this year. Stop
and frisk, pedestrian stops are up 90 percent,
basically doubled. Misdemeanor arrests are up 51
percent. Adult incarceration is up 30 percent. Youth
incarceration, kids in jail have doubled. So across
the board we are just sweeping more and more and more
of young people, especially young Black and Brown
people into our criminal justice system. And the
effect that it's having on crime on solving and
preventing crimes in our communities is significant.
We've seen response go up dramatically year over
year, and imagine you've all had a chance to review

the data since the last time you came before us, is that right?

CHIEF LIPETRI: Yes, yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: So you do have-and you now verified the Mayor's Management Report is
a city report that has accurate information?

CHIEF LIPETRI: I saw the report. I have the response times in front of me.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Okay, so--

CHIEF LIPETRI: [interposing] As we sit here-- do you want me to answer the question?

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Okay. Please, let's-- for critical crimes in progress, can you give us the response times?

CHIEF LIPETRI: Sure. So, look, you can look at response time a lot of different ways. I'm going to look at it the following way. You have the event create. So, the event creating [sic] means the job comes up on the screen. The dispatcher has the job in front of them. Then you have the dispatch time, and then you have the arrival by the officer. So the officer has to put him or there 84, or a sharp dispatcher will put them 84, even if they don't put

2.2

2.3

1	COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY
2	themselves 84, but they start coming over the radio
3	to inform
4	COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: [interposing] So,
5	this is end to end, is that what you're giving me?
6	CHIEF LIPETRI: No, I'm not giving you
7	end to end.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Okay.
9	CHIEF LIPETRI: That would be close-out
LO	job. I gave you event time to dispatch time to when
L1	the officers arrive.
L2	COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Okay.
L3	CHIEF LIPETRI: So, right now we're about
L4	flat from last year. We're at about a 14-minute
L5	now, this is not critical. Critical
L6	COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: [interposing] No,
L7	I'm asking for critical.
L8	CHIEF LIPETRI: Critical, we're about
L9	seven minutes.
20	COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: You're about
21	seven minutes. So historically it'd always been abou
22	five minutes. Where were we at last year on
23	critical?
24	CHIEF LIPETRI: Last year we're about

six, six and half.

#### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE

1 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 2 COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Six, and back in 3 FY19 we were at five. So for critical crimes in 4 progress, the most serious crimes happening in the City of New York, when guns are shot, when robberies are happening, when people's lives are at risk, it's 6 7 taking 40 percent longer from pre-pandemic times for NYPD to respond, is that right? 8 CHIEF LIPETRI: Look, if we want to--COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: [interposing] 10 11 Just yes or no. CHIEF LIPETRI: No, I can't answer that 12 13 question. 14 COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: You can't answer 15 that question? CHIEF MADDREY: Council Member, so one 16 17 thing you have to understand about response times is 18 that, you know, it's an average. One bad job can 19 skew all the numbers. So we could have 20--20 COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: [interposing] But 21 how many jobs have you responded to--2.2 CHIEF MADDREY: [interposing] I'm just 2.3 giving an example. We can have 20 critical jobs and we can respond with lightning quick. We have one bad

job where officers can't get to because they're on

24

#### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE 1 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 2 another job, they're on a shooting, they're dealing 3 with something--4 COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: [interposing] I hear you, but Chief--5 CHIEF MADDREY: [interposing] It does skew 6 7 the numbers. 8 COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: you're 9 responding to thousands and thousands of critical--10 CHIEF MADDREY: [interposing] So, we 11 really have to--COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: [interposing] 12 13 response. 14 CHIEF MADDREY: When we deal with 15 response times, alright, and this is-- you know, when 16 you asked this question last time, even before you 17 asked that question I looked at response times, and I 18 realize it's certain precincts that they have a 19 higher volume of calls, they're dealing with more 20 difficult situations and they skew citywide numbers. 21 So we really have to drill down and look, and say, we're having an issue with these precincts because of 2.2 2.3 lack of manpower, increased volume, whatever the situation may be, but it doesn't speak to the bigger 24

picture. A lot of our critical response jobs, our

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE 1 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 2 officers get there fast, they're able to make 3 arrests. They do a good job. 4 COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Chief, I 5 appreciate the responses, but I would just say there's many, many, many, many thousands of critical 6 7 response times. So if one or two things are skewing 8 it, it's not skewing it because there's so many thousands of calls that are coming in. 10 CHIEF MADDREY: And I disagree--11 COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: [interposing] 12 13 14

Secondly, there's a few precincts that have issues.

Let's drill down and figure out how we can help. Are there things that we can do to be supportive in our communities if response times in those areas are skewing the data, but when you look at the citywide data, we went from five minutes to seven minutes for the worst types of crimes that are happening? That is a major difference.

CHIEF MADDREY: Absolutely.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: And I'm really concerned about what that means for collective safety, and how we can work together to address the issue.

CHIEF MADDREY: Well, of course--

25

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

2 CHIEF LIPETRI: [interposing] If I could
3 just add--

2.2

2.3

CHIEF MADDREY: [interposing] Just,

[inaudible] and absolutely we worry about that, too,

collective safety. We want to make sure-- I want my

officers to get to these jobs as fast as possible.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: 100 percent.

CHIEF MADDREY: I want to protect people and I want to make sure they're safe. So we are looking at this. We are trying to address the commands. It's a lot of factors.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Is there anything you can say Chief that is happening now to try and address this issues so that it doesn't get worse?

CHIEF MADDREY: I mean, we're taking a closer look at it. My office started looking at it after the last hearing, alright. The Chief of Patrol's Office, the Chief of Crime Control Strategy, all my chiefs were looking at it. Sometimes it's leadership issues in the command. It's so many different factors.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: IT-- I've gone over time. I--

CHIEF RIVERA: [interposing] If I may,

Chief Rivera, Chief of Transportation.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Can I just-- go ahead.

in the midst of a pilot project that we just started on May 6<sup>th</sup>. We don't have the data. It's obviously pretty new. We looked at the 10 commands that generated the longest response times for 911 calls and 311 calls, and as a result we chose these 10 commands, Brooklyn, Bronx, Manhattan, Queens, and what we're trying to do is route those calls directly to Traffic Enforcement Agents to address trafficrelated issues which generally take a longer time to respond to and not always a priority. So that frees up the officers to get to the crimes in progress.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: I'm happy--

INSPECTOR CEPARANO: Can I also just add- sorry, you talked about 911's, but 311 calls are
year to date up nine percent as well. That obviously
takes a strain on our manpower and our response times
for 311's were down 18 minutes year to date. So that
also takes into account the strain on patrol.

2.2

2.3

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: And I want to be clear, since the PMMR came out, the Mayor's Preliminary Management Report that comes out, you know, once a year in-- earlier this year. We have seen some progress in the dynamic Mayor's Management Report on some of the information on response times from NYPD for non-critical crimes in progress in the ensuing few months. So there has been some areas of progress. I'm appreciative of the focus that -- and the pilot to try and address these issues in areas where there are problems. The broader trend is deeply concerning. We have not seen increase response times for FDNY or for ambulances. We are really seeing it critically for the Police Department, and so we are happy to hear that there's some progress. Would love to learn more about the pilot that's happening, and what if there's anything that we can do together to be partners to try and address and reverse the trend.

CHIEF MADDREY: Council Member, I assure you that we're looking at. We're taking on a lot more responsibility in the last few months, but it's something that's a priority to us. We want to make sure we do our jobs as quick as possible.

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

acknowledging this is an issue and that you're working to fix it. That was not the conversation we had last time, so thank you for that and look forward to working together to try and help make progress.

Thank you, Chairs.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, we have questions from Holden followed by the Public Advocate.

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: Thank you, Chairs, and thank you all for your testimonies. Again, it's stellar. And I just want to mention about what was just said about response times, because I did complain at the last hearing that I don't have enough uniformed officers in my precinct, and I hear the scanner and I hear the holding five jobs per unit. Those are 911 calls. So the argument for more cops in the precincts was just made, and I need more cops. And I just want to thank you, Chief, and certainly Chief Maddrey. At the last hearing I mentioned about our squad, our detective squad down to nine detectives when they used to have 20, and they have probably one-third or more jobs to handle. So I want to thank you, Chief Kenny, you responded,

both Maddrey and Chief Bastedenbeck of Queens North
responded. I got four after that hearing after the
hearing, I think yesterday I got four new detectives,
and that went a long way in validating and giving
you know, obviously, detectives were demoralized
because they have so many more jobs, but we need more
uniformed cops, too, period, in the entire City of
New York. We're down, and that and of course, we
have more jobs now. Just one thing about Broken
Windows, it worked. We have proof that it worked.
Handling the smaller issues will stop the bigger
issues later on. So we have to start, you know,
going back to what worked in the past. But I just
want to again thank Commissioner Caban for what you
did at Jonathan Diller's funeral and your words.
There was not a dry eye in that church, and what you
did was amazing, the speech you gave, the eulogy was
amazing. And the toll it takes just being there, by
the way. I could see the officers. I don't know how
the Police Department really keeps going, you know,
keeping up the morale, how difficult that is in these
times. You know, criticizing the Columbia operation
which there were no serious injuries that I know of.
You can't win apparently many times in these

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

hearings. You can't win. If you do a great job, you get criticized. If there's a mistake, you're not human. You're not supposed to make mistakes. So I think we got to get to a point where-- we don't want any more Jonathan Dillers. We don't-- you know, he was an amazing, amazing cop for three years only, and that's why I was talking to Chief Kenny. I said, we have to recognize these stars that we have working for us in New York City, and they're not recognized often enough here, and I think we need to look at. They risk their lives every time they leave the house. So, I could only thank you guys. I mean, you keep us safe. It's so important. Anybody that's not recognizing that -- anybody that's not recognizing that is really not being honest. Because I listen to the scanner, I do, and I hear what's going on. hear that the cops are stressed and every-- they're seeing the worst of society. They're going to job after job and there's problems, and they have to solve it. And when they make a mistake, when they are human, it's blown up. They're human beings, alright. They're just like the rest of us, and they have feelings, and they have problems, and they have a home life, and they risk their lives every day when

2 they go out and we should thank you all for that.

3 | Thank you. Thank you. Thank you, Chair.

1

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay. We have questions from the Public Advocate followed by Council Member Stevens.

PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and thank you Commissioner, Chief Maddrey Esquire, congratulations, and Deputy Commissioner Kinsella and all the folks who are here today. Thank you for giving us the opportunity. I did want to flag that question about response times increasing have happened before the How Many Stops Act have gone into effect. So I just want to make sure we put that on the record. Commissioner, when I go to many places, left-leaning and right-leaning, I ask a couple questions. I ask how many people think that crime's an issue we have to address, they raise their How many people think that police are our partners is getting that done, they raise their hand. How many people think police alone can solve it? Most people don't raise their hands. I think most of the folks here have that same thought process. Throughout the testimony it sounded like we were heavily focused on just policing. [inaudible] the

Commissioner has the focal point of what's causing
crime to go down I know is an important role for him
to play. I also know it's going down across the
nation. So something is happening as well. Don't
want to take away the risks that the men and women
take to respond to acute situations that are going
on. But my question is, and you said you get what
you pay for in your testimony which I think that you
do. Just in your opinion and I just have an
opinion. Why is there so much stress and tension
around the conversation of the thing we should agree
on which is you are correct you get what you pay for,
but many agencies don't have access to the same
overtime. In the same time we're talking about
things that are going on, why you need overtime, I
have never had the DOHMH here discussing why their
overtime is through the roof because they're
addressing mental health crisis. Same thing with HPD
addressing housing and homelessness crisis. So as we
try to push the conversation to where we know it
needs to go, which is other places getting the
funding that they need so that we can relieve the
Police Department from responding to things they
shouldn't be. Why is that conversation always so

contentious when we all say we agree on the things that I said?

2.2

2.3

COMMISSIONER CABAN: As far as the agency concern, obviously the Police Department our main goal's right there, reduce crime and keep everyone safe. And I'll say it over and over again. That's the way I said it my opening remarks. Public safety is a shared responsibility, and that's why we're all here to take part of talks like this, dialogues like this, because we know there are other agencies that could help in public safety. That's exactly why we're here.

PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: Agencies and I think organizations. I guess I'm trying to figure out why is it— the comments get so contentious when we're trying to find a way to do the thing that we're saying we should be doing?

CHIEF MADDREY: Thank you, Mr. Public

Advocate. I don't disagree with you. I've been
saying for years and years, when the police are
called it's too late, alright? That means the family
broke down, the school broke down, the church broke
down, the community broke down, social services broke
down, and now we're called in. The reason why we're-

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

- you know, our overtime budget is as high as it is, because we're the ones answering the millions of 911 calls a year. We're the ones that's always responding. I can't tell you how many jobs I've responded to in my 33 years. Like I just said, this is really not a police job, but people call because they're looking help. They're looking for immediate answers, and we come in, we're the ones that are giving it to them. I'm not disagreeing with you and I don't believe we're trying to make it a contentious thing. We're the Police Department. We're here to speak about what we're doing, how we're trying to address crime, how we're willing to work with the communities and do different things. Spoke about our meeting with the CMS providers, how we want to do different things. There's just other conversations that need to be had, but no one is disagreeing. There should be other things that help out before we have to deal with it.

PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: IT just seems every time we try to do the thing whether it is try to get some funding that maybe shouldn't just go to all this overtime, but to other places, there's anticop rhetoric that was told. We try to switch to make

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

sure that officer not responding to mental health calls, there's pushback of anti-cops. So, it's just hard to have a conversation we agree on when every time we try to do the thing that you're saying, we get tremendous pushback to even move the needle a little bit. So I just-- we should just think about that. We're trying to do what it is we're saying we're agreeing on. So the less that we can get the "oh, you're just anti-cop, pro-criminal rhetoric," the more we can move this thing forward. And Mr. Chair, if I can I had an additional question, just switching it, because I-- this is about the social media post. I know there's some things that can't be spoken about. The question I have about that was, does the police leadership and I guess the Mayor believe that all the posts have-- forget about the ones you can't speak about that are under investigation -- that all the posts have shown the courtesy, professionalism, and respect that the Police Department says it should.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: So, Council
Member, again, the inquiry as I understand it from
DOI and I can't speak for DOI, of course. But my
understanding is they're looking at the broader

#### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE 1 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 2 question that I think you're posing, right? They're 3 looking-- it's not just-- not just particular post. 4 It's the larger social media policy, strategy, so 5 again, it is critical to let that play out--PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: [interposing] 6 7 Okay, so--8 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: and have--9 PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: [interposing] To be clear, you can't speak about any posts that 10 11 have happened and you can't speak about any posts 12 going forward? 13 CHIEF MADDREY: Public Advocate, 14 overwhelmingly we put out posts every day, and we put 15 out great posts, community stuff, good police work 16 and stuff. The Speaker took us through a line of questions this morning. Our Counsel spoke. We want 17 18 to move on from social media. We want to talk about 19 other issues. We want to talk about crime. We want 20 to talk about the things we're doing and how we could--21 2.2 PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: [interposing] 23 The reason it's important to me is because the Police Department wants to make sure the community trusts 24

that in very stressful situations they will get

2.2

2.3

people who are trained to not respond in kind as much possible and to respond with courtesy and professional respect. It's hard to see how that happens if publicly on social media that's not happening. So, the only thing is if you can't respond to the past social media and the future social media, that's a different conversation to have, but you're still going to tweet. So, like, you can't talk about it, but I'm assuming that's still going to happen.

personally, and I'm pretty sure many of my colleagues as well, how many people have reached out to me personally through social media and the things that we've done-- we did in the past and things that we constantly do to help people out. Our social media accounts have done-- have been a tremendous help to many people, alright? But we've addressed the social media issue. You know, our Counsel spoke. We want to just move on and talk about crime and other issues that are going on right now.

PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: Thank you,

Chair. I don't-- it's hard to move on because the

post may still happen, but I hear what you're saying,

2.2

2.3

and I've used my time. If we could get a response to the Chairs-- I did want to ask how PD makes decisions of when it's going to use-- what I sense is there's going to be like private security for institutions like Columbia and others that may ask for it. I don't know if that line of questioning is-- I can still ask that, which I did.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: Public

Advocate, if you could just repeat the question. I'm

not sure I--

PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: [interposing]

So, I know that Columbia and I think you said earlier

NYU may have asked as well for I guess additional

police presence after the students were removed. I

think that kind of amounts to some kind of private—

we're securing space for a private institutions. And

so I think—— I'd like to know how much it costs if

you know. But two, when do we—— how do we make those

decisions?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: First, one thing just to clarify on sort of the record. During the break, it was also-- I think Fordham may have also asked about putting officers on campus. So I think-- given the requests I think it was Columbia, a

#### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE 1 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 2 request from NYU, a request from Fordham. Again, in 3 terms of the deployment I'm only aware of right now 4 being deployed at Columbia. CHIEF MADDREY: Just to answer the 5 question, we have raised the issue that if our 6 7 officers are going to be on these private 8 institutions, that it shouldn't come from the City. That it shouldn't come from the City, that it should be compensated from the schools. 10 PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: Yeah--11 CHIEF MADDREY: [interposing] Something 12 that OMB will deal with at our--13 14 PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: And just also 15 when do we do it, and what private citizens can 16 request that is another just compensation--17 CHIEF MADDREY: [interposing] Well, you 18 know, we do have an off-duty employment thing. 19 PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: CHIEF MADDREY: Where our officers are 20 21 paid by private companies, Target, movie sets, movie productions. So you know, along the lines of this, 2.2 2.3 this is something that's being presented and

[inaudible]. I don't have the details. It's out of

2.2

2.3

my purview, but OMB has been in touch with our budget commissioner and they're working through that.

PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: Thank you.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: Let me make one more point. I understand what you're getting at, and it is important to acknowledge, these are extraordinary circumstances that we're talking about, and you know, I think — this is not a situation where we— as you know, we don't generally deploy officers on private property outside paid detail program, but I think what we've had recently in situations at universities and particularly at Columbia, it has been extraordinary circumstance, and we've tried to address it.

PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: thank you.

And I want to-- my previous colleague. I want

Jonathan Diller's name to be remembered. That was a horrific incident. I can understand how it can reverberate around the Police Department doing the job that we ask. I want everyone to be safe. I wanted John Diller to be safe. I want Kowaski Trauig [sp?] to be safe. I want Win Rozario to be safe. I've been to funerals of officers who have died, people who have been killed by officers, people who

2.2

2.3

have been killed by other civilians. Their pain looks very similar of the people who are mourning. So my hope is that we can mourn together and prevent it from happening by having the conversations about what we need to do, how we use the Police Department and what other agencies and communities need to be a real part of that conversation. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Questions from Council Member Stevens followed by Carr.

COUNCIL MEMBER STEVENS: Good afternoon.

We're now in the afternoon [inaudible]. I'll be really brief, and just a couple of things even before I ask my line of questioning. You know, I think contrary to some people's belief it's always like, oh, you know, you guys are asking tough questions or you're always beating up on NYPD, and I think that that's not the case, because I feel like if you see me at any hearing, my job is oversight and so I'm going to ask the questions that need to be asked.

And also, just thinking about the relationship. I have a great relationship with officers, and so I think sometimes we come here and it always seem like we're against you. That's not the case. And you guys mentioned like getting a new class. My hope is

that the 44 is getting additional officers, because
we know I have a tough district. We know we have a
lot of shootings and a lot of crime in our area, and
so our job is to think about how do we work together
as a community. And so it sometimes just kind of
gets me frustrated because it's always like, oh, you
guys don't like the cops. It's not the case. Our
job is oversight and the same way your job is to
prevent not prevent crime, but to fight crime,
right? And so those are our jobs and so it just
looks differently. And again, it doesn't matter
who's sitting at the table, I'm going to ask the
tough question because that's what the people of the
16 <sup>th</sup> district brought me here to do. And just I
know Deputy Speaker Ayala spoke a little bit about
the Win family and their experience. I was at the
rally yesterday, and as a mother and as a person I
was like heartbroken to hear how the family was
treated after the fact. The fact that they couldn't-
- that they were taken immediately to the precinct as
if they committed a crime, the fact that the brother
spoke about how he only had on a pair of shorts and a
shirt, and he was really cold, and he asked if he can
get clothes. He was told no. And they didn't do

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

anything wrong. And so even thinking about moving forward and procedure-wise, we need to really be thinking about how do we make sure everyone is safe, and how do we make sure that everyone is taken care of, and the same way we do your officers. And so that is a problem, and there's a clearly a blind spot that together we have to fix, and thinking about how do we do this moving forward. First of all, we shouldn't be thinking about how we do this moving forward. Because first of all, we need stop killing people, especially on mental health responses. So, that' what we need to focus on and not that, because this incident, we shouldn't-- I don't-- it's heartbreaking and on both sides, right. It's just a terrible situation. But one of my questions in my first question-- and I'm going to ask a bunch of questions, because I don't want y'all to filibuster me, because every time I ask questions y'all take 20 minutes. I'm going to ask my all questions. Get your pens ready. One, my first question is going to be how do you guys plan to repair the relationships with communities moving forward? Because everylike, it's not going to be fixed through a basketball game. It's not going to be fixed through tweeting out

pictures of y'all talking to the community. What is
the real plan that you guys are working on to repair
the relationship? Because every time there's an
incident like this there's a tear in the community,
and what happens is it makes your job harder. It
makes our job harder to trust, and that's a problem,
because we are community. We have to work together.
So I really want to think about what is the
comprehensive plan that you guys are working on. And
here are a number of other questions. Earlier today,
you stated that there was a number of staffing at
NYPD's Public Relations budget with 86 individuals.
Can you clarify what the total budget for the
Department is and how much of that goes to personnel?
What is the total number of uniformed cops who are
currently on NYPD mental health co-response teams,
and what is the current budget for that? And when
will NYPD release the next round of data on how many
people who are connected to services through those
teams, and how does NYPD monitor the effectiveness of
those teams? And also, does the NYPD determine which
subway station mental health co-response teams are
deployed in, and is the public is there a way for
the public to track that data?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STEWART: Deputy

3 Commissioner--

2.2

2.3

COUNCIL MEMBER STEVENS: [interposing] I told y'all to get y'all pen ready. That's why I know you know how to take notes, so don't say you couldn't take all them notes.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STEWART: Deputy

Commissioner Mark Stewart, Community Affairs.

Listen, I could sit here and read off all the

programs that we have in our communities, which I'm

not going to do, because--

COUNCIL MEMBER STEVENS: [interposing] Please don't.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STEWART: We started
I'm trying to run off-- what we're trying to do-- I started a clergy community conversation unit. We have to have these conversations in our communities.

What I'm looking at in New York City is that-- it's like a relationship. I've been married for 34 years.

We're going to go up and down in our relationships, but we're not going to duck away from the conversations. We had 20 Black females from 14 to 16, and we asked them all if they like the police. They all said no. After an hour, hour and a half, of

#### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE 1 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 2 talking to them and engaging with them, we had 10 3 that had an open mind. So that tells me that we're 4 missing in our communities our conversations. Black and Brown, our communities, that's the problem. So 5 when we go out there and have these conversations 6 7 with our kids and with our communities, we're going 8 through a generation of dislike of Police Departments--10 COUNCIL MEMBER STEVENS: [interposing] 11 Absolutely, and there's a huge generational--12 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STEWART: 13 [interposing] in the Black and Brown--COUNCIL MEMBER STEVENS: disconnect 14 15 between older adults and young people. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STEWART: 16 17 right. 18 COUNCIL MEMBER STEVENS: But I'm asking 19 what is the plan, right? Because I get that. I am a 20 person who believes we should be having these conversations [inaudible] but I think that we need to 21 2.2 have-- and this is something I've been saying for the 2.3 last two years. We need to be thinking about a comprehensive plan to rebuild the trust. The 24

community does not trust you. People that you're

2.2

2.3

supposed to keep safe do not trust you, and that's a problem for you to do your job. And so-- and it's not just NYPD. Young people don't like adults, period, because I had a conversation with them. They said they don't feel safe by any of us, so we're all failing. So, I think, even with the programs I think we have to get to a place where we're thinking about what does it really look like, what does community policing really look like because there is no plan, because we got to have conversations, but what else? What else are we doing other than sending out pictures and having basketball games and having, you know, our-- what is it, nights, Saturday nights, and all that stuff.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STEWART: No, no, no, no. I'm not even talking about that. Listen, basketball games and sports, when we have sports it has to be educational, too. Basketball and sports that's the engagement. What's the retention plan? The retention plan is that we get these kids and have a conversation and get these programs to keep them in like our Explorers, our youth, our Blue Chips from our program. What we're missing is that mentorship to keep our kids and them coming back, and that's

#### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE 1 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 2 what we're doing. I'm in the communities all day, 3 every day. I get to talk to these kids, and these programs are very important, because we don't have 4 5 any stats to say--COUNCIL MEMBER STEVENS: [interposing] But 6 7 it's not just the kids. 8 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STEWART: No, no, no, 9 no. I do Community Affairs. I do the--COUNCIL MEMBER STEVENS: [interposing] I 10 11 know. 12 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STEWART: I do the 13 parents, the--14 COUNCIL MEMBER STEVENS: [interposing] I 15 hear you, but--16 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STEWART: 17 grandparents and the adults. 18 COUNCIL MEMBER STEVENS: We running out 19 of time, because I know-- but again, I think again--20 and I'm happy to sit down with you, not here because 21 we're on the clock, to have a real conversation 2.2 because I think we have to develop a real plan, and I 2.3 think you're at the start of making a plan, but I think that we need to continue to think about what 24

that looks like and rolling it out as soon as

#### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE 1 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 2 possible because every time incidents like this 3 happens, it tears the fabric of the relationship. 4 FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KINSELLA: And 5 we want--CHIEF MADDREY: [interposing] And 6 7 Council -- go ahead. 8 FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KINSELLA: And 9 we want that. We want that uncomfortable conversation. We welcome it, because the only way to 10 11 get better is to do better and have those 12 uncomfortable conversations. But I will you tell 13 that, Ms. Stevens, that part of us trying to do 14 better is employing people that look like the people 15 that we serve in the communities. We put a major emphasis on that, alright? So, we welcome that. We 16 want to sit down. We want to-- we want to know how 17 18 can we get better with our community. But we don't--19 I want to stress this to you, please, everyone here 20 today. We don't go out-- we don't wake up in the 21 morning and say that we want to hurt adults--2.2 COUNCIL MEMBER STEVENS: [interposing] We 2.3 know that. Agreed. FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KINSELLA: Let 24

me finish. Let me finish. Right? Any life loss is

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

terrible, is terrible. Jonathan Diller-- when any life lost is-- it's hurtful for all parties involved. So, as an agency, as people-- for the people in the community, we welcome to work together to bridge that gap so that we don't continue to have thee unfortunate circumstances.

COUNCIL MEMBER STEVENS: No, I agree, and we're all on the same page with that, but again, a comprehensive plan is to be-- and I think we have pieces of it. even the things you're talking about, the programming, even talking about the tough conversations, those are pieces, but we need a real plan, a real comprehensive plan to be rolled out to really be thinking about how we're going to do this, because again, every time these incidents happen, it destroys your relationship with the community, right? And so-- and that's a problem, because then people like me don't feel like I can call you guys when I'm in trouble, and that's what it's supposed to be. And so we have to stop dancing around it and making it seem like, oh, if you say anything against us, you know, they don't like us. It's not true. community needs police officers, because we have a lot of crime. There's a lot of things that's going

2.2

2.3

on, and we have to work in partnership. I asked a number of questions, and y'all know y'all not going to get to it. So I will make-- I would like for you guys to respond to the Chair with those answers, so that we could get it, because I asked about five questions and we didn't get to them. So, I know there's a lot of colleagues still waiting to ask their questions.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you, Council Member. Now we have questions from Council Member Carr followed by Brewer.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Thank you, Chair.

Commissioner, First Deputy Commissioner, Chief, it's great to see you, and on behalf of all the people I represent, I want to thank you and everyone in your department for the outstanding work that you do each and every day to serve and protect and keep our city safe, whether it's our patrol area chiefs, Chief Ackavoy [sp?], Chief Golatta [sp?], our wonderful COs that serve Staten Island and Southwest Brooklyn to everyone across the NYPD working in the subways to keep us safe on our commutes, addressing issues at Columbia where a university can't even guarantee the safety of students, faculty, and employees of Jewish

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

heritage. The work you do is heroic, and I thank you so much for it each and every day. My biggest problem with the NYPD is there's not enough of you. And actually, when I was running for office, I was calling for us to return to a budgeted headcount of 40,000 uniformed officers, and as much as I would love to push for that today, I'd love to hear about the agency's efforts to actually reach the existing budgeted headcount, because I know that it's difficult with attrition, folks retiring earlier than ever before, and I'd love for you to talk about why you think that is, what you're doing to address it, and try to get us to our current budgeted headcount so maybe we can talk about even getting beyond that at some point.

COMMISSIONER CABAN: So, I'll call our Chief of Personnel John Benoit.

CHIEF BENOIT: So, again, we made-- this leadership team made a bunch of substantial changes. One of the changes that we made in terms of how we recruit. We never had-- you know, we always had a recruitment section, but we never had a unit that could supplement or augment the operations of the recruitment teams. Meaning, to pinpoint areas of

vulnerabilities in terms of people that we need to
recruit. So a major shift that we did in my tenure
when I was appointed to serve as Chief of Personnel
this is one of the mandates that was placed on me to
establish a community outreach team. So in addition
to our recruitment section, I established under the
direction of the Commissioner and the First Deputy
Commissioner and Chief of Department, we established
a community outreach team. Now, we have a
recruitment section. We have limited amount of
staff, but another strategy that we just implemented
was working with our 41 fraternal organizations.
That has been very, very effective, by the way. So I
don't have specific metrics in terms of our success,
but I have some. I want to point out that we've
effectively utilized our 41 fraternal organizations
to have those officers take us to those places where
we're going to get the greatest bang for our buck,
and we've never done that before. That's a major
culture shift. Another thing that we're doing is
something that we've never done as an organization,
we don't wait for the candidates to complete their
online application before we engage them. We
actually engage them when the Department of Citywide

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

Administrative Services gives us a list of preliminary passers. We've never done that. This is something that we just started doing over the last several months. It's keeping us in the game in terms of our fight to maintain attrition and to, you know, tread water if you will. So, we're actively doing it. I'm seeing right now for-- just to give you a quick example without hardcore numbers. I can certainly get back to you. But a hard to recruit demographic point is African-American males. Now, I can tell you that since I've been in this role and using the concepts that I just laid out, we're up in that demographic category by 0.06. I'd like it to go a little bit higher. I actually think when I go back and check I'm going to be slightly higher. One of our most recent classes, we've hired the highest number of African-American candidates than we've had since-- in about four years. So these tactics that we started utilizing are helping. They're working. I have other goals, but they're working. Just to give you another example, another major win for us is our Pakistani population. We've increased the Pakistani officer population by 184 in my short tenure in my role, and that's a direct result of us

2.2

2.3

working with our fraternal organizations to have them tell us where we need to go, what locations do we need to go to. And now I can have the biggest recruitment unit in the City. I can take somebody from any one of the 41 groups to have them take me to these locations and now the people that are in these locations could see them, meaning they could see themselves in that role, because we're bringing these members with us. Like, oh, I never— maybe I can be a cop. It actually— it's effective. It's working. It's relatively new, but I suspect that in future sit—downs I'll have some positive news to report to you.

hear, and I think targeted demographic pushes in certain communities is the way to go. But I think we also have to acknowledge the weight of words, right? And we're talking about that a lot in this hearing, and I think public discourse has not been helpful to your recruiting drive, because it is so disrespectful to the police and the work that they do, and so I think we have to do a lot to turn that around. And my last question, if I can have the Chair indulge me, is regarding retail theft. Retail theft is a huge

1

2

3

4

6

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

problem across the City, and I've seen some numbers recently to-date where there seems to be an uptick in Staten Island, and so I'd love to know what the Department's doing to address that, because small business is the cornerstone of the jobs economy in our city and it's crucial to our quality of life.

CHIEF LIPETRI: Good afternoon. you're correct. There is a slight uptick in retail theft this year driven by petty larcenies, and when I'm out and about and speaking to the businesses, you know, -- extremely data-driven. We know that 25 percent of the businesses-- 25 percent of the businesses account for 60 percent of the retail theft. We absolutely know who the recidivists are in New York City. You know, 542 people, you know, have 31,000 total arrests in their life. You know, half of those, 17,000, are retail theft. We so we do see an uptick in petty larceny, but the reason for that-and you know, part of the reason for that is better reporting. You know, we are encouraging businesses to report retail theft. You know, at community meetings, Commanders, myself, everybody on this dais, we're constantly saying if we don't know about it, we can't help. So, we've established our business

2.2

2.3

district in and around retail theft locations that we have, you know, the highest crime. But you know, arrests are up. We-- 25,000 retail arrests last year, and retail theft did come down. You are correct, there is a slight increase in petty larcenies.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Thank you. I appreciate the answers, and I love to be involved in working maybe with some sort of mini hiring hauls in the future to help the Department.

CHIEF BENOIT: If I can provide a little bit of comfort. We have— we have a paid detail program that 6,058 uniformed personnel participate in. So, the paid detail program is when we have—our members are working off-duty. They wear our uniform. They serve 225 vendors and cover 499 locations. The largest vendor that we have is Target and Burlington Coat Factory where many of these petty larcenies are occurring, and I just want to report to you that that's increased. So, the interest in officers looking to participate in the program actually increased. So, just—we're out there. I mean, in addition to the people that we have that are working—when they're working we have a contingent

of officers that do the paid detail program when they're not working.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Thank you. Good to know. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, we have questions from Council Member Brewer followed by Joseph. We got to stick to the clock, because we're running out of time.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: thank you very much. First of all, thank you to all of you, but also to the 20, the 24, and Central Park. So quite a few questions. I'll go through them and then you can answer them. I -- Council Member Ayala asked about the smoke shops. Obviously, I've tried to work to close them. and my question is not the budget, because I know you said you're working with OMB to come out with a budget hopefully, but I wanted to know what role you'll play in pursuing not only the cases of the smoke shops, but some of the people who own them who have a very long history of challenges in terms of their illegal activity in the past, and how you're going to coordinate with the District Attorney? Those are my questions. Number one is smoke shops. Number two, apparently there's a big

drop in parking violations issued since pre-COVID. I
guess that would be 2019. So I want to know why, and
if that's true. And obviously, if people are parking
illegally like the I would say the ice cream truck
right now outside in the bike lane, example. So I
want to know why that's happened. Now, in terms of
the issue of no tow pound in the borough of
Manhattan. I know you've been looking for one. We've
all been looking for about, I don't know, eight years
now. So my question is, is it costing more to take
cars elsewhere? Most of the cars that park illegally
and get towed are in Manhattan. So I want to know
more about the cost of that and what we're doing to
address that. I also want to ask I know Chief
Maddrey, we talked about Planned Parenthood. There
are more challenges than ever, an awful lot of cops
there every Saturday first of the month, and it is
I mean, I know you need support and so does Planned
Parenthood, but it's about 80 police officers.
That's a lot, it seems to me, for a fairly small
demonstration. I'd like to understand that. And
also what is your parade overtime or street festival?
I don't know if that's combined. I also want to know
what your Public Relations budget is. If you can't

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

give it all to me now-- and then I was-- I heard today that I didn't realize that 911, you do not get necessarily social work case worker support. It's just for those that are coming in regularly or through the precincts. I want to understand how we can get more support for the mental health issues. We've been talking around it, it seems like, all day today. but what I also never understand about PD, as great as you are, you are the eyes and ears, and sometimes you're a little siloed [sic], you know? Ιn other words, you should be able to tell other agencies this is a big problem. And I know it kind of maybe goes to the Mayor's Office, but it never seems to get beyond the work that you do, and you need help. So I want to understand more about what else do you need to address the mental health issues, not only response, but on the street? People are not happy about public safety. It's not that you're not doing a great job, you are, but the mental health is taking over. It's completely taken over. So, those are my questions for now.

INSPECTOR CEPARANO: Good afternoon.

Obviously, there was a lot of questions there, but-
COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: [interposing] Yes.

 $\label{eq:inspector} \mbox{INSPECTOR CEPARANO: I'll get into the} \\ \mbox{first question which was surrounding smoke shops.}$ 

2.2

2.3

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Yes.

So recently, as everybody knows, the NYPD was given some of the authority from the Sheriff's Office--

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: [interposing] Yep.

INSPECTOR CEPARANO: to civically close these illegal smoke shops down. We are hitting the ground running, and our Community Response Team which consists of three captains, seven lieutenants, 22 sergeants, and approximately 144 police officers around the city alongside the Sheriff's Office. All of them are trained and deputized by the Sheriff's Office.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay.

INSPECTOR CEPARANO: Since May 4<sup>th</sup>, we've hit-- we've inspected 26 of these smoke shops alongside of our Sheriff's Department, and 21 of those locations are currently padlocked. I can say that 78 summonses have been issued regarding OATH summonses. That's by the NYPD, New York Sheriffs, and DCWP. Total of 206 bags of marijuana products and vape pens, gummies, and things of that nature

have been seized, and a total weight of 3,037 pounds of this marijuana.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Great.

INSPECTOR CEPARANO: Moving forward into the future, May 15<sup>th</sup>, we're going to be aggressively inspecting. Our targeted inspection is 60 smoke shops a day which is going to entail obviously a lot of manpower from our Community Response Team, the Sheriff's Department, around all eight patrol boroughs. And we have a whole system set up collecting all this data, entering it into an Excel program that is going to be transparent through the NYPD, obviously the Mayor's Office, and everyone throughout the Sheriff's Office. So, we look forward to, you know, conducting these inspections citywide, and close these illegal smoke shops down.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Thank you. And you'll work with the DA, I assume, and try to find some of these owners of--

INSPECTOR CEPARANO: [interposing] So, this is civil proceeding, so this is going to be with OATH.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay.

2.2

2.3

#### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE 1 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 2 INSPECTOR CEPARANO: Our legal 3 Department--4 COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: [interposing] Terrific. 5 INSPECTOR CEPARANO: They're going to be 6 7 doing those hearings. 8 COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Thank you. 9 That's very helpful. CHIEF RIVERA: So, with reference-- Chief 10 11 Rivera, Chief of Transportation. 12 COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Yes. CHIEF RIVERA: With reference to the 13 14 traffic enforcement summonses written by our Traffic 15 Enforcement Officers, we are down about eight 16 percent. 17 COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: 19 percent? CHIEF RIVERA: No, I'm showing 2,833,000 18 19 versus 3,000,098 for a difference of 265,000, 8.6 20 percent. I'll be happy to share the data with you offline. So, the issues with our short [inaudible] 21 are two-fold. First, as I mentioned before, we are 2.2 2.3 down 358 agents. We do have 114 that are currently in a class, and they're expected to graduate in July-24

- July 26<sup>th</sup> of this year. The other issue that we do

2.2

2.3

have is the same operational demands that are placed on patrol are often placed on agents. Any time that there's an unplanned event, especially when it's in-it's traffic related, we have to reroute traffic. We have to account for pulling officers off of enforcement duty and assign them to operational intersection control. So, that has placed a significant strain on our ability to enforce traffic?

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: But has that always been true, or are there just more events?

CHIEF RIVERA: Well, it's ramped up

significant since October 7<sup>th</sup>, you know, operationally--

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: [interposing]
Okay. So, it's more demonstrations, not so much events.

as well, because as we're trying to save money with assigning officers. In the past we assigned officers to traffic intersections. Now we're replacing that with agents in an effort to save, you know, money operationally on officers. A lot more demand is on our division than in the past, but again, we are—we do have 114 in the pipeline. Hopefully we can get

#### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE 1 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 2 those out -- those agents out to the street, you know, 3 soon. So, with regard to the tows, I'm sure you're well aware, 2017 we had the 207 Street pound, and 4 then we lost-- in 2021 we lost Pier 36. 5 COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Yep. 6 7 CHIEF RIVERA: So, now we're limited to, you know, Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens. 8 9 COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Yeah, so what are we doing about this? 10 11 CHIEF RIVERA: So, we are in talks with DCAS as well as our facilities division. 12 13 conversation that needs to -- that will happen on 14 Monday where we're looking at-- it's a location in 15 the Hunt's Point area of the Bronx. 16 COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: That's not 17 Manhattan. 18 CHIEF RIVERA: I understand that, but the 19 price of real estate in Manhattan has gone up 20 significantly as we're all well aware. As far as the 21 ability to have a lot that can handle the capacity of the vehicles that we need to tow as well. 2.2 2.3 COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay. Can I just say, if the casino doesn't go through in the area 24

around Hudson Yards, Community Board Four is happy to

1	COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY
2	have it there. I don't think the casino is going to
3	happen. That's another story. But that's a location
4	that you should look at. Hudson Yards, they are
5	interested in having the tow pound there.
6	CHIEF RIVERA: We'll certainly consider
7	it amongst the other locations currently
8	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: [interposing]
9	Hunt's Point, now that's some place in the Bronx.
LO	That's too far.
L1	CHIEF RIVERA: It's close enough to
L2	Manhattan. You know, it's right around mid-Manhattan
L3	you know, once you get over some of those bridges.
L4	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Alright. I know
L5	our time is of the essence. So, tow look at the
L6	location, though, please.
L7	CHIEF RIVERA: We certainly will.
L8	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay. I had more
L9	questions.
20	CHIEF MADDREY: I'll address Planned
21	Parenthood. The message with them, it must have got
22	lost in translation. I'll assure that we cut that is
23	half.
24	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay. Thank you

very much.

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay. Now we have questions from Council Member Joseph followed by Ariola.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: Thank you. Good afternoon all. I have a couple of questions that's not even on record. One, I've seen a slew of motorbike shops that are opening up. I have three in my district. Who would be the division to handle Another question, the parking around my schools. I do walk. As the Education Chair I visit schools all the time, and I'm realizing that parking is happening on the sidewalk, so it creates a safety issue for our students getting to and from school because it blocks the bus stop. It blocks them getting into the school. I have a particular school I can talk offline about that, and I would love that to be addressed. So, and Commissioner Stewart, we talked about young people, right? When we talk about young people, do we talk to them? Right? We usually talk about young people, but we don't talk to them. So moving forward, if we want to engage young people in conversations and making decisions, we must truly put them at the table to talk to them and listen to them, not talk at them, but listen to them and take

their suggestions. And we talk about this all time.
You want young people to come to your program. Before
you created the program, did you talk to that young
person? Maybe that's not what they need, right? So
maybe moving forward in terms of engaging young
people, talk to them. Find out what they want and
what they need and how can that partnership but
that relationship we talk about building, right, it's
about building trust. And I talk about this I've
been talking about this for two years since I got
here, right? I'm a mother of four Black boys, I told
you that. It has to be with trust. If we constantly
pull them over, they're not going to trust you. My
son drives a car, and that happens still today,
right, that you pull him over. So, he's not going to
trust you. So, trust is something that's built and
it's two ways. It's not ever to bash you guys, and
that's exactly what we talk about. It's about
building relationship and trust, right? So, for
those programming, I think you should create an
advisory board with young people at them to help you
make decisions with them, not for them. And answer
to my questions around

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

CHIEF RIVERA: So I can address the first part of your question with regard to the bike shops.

We do have a taskforce that goes into the bike shops.

If you're talking about moped or bicycle shops-
COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: [interposing] All

of them.

CHIEF RIVERA: So, we go into the shops and we inspect for illegal micro-mobility devices. We'd be happy to get the three locations that you just mentioned. But when we do go in, it's a stiff penalty if it's an illegal moped. You're talking about a gas-operated device that doesn't have a VIN, it can't be registered, can't be insured. That's a thousand dollar OATH summons per bike that the owner will get. For a bike shop, if they're selling an illegal bike, and usually the indictor of the illegal bike is the battery size, as well as whether the pedals are fixed. If the pedals are operable, that's a legal bike, but depending on the ultimate speed which is no more than 25 miles per hour. But when we go in and that's illegal, we don't seize the actual bicycles, but they do get a summons for not having their bikes-- I'm sorry, we do seize them if they're illegal, but we give them a summons if they don't

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

have the actual sticker that shows what the battery capacity is. In reference to the schools, the parking issues, I'll be happy to get those locations for you after this session.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: That would be helpful. Thank you. Chairs, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Questions from Council Member Ariola on Zoom followed by Brooks-Powers.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARIOLA: Thank you, I would like to thank all the members of the Chairs. NYPD for coming out today. I would like to say that I agree with the Public Advocate and my colleagues for talking about mental health, but that's not on you. That's on the DOHMH. That's on the CBOs that are getting funded on various levels of government that are not doing the proper outreach that's needed to prevent you from having to be called to go into a home or office and something tragic could possibly happen both to one of your officers or the people in that room. Why aren't we holding them accountable? You were called to go to Columbia, and I watched that whole operation, and I saw you walk into something that anything could have happened, and little to

2.2

2.3

nothing that was illegal took place except against you. You treated everyone with respect and with professionalism, even though at all the protests and at the schools and at Columbia you were not treated the same way, and I applaud you for maintaining your level of respect for yourselves, the badge that you wear, and the professionalism that you exude. That being said, I'd like to talk about the 911 system. So I'm going lump my questions as well. Where do the 911 operators work out of? Are they allowed to work from home?

CHIEF BELTRAN: Hi, Council Member Chief Beltran.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARIOLA: How are you, chief?

CHIEF BELTRAN: Yeah, that— we do have civilian members within the Police Department in our bureau that are allowed to work from home. The PCTs, SPCTs, and Principal PCTs who are the employees at the 911 centers PSAC1 and PSAC2 have to report onsite. I think the negotiation with them was they gave them the reduced days since they have to appear. So they have to make all their appearances at work at the facility.

2.2

2.3

COUNCIL MEMBER ARIOLA: Okay. And so is that because it was initiated during COVID, and is there a plan to bring them back?

- the PCTs have always worked in the office. I think there was some administrative people that maybe were permitted to do so before. That was before I came back, but all the PCTs, all the 911 civilian workers have to appear at work on site every day. We've reduced the number of days by increasing the number of hours per day, but they're— they show up to work every day.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARIOLA: Okay, great. And are you at your budgeted headcount for operators or you need more?

CHIEF BELTRAN: I think we need more. I think the issue here is just being able to hire to meet our headcount. This is issue for us like it was discussed earlier today, that it's a challenging position to recruit and to hire, but we could definitely use more.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARIOLA: Okay. And because of the reduction in the headcount that you're experiencing, what happens when calls are at a high

volume in periods where there are not enough operators on staff? What is the protocol?

do have high volume periods that are more than can be handled by the call-takers that are plugged in is that they're given a recording. If it's not an emergency to call 311. What we're trying to institute now is to encourage them to stay on the line, because a lot of callers when they get the message are hanging up, and when they hang up, they're more or less increasing to the call volumes. It's kind of self-reinforcing issue. But like I said before, with the new scheduling that we have working with the unions to improve the scheduling for some of those heavy volume periods, we expect to address that in short order.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARIOLA: Great. And Chief, I'm going to call you offline to talk about a couple of issues. I don't want to take up the time of this body right now. So, but thank you for the job that you do.

23 CHIEF BELTRAN: Thank you, Council
24 Member.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARIOLA: Appreciate it.

2.2

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Questions from Council Member Brooks-Powers followed by Yeger.

2.2

2.3

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you,
Chair. Thank you for your testimony today and the
work that you've been doing in my district following
the tragic loss of Detective Diller. A couple of
questions starting with policing in the MTA, wanting
to understand that a bit better. The NYPD has
reported that it issued nearly 120,000 summonses for
fare beating in 2023. How many of those have
resulted in frisks? How many have resulted in
search?

CHIEF KEMPER: So, it's a complex answer.

What I can say is just about 97-- 96 point whatever
percent of the people ewe stop for fare evasion in

2023 were not searched. They were treated as a civil
violation, if you will, and released on a TAB
summons. So that would leave two point whatever
percent that either received a Criminal Court summons
or arrested. Certainly, if you're arrested your
frisked and searched. And to be arrested on a fare
evasion charge, it's usually-- what we see is you
have an active warrant for your arrest, and/or you're
found in possession of a weapon. So, 97 percent of

1	COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY
2	people are not frisked. They're stopped. They
3	present ID, and they're released within a few minute
4	with a civil TAB summons.
5	COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: And then
6	within that two percent that you're saying the frisk
7	is happening is due to all of them being arrested?
8	CHIEF KEMPER: Well, it's each
9	situation is different, but the overwhelming super
LO	majority of people that are frisked, if you will, or
L1	searched are subsequent to arrest on a fare evasion.
L2	COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Does NYPD
L3	have like a more-definitive statistic on that in
L4	terms of out of that grouping of those who are
L5	frisked, what proportion of those are then arrested
L6	versus those who are not? And for those that are
L7	arrested, what are the types of offense and for those
L8	who are
L9	CHIEF KEMPER: [interposing] So,
20	COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS:
21	[interposing] I'm just sorry. And for those that are
22	not arrested, what led to the frisk?
23	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: Can I jump
24	in? If I may just jump in for a second, because thi
25	might help. So, usually when we talk about you

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

know, we have obviously lots of data regarding frisks and searches. In a level three situation where we have a reasonable suspicion to stop, right, you're not making an arrest. You may or may not make an arrest. You're making a level three stop, and then there are all sorts of rules about when you can frisk and when you can't, when you can search and when you can't, and we obviously -- we have reports we're required to do every time we have a level three stop and we have to track frisks and searches alike. But I think what Chief Kemper is getting at is that in the fare evasion context, if you're talking about an actual arrest, you're almost always going to be talking about a situation where you have a probable cause arrest to begin with, that is someone was caught evading a fare. Most of those times we're not effectuating an arrest as Chief Kemper said, but in that universe, almost always you're going to be a level four situation, probable cause arrest for some reason, one of these narrows reason we've chosen to actually effectuate and arrest, and then every time someone's arrested, right, there's going to be a frisk and search pursuant to arrest-- pursuant to arrest. So I don't think we would necessarily track

2.2

2.3

minutes.

that, because every arrest has sort of a search ends into arrest that comes with that. But I think what we can do is, we can certainly, you know, pull the data, look at it, and to the extent we have data that's responsive to your question, we will provide it to you.

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Chairs,

can I just ask two and a half more questions, please.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: I'll give you two

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: thank you. In terms of the overtime, in the Prelim hearings I had inquired about wanting to know if there was a way that PD could project what the hours are that they needed, so instead of it being overtime hours, that the hours are fully accounted for in the budget, is that something that PD is able to do? And then also, with the coordination with the Governor's efforts to address the subway spike in crimes that was taking place, what is the coordination with NYPD, MTA, and the state patrol in terms of the searches that were taking place at the train station? And then finally, the 116<sup>th</sup> precinct which is in my district, I wanted to just get a status update on when that precinct

2.2

2.3

will actually be open. There's also the satellite that's still there, and my understanding is the satellite for the 105 precinct was still—be owned by NYPD and there will still be operations out of there. But now that we have a brand new state—of—the—art precinct in the 116<sup>th</sup> precinct, I just want to understand better what that means in terms of the law enforcement presence there, in terms of is it going to be still having units out of the satellites? And is there a way that we can develop that into maybe a community space instead now that we once again have a brand new precinct?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: So, I'll take the first question. Council Member, nice to meet you. I don't know if you had the benefit of my overtime explanation a few hours ago.

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Sorry, I had to step away.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: That's okay.

So our overtime is really quickly broken down into three pieces. There's the Adopted Budget which you're probably looking at that covers our core overtime. And there's a significant amount of grants and reimbursement funds that are loaded in over the

2.2

2.3

year. So it's increased over the year incrementally. That's federal, state, other categorical and intercity funding that's significant. And thirdly, some of the unfunded overtime projects we have like asylum-seeker coverage, the enhanced transit, protests, things of that nature, we manage that incrementally in financial plans with OMB. So that's why like in the January plan you saw that incremental increase for those types of one-year unfunded costs.

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you.

assets, you know, the NYPD increased our presence by a thousand additional cops, really the first week of February. So I want to make that clear, and the results were immediate. Crime was down the month of February over 15 percent. Subsequent to a few high-profile, you know, very, very tragic unfortunate incidents. I'm going to bring you to March, mid-March, probably March 15<sup>th</sup>-ish. That's when the governor announced that she was directing the deployment of the National Guard, if you will, into the subway system which started then and is still currently in place. So, our relationship since March 15<sup>th</sup> is great. We literally work side-by-side. I

2.2

2.3

want to be very clear, the National Guard is not patrolling the New York City subway system by themselves. At every assignment they are with a New York City cop. They're assigned to, you know, either presence at the turnstile area with a New York City cop and/or they're assisting us at back checks.

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: And with the communication, I understand you say it's great, but what makes it great? Like, how is, I guess, the chain of command when you're there? We had the MTA a few months ago come in and give their perspective, but I'm curious to hear from NYPD's perspective what's working, what's not working, how the communication is to address being preventative in terms of the crime in the subway?

CHIEF KEMPER: So, I'll be clear, the

NYPD is in charge of public safety in the New York

City subway system. Everyone else that's assigned

there including the National Guard is to support our

efforts. And I'll say this again, the relationship

is strong, we get along, and it's well-received by

the public. I want to say also that our efforts, the

cops' efforts, New York City cops' efforts, since the

beginning of February have reduced crime

#### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE 1 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 2 dramatically, 15 percent reduction in February, 23 3 percent reduction in March, 23 percent reduction in 4 April. And I don't want to jinx it as we're sitting here right now into May, but we could always do better. We're not waving a flag of victory. We 6 7 recognize that. I say that all the time. We always strive to have zero crime. We are nowhere near where 8 we were in January. We understood the concern. We've recognized the concern and tremendous 10 11 investments have been made, and those investments, 12 you know-- and I'm proud to sit here and tell you, 13 these investments are paying dividends. 14 COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you 15 for that. 16 CHIEF MADDREY: In terms of the 116, late 17 September, early October. We'll probably name a 18 commanding officer next month, early--19 COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: 20 [interposing] September, October? 21 CHIEF MADDREY: excuse me? 2.2 COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: You said 2.3 September, October? CHIEF MADDREY: Yeah, September, October.

2.2

2.3

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: What's causing the delay because I was told it was going to be late spring by DDP?

CHIEF MADDREY: No, I don't think that was ever-- I never heard that. I've always heard mid-September, late September. So we're looking at mid-September, late September, early October. But we are in the process of finding a commanding officer. We'd like to have the commanding officer named by early to mid-June, that way the commanding officer, her or she, can starting getting to the community, start developing a little bit of a leadership team, help build the Community Council, start doing certain things. So that way when it does open it'll have a community. He or she will have a community council in place. We'll have certain things in place as they start bringing in new police officers and start addressing the conditions over there in the 116.

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: And it'll still have that community process in terms of the community being able to be a part of the interviewing, correct?

CHIEF MADDREY: Yes, absolutely. We're going to definitely open it up for the community to

2.2

2.3

meet with whichever commanders submit and selected.

116 is going to be great. You know we have the

community room there that people will be able to use.

In terms of the other building, you know, it's still

our property. We have to sit down and strategically

figure what we're going to do with it, if we're going

to put different units in there, if it's more

adventitious for us to put different units there to

send extra support to the Rockaways, things like

that, our detective units or other units. So it's

something that'll be worked out and discussed.

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: I think it will be wonderful to consider like maybe a community space there instead, because adding other units there-- I'm already concerned about the parking dynamics for the police cars so that they're not on the sidewalks. They're not taking up the community space in that, because parking over there already is just not great. And so it would be great to maybe repurpose that facility considering we have a brand new facility there. But thank you for the responses.

CHIEF MADDREY: Yes, ma'am.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BARROWS: And Council Member, just to-- Bob Barrows, Deputy Commissioner of

2.2

2.3

Strategic Initiatives. Just to add on what Chief Maddrey said, the late September, early October open date, that's a date that we're getting from DDC. But as Chief Maddrey mentioned, we are under way in terms of our own employment. So it's not like we're waiting until we get to that date to start staffing and moving this along. We now how much the community is anticipating this new precinct, as well as yourself.

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you, because that October deadline, I'm sure I'm going to get some emails and calls today about that, but that you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, we have questions from Council Member Yeger, followed by Paladino.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Good afternoon.

There we go. Good afternoon. A lot's been said today. I think you've been here for a couple hours. I think the one thing that probably hasn't been said often enough, although it has been said a little bit here, is thank you very much from the people of New York who appreciate you and notwithstanding the talk that you're not trusted seem to be calling you

2.2

2.3

notwithstanding—call you anyway. As Chief Maddrey said, people don't' call the police when things are good. People call the police when things are bad, when something got broken. Whether it's a crime, whether it's somebody not healthy, whether it's something wrong, things are not right, and that's what triggers a call to the police. Otherwise, nobody would ever call the police. So, the idea that there's a lack of trust, I'll ask the following question—do you know of any city agency that doesn't have a social media account talking about the work that they do?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: Council

Member, I appreciate the question, but I just-- for
the same reasons that we didn't answer earlier-
COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: [interposing] I'll
answer it.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: we're not going to do that.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: No problem.

Lawyers. So I have a view of it. As you can imagine

I have a view of some things, and my view is that

when the Police Department tweets about the work that

it does, it's to create trust. It's to tell New

Yorkers this is why you pay us and this is what we're
doing, and we're doing this to protect you. So for
example, a group of people took over a private
building, went into that building, barring the owner
there from, keeping some of the people who were in
that building who didn't want to be there against
their will, and the owner of the building reached out
to the Police Department that said, "Hey, can you
help us out?" Things were broken so they called the
police. That's what happens. If things were good,
they wouldn't have called the police. And then the
police went and successfully. Nobody was injured.
The biggest complaint that we've heard today is an
accident. Discharge of a weapon when there were no
longer any civilians there. That wasn't said before,
that the civilians were no longer there at the time
when the officer's weapon was accidentally discharged
as it was being moved from hand to hand. It's not
optimal. Nobody wants their weapon to be discharged,
but it was accidental and nobody got hurt, and that's
the biggest complaint youv'e gotten today about that
operation. And also your use of a particular
vehicle, which sounds to me that you ought to have
one of those, maybe more if something's happening.

You don't know who has weapons and you need the
ability to actually usher the victims or potential
victims into something where they can be protected,
particularly if they're out on the street. So, when
you're it's spoken about the fact that there are
complaints about it, and you don't have to answer
this. I know you're off that topic, but I'm on it.
I want you to keep talking about it. I think there
are a lot of New Yorkers that appreciate that you
keep talking about it. We always talk about how
Twitter isn't the real world, and it isn't, but the
complaints that the loudest voices against the
Police Department are on Twitter. It's not in the
real world. It's not in the communities that we
represent for the most part. The idea that wasn't
a question because you're not going to answer. The
what's been going on in New York City for the last
couple of weeks, last couple months, it's clearly
escalated, and it's not because of law enforcement's
fail, right? I mean, it's been escalation and there
are a lot of people responsible for it escalating, a
lot of people who have deliberately caused that kind
of chaos because they want chaos, and the Police
Department's response is to respond. That's their

job. It's not there to stop it before it happens,
because you can't. Anybody can say anything they
want, they have free speech. When the free speech
gets to the point where it's taking over private
property and threatening people's ability to live
free, it's no longer free speech. It's not free
anymore. There's a cost. And free speech, that cost
is not free, and that's not constitutionally
protected. It's not. You can't just march into
somebody's house and take it over and say I'm here
now and I have free speech. We appreciate you very
much, and I know that there are a lot of members of
this council who do. There are a lot of New Yorkers
who do. We have over eight million people live in
the City, and a lot of us call you, and we ask you to
do things for us and for the neighborhoods that we
live in. You show up. And the complaint about the
response time, just want to remind for the public
that we lost cops to attrition, and we lost classes
of cops to replace the attritted [sic] cops. So,
since this is a finance hearing, let me get to the
finance part. I recognize from the testimony,
Commissioner, that you have a schedule reinstated
two classes July and October. So, as I understand

2.2

2.3

it, the fiscal implication of cops on straight time versus overtime, if you have— if you have five cops who are on over time or 10 cops on straight time, you have double the cops, but it's actually less money.

Is that a fair assessment of the finances of how it works?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: So, yes, but I think it's more nuanced than that. It's not just overtime. There's salary involved.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: I'm not talking about pension cost, and--

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: [interposing] Yeah.

council Member Yeger: I'm talking about on the straight operational budget of the City of New York when we talk about the-- because the biggest complaint about your expenditures for deployment is overtime. Oh my God, there's overtime. By the way, I've been in two hearing for the last six years and four months and nine days. Never once did I hear anybody criticize or question the Department of Sanitation's overtime cost or the Department of Transportation's cost or any other agency. I know the Mayor said the same thing and it's true. Never

1	COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY
2	seen any other agencies overtime cost questioned.
3	The police are called because something happened. So
4	I'm just asking personnel-wise, if we have more ops
5	and they're only doing their shift and not a minute
6	of overtime.
7	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: Yes, the
8	rate is time and half for overtime versus straight
9	time.
10	COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Cheaper?
11	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: Yes.
12	COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Fiscally
13	responsible? Fair to say. So we want more cops to
14	reduce the overtime?
15	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: Well, I
16	think in concept, right, our overtime is up. Our
17	active officer headcount is down eight percent like
18	testified before. That's six million in straight
19	hours we don't have. That's six million in straight
20	hours that may alleviate the overtime burden in
21	concept.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: If there was no
23	crime in this city, there probably wouldn't be
24	overtime, right?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SNYDER: No.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: It's not a trick question. Okay. Look, I went over my time and I know the Chairs are looking at me, and I like to go last, because it's really-- I'm not last?

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: You're not last.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: I'm not last.

Because my time is running out here, and this is-this may be last opportunity to keep Councilman Brannan sitting and working. We came in together and we get to leave at around the same time. But I really do appreciate you very much, and it has to be said very often and very loudly, you're doing what we have asked you to do. you all took the same oath to serve and protect our communities in every single way we can, to uphold the constitution of this state and this-- and the country and the charter of the City of New York, and our obligations are the same, whether we wear uniform and put ourselves between danger and the citizens, or whether we wear a semi-fancy suit and sit behind a microphone and pontificate at you. Our obligation is the same, but you're the one with a hard job, because your guys wake up every single morning and they don't know what they're going to face. And as we saw very recently in the most tragic

way, a baby without a father because of that. So, thank you very much and keep it up.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

COMMISSIONER CABAN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, we have Council Member Paladino.

COUNCIL MEMBER PALADINO: Good afternoon, everybody. At the risk of sounding redundant, terribly redundant, yet the thank you's just cannot stop coming. I want to refer-- we're here of course for budgetary reasons, but it's super important that we go over a few things here. The NYPD brass have every right to explain your policies on social media. When you're not covered properly in the news and the press, I think it's about time that you started to toot your own horn, and that's exactly what you did. I really don't think you should be coming under any kind of investigation or reading in this voodoo sort of line that seems to be going around that you had criminal mischief in mind or whatever when you were simply doing your jobs. People don't understand, you were up against criminals in these universities. They weren't just simple protestors protesting peacefully. We know what peaceful protesting looks like. I certainly do. We've lived through it a lot,

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

but we saw what could happen in 2020 and it happened in 2020, and we don't want to see it happen again. So, what you guys did was you nipped it in the bud, but you did it with the way you should do it, with respect. And you should be in return respected for the way in which you handled it. I'm terribly upset about Chief Chell. I'm terribly upset about the narrative that was put out yesterday when he was asked to speak at a town hall that everybody knows Council Member Paladino hosts a great deal of town halls, whether it's about DOT, DEP, DDC-- public safety is constant. And the fact that he was brought under scrutiny by the Daily News, New York One, and other such media is absolutely disgraceful, and I'm terribly sorry. And for Kaz as well, I'm terribly sorry. Everybody did their job. It was a tough job, but they don't understand the people, and you had to go to the people and tell them that you were faced with anarchists. You were faced with things that you guys probably maybe never saw in your -- and some did. The young guys probably never saw it. and you had every right to go to the media and defend yourselves, and the fact that this body here in this City Council wants to call you to task, and yet now tell you

nicely how much they all need more of your help, and yet when you respond to their help you get criticized and you get called out on the mat in the worst possible way. I am angered and I'm very sad, because our NYPD deserves the respect and you should be getting the respect, and please extend to Chief Chell and Daughtry that I'm broken-hearted for them, and they— and you will continue to get the respect you need from the people that you heard from here today. So, thank you very much everybody. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Commissioner, you and your team, I appreciate you giving us your time today, and we look forward to working with you in the future. Thank you all very much.

[break]

2.2

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Ladies and gentlemen, please come to order, we're getting ready to resume with the hearing. Once again, please come to order. We're getting to resume.

[gavel]

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, good afternoon, everybody. We're now going to open the hearing for public testimony. Just to remind members of the public that this is a government proceeding.

Decorum shall be observed at all times. As such,
members of the public who are not testifying should
be silent, unless they are testifying at the dais.
The witness table is reserved only for those who wish
to testify. No video recording or photography is
allowed from the witness table. Furthermore, members
of the public may not present audio or video
recordings at testimony, but they may submit
transcripts to the Sergeant at Arms for inclusion in
the hearing record. If you wish to speak at today's
hearing and you have not done so already, please fill
out an appearance card available at the back table
with the Sergeant at Arms and then wait to be
recognized at the dais. Once recognized, you'll have
two minutes to speak on today's topic, the NYPD FY25
Executive Budget. If you have a written statement or
additional written testimony that you wish to submit
for the record, just provide a copy of that testimony
to the Sergeant at Arms. Also, for people that might
be watching on Zoom or here today, if you want to
submit testimony, you have 72 hours after the hearing
is over to submit testimony. Audio and video
recordings will not be accepted, only written
testimony and it can be emailed to

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

testimony@council.nyc.gov. I'm now going to call the first panel. We have Donald Nesbit from DC37 Local 372 and Olivia Duong from Local 3778.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Hi, good afternoon. You can begin when you're ready.

DONALD NESBIT: Good afternoon, Chair. I'm Donald Nesbit, Executive Vice President of Local 372, New York City Board of Ed Employees from District Council 37, AFSCME. It's an honor to be before the Committee to testify on behalf of the 2,200 School Crossing Guards who we represent under the leadership of President Shaun D. Francios, the first. School Crossing Guards are often the first line of defense to improve the safety for students who walk, bicycle, take public transportation in school. Student pedestrians often face major safety traffic hazards every day crossing by double and triple-parked cars and at bus stops in front or near school buildings. These workers have risked their own safety, their health and lives to perform their vital services to the community. This role often places the school crossing guards at vulnerable positions with no immediate assistance on-hand. Just last year, two of our members in Queens were struck

by moving vehicles and unfortunately one of those two
tragically lost her life. Cases like this are sadly
becoming a common occurrence and this is essential
that the City increase funding for additional hiring
of School Crossing Guards. When such incidents
happen, on duty School Crossing Guard would have to
leave their post and cover the recent vacant station
or post, thus leaving a school crosswalk vacant and
vulnerable to accidents student safety. The City
cannot continue shuffling our members around when the
number of School Crossing Guards are not enough to
begin—as the number of the School Crossing Guards
continue to decline, a number of unprotected school
crosswalks continue to rise. This leaves our
children's safety in jeopardy. Local 372
respectfully request that the City restore the School
Crossing Guard positions that were cut from the
previous budget to fill the priority school
crosswalks. We have heard a lot of on the news
recently about violence against transit workers.
What we have not heard is that a similar risk exists
for School Crossing Guards, and they face this on a
daily basis as drivers are threatening safety every
day as they try to keep all of us safe. This is why

Local 372 also respectfully requests city funding to
support the promotion of a citywide public awareness
campaign to stop the violence against School Crossing
Guards. While increasing the number of School
Crossing Guard positions solve the staffing need and
safety issue, it does not solve the inequalities, the
equity problem that our members are currently faced.
Whenever there is a snow day or certain holidays, new
holidays that exist in the City of New York, School
Crossing Guards are off like every other City worker,
but not paid for those days. Despite working under
the Police Department, School Crossing Guards are
functioning similar to school support staff in the
City Department of Education, yet they are not paid
and we request that permanent reforms to conform
School Crossing Guard pay practices is another thing
to support these 2,200 members who sacrifice of
themselves. Again, I thank you for the opportunity
to provide this testimony, and for your continued
support on behalf of Local 372 School Crossing
Guards. Thank you.

23 CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you.

OLIVIA DUONG: Hello, good afternoon,

everyone. Chair Salaam, Chair Brannan and fellow

Council Members. My name is Olivia Duong and I'm the
President of Local 3778 of DC37 AFSCME, representing
300 civilian NYPD professional titles such as
Criminalist, City Research Scientist, Architect and
Engineers. I'm here today to highlight a group that
has been providing essential public safety services
in the background, the Forensic Scientist or
Criminalist working at the NYPD Police Laboratory of
whereas mentioned today by our Commissioners is the
core operation of the Police Department. Some
background of what we do. We are part of the NYPD
Detective Bureau and are Forensic Scientists who
analyze different types of evidence involved in
alleged crime such as drugs, latent fingerprints,
gunshot residue, firearms, etcetera, using accredited
scientific methods. We provide investigative
information to detectives and our scientific findings
to the District Attorneys across all five boroughs,
as well as to the Federal Government. Criminalists
also testify in court as expert witnesses to the
result of our analysis. Our testimony educates
juries to make informed and fair verdicts. Throughout
the pandemic, Criminalists were deemed essential
workers for our role in public safety, and we

answered them all. Council Members, there is an
urgent need for a new laboratory building.
Currently, there are just under 400 employees who
work in forensic chemistry, firearms analysis and
crime scene departments out of a five-story building
in Queens built in 1930. Originally a department
store refitted as a college university, and most
recently a chemical laboratory, the current facility
is outdated and in a state of constant repair and
disrepair. I believe testimony from our former Chief
of Forensic Investigations Division, given a few
years ago, mentioned how urgently we need a new home.
Millions of dollars have been put in and continue to
be put in just to assure the roof does not leak. New
York City is a gateway of drugs in the United States.
In the past 10 years, landscape of drugs has become
increasingly variable and deadly. Fentanyl, modified
Fentanyl and synthetic cannabinoids are flooding the
streets, and our laboratory members are tasked with
handling them day to day, hour by hour. Most
alarmingly, Carfentanil has been detected more
frequently in the last few months. Carfentanil is
used as a tranquilizing agent for elephants and other
large mammals. It's approximately 100 times more

potent than fentanyl which can be lethal at the twomilligram range. To visualize that, two milligrams
is about the size and mass of one singular grain of
rice. In addition to overdose among opioid tolerant
users— and even amongst opioid tolerant users, the
presence of Carfentanil poses a significant threat to
first responders and law enforcement personnel who
desperately need the right PPE and facilities to
handle those ever—potent materials.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Please conclude.

OLIVIA DUONG: Just to wrap up. Our operations have long out-grown the space provided for testing needs. Despite all these challenges, we continue to provide the highest quality of testing for the City of New York, and I thank the Public Safety and Finance Committee today for the opportunity to speak.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Have you identified a new location for a new laboratory building?

OLIVIA DUONG: That information at this point I'm not too sure about.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay.

OLIVIA DUONG: I believe the answer is

25 no. Thank you.

2.2

2.3

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, thank you.

Thank you both very much. Okay, our next panel,

Pernell Brice, William Juhn [sp?], Yuris Romero

[sp?]-- I'm sorry, I couldn't read the handwriting-
Kimberly Saltz, and Darren Mack. Darren Mack,

Kimberly Saltz, Yurin Romero, Pernell Brice, William

Gun or William Juhn [sp?]. Okay, want to go left

from right, right from left, whatever you want.

DARREN MACK: Thank you, Chair, for the opportunity to testify today. My name is Darren Mack, Co-Director of Freedom Agenda. New York City has committed to closing Rikers Island because mass incarceration undermines public safety by destabilizing communities and draining resources we need for housing, healthcare and more. Rikers is legally required to close by 2027, and our City budget must pull all the necessary resources in place to give people the support they need, close the pipelines that feed incarceration and shift to a smaller borough jail system. Unfortunately, Mayor Adams is planning to do the opposite, doing an Executive Budget proposal that will cut social services while continuing to funnel billions to the Department of Corrections and NYPD. The Mayor's

proposal to slash millions from alternatives to
incarceration and re-entry services should be a big
concern for all New Yorkers committed to public
safety, and we thank the City Council for pushing
back. New York City has an incredible network of
alternatives to incarceration providers who are far
more successful in preventing re-arrest and Rikers.
Some providers has success rates of over 90 percent
in preventing felony re-arrests for their clients
within two years. ATIs cost between \$8,000 and
\$22,000 per person per year, while exposing someone
to the brutality of Rikers costs \$556,539 per year.
Rather than cutting their funding, the Mayor should
be directing the Office of Criminal Justice to
actively encourage judges and prosecutors to utilize
supervised release and alternatives to incarceration
instead of bail remand and city sentences. Expanding
the use of these alternatives is even more urgent
when we consider that 90 percent of people at Rikers
have not been convicted, and over 50 percent have a
mental health concern. It is unconscionable that the
Mayor proposes cutting funding for evidence-based
programs while maintaining a \$5 million public
relations budget for the NYPD, an agency that uses

2.2

2.3

those resources to attack civil right reforms and undermine the presumption of innocence. The NYPD's public relations budget should be cut by at least half, and they should not be allowed to add 1,200 recruits to uniformed headcount. Lastly, this city council knows that the safest communities are the ones with the most resources. In the written testimony that we submit, you'll see a full budget analysis from the campaign to close Rikers that outlines necessary amendments to the FY25 budget. Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you. You can begin. Just make sure your mic's on.

AIMBERLY SALTZ: Hello. Gooda afternoon and thank you for this opportunity to testify. My name is Kimberly Saltz and I'm a Law Fellow speaking on behalf of the Legal Defense Fund. We urge the City Council to divest from the harmful policing entity that disproportionately target Black communities and instead invest increased funding towards social services and mental healthcare for communities that are most negatively impacted by police practices in New York. The City should end its investment in mental health co-responder models.

The City's approach to train police to respond to
emotional distress calls or pair of officers with
mental health workers is a backwards and failed
approach. Nothing else strikes this point more than
the recent tragic and preventable death of Win
Rozario. Win was a 19-year-old who called emergency
services for help during a crisis, and his calls
should have been met by unarmed, trained mental
health emergency responders. Instead, he was met by
police who tased and shot him in front of his family
in their home. While the NYPD budget is largely
untouched, the Mayor's budget calls for a 24 percent
decrease in funding to the Department of Health and
Mental Hygiene. Meanwhile, one in five New Yorkers
experiences a mental health episode each year. Our
city has deep racial and economic disparities in
regards to the quality and access of mental health
care. In the last few years, the City has
increasingly relied on the criminalization and
emergency hospitalization for those in need of crisis
intervention. Rather than connecting them to long-
term support of holistic community-based services.
For example, in 2022, the Mayor rolled out the widely
criticized initiative that authorized first

responders to forcibly detain New Yorkers for
psychiatric evaluation if they were deemed to lack
the ability to care for themselves. According to the
NYPD's own figures, 47 percent of people who are
subject to involuntary mental health removals are
Black. The NYPD is not equipped to conduct mental
health outreach services. They are law enforcement.
They are not mental health workers. People
experiencing a mental health crisis require
healthcare-centered response with the mental health
system taking the lead. The City should direct
funding towards respite centers which offers safe
space for crisis recovery. They have a documented
success rate in helping individuals recover from
psychiatric episodes and get connected to ongoing
care and support. We also need increased funding for
community-based programs, such as short-term stay
apartments, walk-in urgent care centers, and drop-off
centers scattered throughout communities. They are
readily accessible to people in all neighborhoods.
The Mayor's plan to slash funding for social services
threatens the vital services that most vulnerable New
Yorkers rely on the most. LDF urges City Council to
take a different, more effective path by investing in

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

communities and developing effective strategies for public safety. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you.

WILLIAM JUHN: Good afternoon. Thank you for this opportunity, Chairs. My name is William I am a Senior Staff Attorney at New York Lawyers for the Public Interest. On March 27<sup>th</sup>, the NYPD fatally shot Win Rozario who was 19 years old while he was experiencing a mental health crisis for which he had called 911 for help. How many more individuals must die by the hands of police before you finally adopt a more-humane peer-led and personcentric approach to mental health crisis. I'd like to talk about three things today. First, the City's B-HEARD program still authorizes extensive police involvement and is likely to continue the violent responses by the NYPD. For example, in fiscal year 2023, close to 80 percent of all mental health calls in the B-HEARD pilot areas were still directed ot the NYPD. The City must join other cities to remove police entirely from the equation. For example, CCIT NYC is a coalition of over 80 New York City organizations and it has already developed such proposal in which teams of trained peers and EMTs who

are independent of the city government would respond
to mental health crises. We therefore urge the
Council to demand changes to the B-HEARD program to
align it with the truly non-police peer-led model.
Second, the Mayor's involuntary removal program
allows untrained police officer who have no expertise
with individuals with mental disabilities to detain
them by force and move them to a psychiatric hospital
against their will, solely because the officer
believes the individuals has a mental disability. No
New Yorkers should be treated this way. Lastly, the
Governor recently announced that she's directing \$20
million to the subway core response outreach team,
the scout team which permits the use of force against
people with mental health challenges. What people
with mental health challenges need are supports and
services such as a successful non-police SOS health
teams in the subways who are trained to bring in the
police if needed. We ask that you urge the Governor
to instead use the \$20 million to provide for
voluntary mental health treatment, respite care,
food, clothing and shelter. Thank you very much.
CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you. Thank

you all very much. Okay, next panel-- again,

2.2

2.3

apologies if I pronounce wrong or I can't read the handwriting. Raluca Anachio [sp?], Melissa Chua [sp?], Tanya Mattos [sp?], Liz Roberts from Safe Horizon, and Robert Anthony Wallace [sp?]. So, I have Robert Anthony Wallace, Liz Roberts, Tanya Mattos, Melissa Chua, and Raluca Anachio. Okay, say your name and begin. You want to-- you guys decide.

LIZ ROBERTS: Can you hear me?
CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Yeah.

Salaam, Chairperson Brannan, other members of the committees. My name is Liz Roberts, and I am the CEO of Safe Horizon, the nation's largest nonprofit victim service organization. Safe Horizon offers a victim-centered, trauma-informed response to 250,000 New Yorkers every year after an experience with violence or abuse. We use the lens of racial equity and justice to guide our work with clients, with each other, and in developing the policy positions we advocate. My testimony today will be brief and to the point. We need the help of these committees and the full City Council in urging the Mayor to reverse a \$3 million PEG to our crime victim assistance program. If this cut goes through, it will

dramatically curtail Safe Horizon's ability to
respond to victims of crime and abuse across all five
boroughs. At a time when New Yorkers are deeply
concerned about shootings, transit crime, sexual
assault, hate crimes and other forms of violence, we
need a deeper investment in victim services. The
last thing we need is unnecessary budget cuts to
essential programs that help individuals and families
to heal. Who does this program serve? In fiscal
year 23, the crime victim assistance program provided
services to over 26,000 domestic violence victims,
over 27,000 victims of other crimes, and 811 sexual
assault survivors, reaching a total of nearly 54,000
victims. Because our advocates are in all 77 police
precincts, nine police service areas, and all five
Special Victims Division precincts, we proactively
respond immediately after an incident, reaching crime
victims in every neighborhood, every community across
all five boroughs. The loss of \$3 million in funding
will mean 11,000 crime victims who could have had our
help will not receive it next year, 20 precincts that
currently have on-site advocates would no longer have
that support for their community, and 50 fulltime
staff position would be impacted. Mayor Adams has

1

2

3

4

6

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

emphasized the importance of public safety, but we know that true public safety requires a holistic approach, addressing the root causes of violence and supporting those who have been impacted by it. The work that we do helps to break the cycle of violence and create a safer, more resilient city.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you. Just hit the button on your mic.

ROBERT WALLACE: Oh, yeah, there's an on switch. My name is Robert Wallace, known as Bob. I'm-- I live at 236 East 82<sup>nd</sup> Street, Apartment 5A. I'm a lawyer at Paul Weiss [sp?], but I'm not here representing anybody. I'm certainly not here on their behalf, but I'm here because I'm a person who's concerned about the escalation in let's call it collective violence of demonstrations and people who take advantage of those. There's been a lot of testimony for the time I was here this morning that just gets me absolutely convinced that the Police Department's doing everything they can across the board in all kinds of dangerous situations, dangerous challenges that New Yorkers and particularly the police face. And I was going to make a few recommendations of where the public safety budget

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

should go, except now all I can say is don't cut it and let the professionals do their jobs, because it seems to me like they're doing exactly that. My specific concerns and those of the people that I associate with are that the City has had more frequent and more highly-charged public events around the Mid-East crisis or the Mid-East events, before and since October 7<sup>th</sup>. It's around the same time private lawlessness that takes advantage of these events has also gone up, and it's affected persons and properties, the feeling of safety that people have, the feeling of safety that property owners have. I only came here today to plead that public funds that I think you have a role in recommending should, in this climate, have a larger share of any recommendation you make and that you may have ever made. So, thank you very much for listening to that.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you very much. Okay, next panel, Dominque Hood, Abdul Nasser, Bard Cash [sp?], Sofia Whetstone, David Jenkins.

Okay, you can begin when you're ready. Go ahead.

ABDUL NASSER RAD: Good afternoon,
Chairperson Salaam, members of the Council. My name
is Abdul Nassir Rad. I'm a proud graduate of CUNY,

former New York City public servant, and proud son of
a New York City cab driver. Currently, I'm the
Managing Director of Research and Data at Campaign
Zero. Previously, I was a staffer in the New York
City Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice, and I've
also advised law enforcement agencies across the US
on comprehensive strategies to improve public safety
while at the Vera Institute, and we are here in
community in partnership with Communities United
for Policing Reform. We are profoundly disturbed by
the recent actions of the NYPD against student
protests on New York City campuses. The NYPD has
displayed a violent, militarized response to peaceful
student protest. This has not only exacerbated
tensions, but also contradicts the First Amendment
principles of free speech and peaceful assembly.
Borrowing from a U Chicago law professor, you can
characterize the health of a democracy by the type of
policing it employs and deploys. What does it say
for the health of New York City democracy that our
first line of response to student protests was a
militaristic deployment with a callous disregard for
the health and wellbeing of college students. We
want to ensure that peaceful protests can remain

peaceful and believe hate has no place anywhere,
period. But the police response did not improve the
situation. Instead, it escalated tensions and
reduced safety. To this end, we have five focus
demands. First, there needs to be an immediate ban
on the deployment of the NYPD SRG units until there
has been an independent investigation into the NYPD
response to student protests. Second, it's crucial
to take tangible measures to protect faculty
attempting to engage in peaceful negotiations with
students. Third, New York City Council should urge
all five New York City District Attorney Offices to
drop all criminal charges levied on non-violent
protestors. Fourth, New York City Council needs to
support students who have been wronged by demanding
university administrators across all New York City
campuses immediately reverse any punitive
disciplinary actions. Finally, New York City Council
needs to fund and develop an alternative response
model. This is going to happen over and over again
where there's going to be large crowds we need to
police. New York City needs to lead the way on
alternative responses. Will we continue to
criminalize dissent and respond in this manner

2.2

2.3

whenever there are large groups of individuals exercising democratic practices? How we move forward as a city will dictate the health of New York City's democracy, and we're inspired by those university campuses across the US that have responded in a healthy way and that is consistent with democratic values, treated students with dignity, and allowed peaceful dissent. We have complete faith that New York City can do this as well. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you.

SOFIA WHETSTONE: Hello. My name is

Sofia and I am a New York City resident and a senior
at Columbia University. I'm here to urge you, City

Council Members, to hold the NYPD Strategic Response

Group, SRG, financially accountable for its abuse and
disband the unit. On April 30<sup>th</sup>, I was working with
a medic outside of the Amsterdam Columbia University
gates after being locked out of campus to provide aid
to students. We were cattled [sic] and threatened
with arrest just to make way for the SRG to enter
Hamilton Hall with guns drawn. Medics inside campus
gates were locked inside a building while they
watched their classmates get brutalized. It was
terrifying and dehumanizing. I've spoken personally

with police officers stationed around campus to this
day who have apologized for their disruption and
admitted that they think their deployment before, on,
and after April 30 <sup>th</sup> is wrong. Criminalizing free
speech and normalizing brutal police crackdowns is
unconstitutional. It dehumanizes peaceful protestors
and officers alike, including those officers given
carte blanche to lock medics in buildings, throw
demonstrators downstairs, break our bones, pepper
spray us, toss flash grenades, and even discharge
their weapon in a school building. This city paid
for, promoted and then lauded this inhumane assault
on its citizens. Chief Maddrey stated that the NYPD
were very restrained at Columbia University on April
30 <sup>th</sup> . He also swore not to lie under oath. So if he
honestly considers throwing so, if he honestly
considers discharging a gun in a school building,
throwing students downstairs, breaking their bones,
and locking medics in a building restrained, I am
terrified to imagine what he would define as
unrestrained police behavior. In short the SRG's
mission and behavior is not rational, rather it is
antithetical to the foundational values of the United
States: life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

2.2

2.3

freedom of speech. So you guys have a clear choice. You can hold the SRG accountable for its continued abuses and vote to defund the unit or at the very least, ban it from ever entering college campuses for protests again, or you can continue to sponsor the SRG so it can continue to trample NYC residents and our constitutional and human rights. Any of your children could be up here asking the same exact thing as I am right now. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you.

BARD CASH: Hello. My name is Bard Cash.

I am a graduate student at Columbia University and a

New Yorker. I'm here today to testify about the SRG.

I agree with much of what Sofia said. The

particulars of the brutality experienced by student

protestors, peaceful student protestors, and I'll

even—the caveat of outside the building is

unacceptable. I think further speaking directly to

testimony heard earlier this morning from

Commissioner Caban, directly leads to what I take to

be the core issue with the SRG which is that it

elides an incredibly important distinction between

protected speech and in the case of what Caban was

saying, terrorism. It is a problem that there is a

2.2

2.3

section of the NYPD whose tasks are both to counter terrorism and then deal with First Amendment protected protests. Responding to Frist Amendment protected protests with a highly militarized unit is an excellent way to escalate those protests. We've seen historically, both reported on by Human Rights Watch by the NYCLU, etcetera, that this is what happens every time. When there are mass protests in the city and the SRG is deployed, there are hundreds of people arrested, sometimes unconstitutionally, and hundreds of people injured. It has to stop. It must be disbanded. That's all I have to say.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you all very much. Okay, next panel, Joshua J. Shaw, Nash Dixon, Devin or Devon Krishnani-- I'm sorry, I can't read it-- Ileana Mendez-Penate [sp?], and Elizabeth Branti [sp?].

JOSHUA J. SHAW: Goo afternoon. My name is Joshua J. Shaw. I'm a protest monitor with the ACLU. I'm a veteran and I'm also a public servant. During my time with the ACLU, it's become obvious to me that there's a clear and pervasive bias within the NYPD. It's a bias that is routinely demonstrated by their wildly different treatments towards protestors

championing certain causes. More specifically, the
NYPD employs their evident bias against leftist and
progressive causes by using it as justification to
violently beat, intimidate, and silent those they
disagree with. We've seen this historically with the
NYPD. They've proudly escorted Nazi's and Klansmen
alike through our city streets while simultaneously
beating and dehumanizing civil rights activists.
Unfortunately, this stark dichotomy still exists
today and it cannot be better exemplified than by the
NYPD's treatment of the peaceful protests in
opposition to the ongoing genocide in Gaza. Zionists
and pro-Israel advocates have seemingly been granted
unregulated authority to issue death threats, dox,
and unleash violence on these protestors. All the
while, the NYPD turns a blind eye to their crimes,
and sadly, for those who call for a free Palestine,
they are not awarded these same luxuries, and they
must fear for their lives every time that they're
brave enough to stand against fascists and their
sympathizers. In the NYPD's campaign to silent
dissent, the SRG has been the primary weapon in this
arsenal, and that is exactly why it must be disbanded
immediately. Additionally, the SRG must be disbanded

2.2

2.3

because quite frankly, it's ineffective. They don't scare us. Despite all their resources, all of their posturing, despite all of their might they have failed to silence us, and they will continue to fail to silence us, because as long as there are oppressors, there will be those who are brave enough to stand in their way. I ask you to stop funding the SRG and reallocate our tax dollars towards initiatives that will actually help our city flourish, instead wasting our money on something as useless, as ineffective, and as incompetent as the SRG and the NYPD. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Whoever wants to go next.

DEVON KRISHNASWAMY: Of course, thank

you. Hello, my name is Devon Krishnaswamy. I am a

New Yorker and I am a CUNY student as well who has

witnessed some of the most dehumanizing events caused

by the SRG and the NYPD as a whole. I have seen

students, protesters being pushed to the ground.

I've seen students being put in chokeholds. I've

seen unbelievably horrifying things that are being

put on those who are trying to peacefully protest and

who are trying to echo what is a genocide going

2.2

2.3

across. The SRG has been doing this along with many other protestors, and it is most important that we not only defund and disband this group, but we also reallocate those funds to what the City actually needs. It is incredibly important, because right now we are giving this group, we are giving the NYPD money, funds to brutalize and attack peaceful protestors, including myself, and I applaud-- I especially applaud those who have been able to stand and continue to protest, including those in Columbia and in the City-- in colleges in the City and in the State alone. And I hope for an end to the violence that is going on, and I hope that-- what-- I hope the SRG is disbanded and that is all I have to say. Free Palestine.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SALAAM: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Go ahead.

ELIZABETH BRANTL: Good afternoon, Chairs
Brannan and Salaam, and Council Member Holden. Thank
you for the opportunity to testify today on behalf of
the Center for Justice Innovation. As the City
further invests in traditional public safety methods,
it is imperative to make parallel investments in

preventative services, upstream responses, and
justice system off-ramps like alternatives to
incarceration. Funding for programs like ours can
help keep individuals out of the justice system in
the first place, and when necessary, connect involved
individuals with meaningful supports so they can live
productive lives safely in community. Our sites
including the Midtown Community Justice Center, Bronx
Community Solutions, Neighbors in Action, and more
play an instrumental role in reducing recidivism.
Beyond just processing cases, our staff works to
resolve the underlying issues that can result in
justice system involvement, connecting participants
with a range of services, including counseling, drug
treatment, employment, and housing help. Offering
support early builds safety, restores lives, and
saves money. For example, at Brooklyn Mental Health
Court, teams of mental health practitioners and
judges work together to craft effective responses to
crimes committed by those with severe mental illness.
Addressing both program participant needs and
community safety concerns, the court links defendants
who'd ordinarily be incarcerated to long-term
community-based treatment. To date, over 1,300

2.2

2.3

participants have received treatment, satisfied program requirements, and graduated all outside of the carceral setting. These participants saw a 46 percent reduction in the likelihood of rearrest and a 29 percent reduction in the likelihood of reconviction. The center's programs generate lasting benefits to public safety. With further city investments we can continue to transform the justice system into an institution that is truly meaningful and transforms the lives and communities it touches for the better. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you.

Chair Brannan, and thank you Chair Salaam. My name is Ileana Mendez-Penate, and I'm here on behalf of Communities United for Police Reform and our New York City Budget Justice Campaign. We're here to talk about the fiscal year 25 Executive Budget that proposes \$5.8 billion for the NYPD's expense budget, but it also proposes another \$6.1 billion in fringe and pension costs for NYPD that are centrally funded. So this brings the total spending for the NYPD that's proposed for next year to \$11.9 billion. While \$72 million has been restored to the NYPD from the PEGs,

there's still significant cuts to crucial public
programs and services. This is for example, cuts
to schools, cuts to mental health programs, cuts to
police oversight like the CCRB, cuts to housing
programs, programs for older adults, programs for
young people, childcare, adult literacy, and services
for people leaving Rikers. Over the past several
weeks, we have also seen hundreds of NYPD officers
respond in hyper-militarized fashion to peaceful
protests on university campuses. We've seen the NYPD
attack Council Members and journalists on social
media, and we've also seen alarming footage of Win
Rozario being killed by officers in his home. The
Mayor's Executive Budget continues to reward the NYPD
in the budget process rather than address these
harmful actions. The NYPD Public Relations
Department, for example, has grown from a staff of 36
a few years ago to now a staff of 86. That's a more
than double in the NYPD Public Relations Department.
The Mayor's also proposing a \$10 million increase to
the Strategic Response Group, and he's sustaining
funding for police in schools and police response to
mental health crisis, even while he's cutting the
education budget and cutting services to mental

2.2

2.3

health. So, we are calling for the Council to cut the NYPD's Public Relations Budget by at least 50 percent. We're calling for the Council to freeze hiring on school police, to disband the notoriously abusive SRG Unit, and to remove police from mental health response. Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON SALAAM: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you all.

Okay, next panel, Doctor Aztem Gurvich, Alex Brass

[sp?], Dorine Tai or Dorine Tal, Olivia Tai or Olivia

Tal, Victor Herrera.

AZTEM GURVICH: Okay. Good afternoon,
Chairman Salaam, esteemed members. I testify before
you today with a heavy heart. I'm troubled by the
alarming situation which is unfolding now in the
streets of our beloved New York City. As a Jew, as a
co-founder of a Jewish community organization, I
cannot stand silent in the face of the escalating
wave of violence, hatred targeting not only my fellow
Jews and supporters, but also targeting the very
essence of our democratic values. Jewish student and
Israeli supporters are facing appalling acts of
harassment, aggression, intimidation by individuals
openly advocating for terrorism. Our war memorials

are being disgraced. American flags are being
burned. It is a direct insult, not to Jewish or
Israeli supporters, but also to all who cherish
democratic values and symbols. It took far too long
for the authorities to let NYPD do their job during
the disturbing encampment at Columbia, and it
happened only after property was damaged while the
Jewish hatred incidents were simply ignored. Today,
we demand action. These issues cannot be addressed
without empowering those who are tasked with keeping
our streets safe. Therefore, I urge this committee
to allocate more power, more budget and more support
to NYPD, and I would like to thank NYPD for their
courage and the professionalism during keeping our
streets safe. Further, we demand a meeting and a
listening hearing, sorry to address this alarming
incidents of antisemitism during those anti-Israeli
protests and to address these disgracing the
symbols of our democracy. Let us come together to
confront these issues, these ways of hatred and
ensure that our streets remain safe for all. Thank
you very much.

ALEX BRASS: Hi, thank you for being here. My name is Alex Brass. I'm here representing

the Steering Committee of Correct Crisis Intervention
Today, otherwise known as CCIT. I identify as a
peer. Back in January of 2022 I had a health crisis
and a police response which resulted in an
exacerbation of my mental health and substance issues
and has been a long road to recovery. Unfortunately,
I have many friends who are unable to be here today
and share their story because they're still dealing
with the aftermath of their police interactions and
their crisis response. Thankfully, we do have
solutions to this. CCIT has been advocating for
changes within the B-HEARD program and a move away
from police response. This year, we have two simple
asks. We'd like to swap out social workers and
replace them with peers with lived experience who are
best equipped to manage these situations.
Additionally, we're looking to restore PEG cuts
within the budget so that the B-HEARD program can be
in a better position to operate and do what they're
to do. It's also important to note that the
implementation of the 988 number is lagging which is
critical to ensure an appropriate response. Only 18
percent of mental health crisis calls are even routed
to B-HEARD. 82 percent still have a police response.

2.2

2.3

Additionally, B-HEARD response times lag behind traditional emergency calls which pose an additional issue. I want to reiterate the importance of peers which is in line with programs used by other cities and other states. We've heard from countless people about the tragedy of Win Rozario, and unfortunately, I wish it didn't take another death. We've had 19 other individuals who have died at the hands of NYPD over the last nine years with a mental health crisis response. Let's not let his death be in vain, and let's please prioritize this and avoid these unnecessary deaths and long-term trauma for individuals and their families, and treat our most vulnerable New Yorkers better. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Just speak-- just got to speak into a mic.

VICTOR HERRERA: Good afternoon,

Committee and Speaker on Public Safety. My name is

Victor M. Herrera, a member and leader of Freedom

Agenda and Treatment Not Jails. My testimony before

you today is a critical one for myself as a person

with mental health trauma. 911 and mental distress

first response is critically costing lives on the

account of the misconception and belief that any call

direct from the community to 911 is to be called a
NYPD response when Public Safety should demand that
911 emergency response should focus on financing the
call centers needed for B-HEARD and psychiatric
intervention 988 to prevent the NYPD as first
responders of any given call of an emotionally
distressed incident. NYPD is again attempting to
continue criminalizing the mentally distressed
community by attempting to convince the committee
that CCIT along with Center for Urban Community
Services training which even in all the years of
training received from CUCS has not prevented or led
to any changes or the practice of wrongful and
criminally-negligent homicides in such responses.
NYPD does not need any financing beyond their own
budget, and no training will change the present
preemptive criminalization as was the case in Win
Rozario's death, a child whose life was taken
prematurely after continued financing of NYPD ideas.
NYPD should never gain entry and the community should
be informed of the right to keep them from entering
in such responses until mental health professionals
and peers takes on a more active and responsive
effort in public health related mental health crisis,

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

alogn with peer specialists working not from the confines of the Police Department, rather FDNY, EMS stations located throughout many of the city and private hospitals. 911 is an emergency response call center, not an NYPD call-taking cetner. Such an idea declaring that all calls at 911 are more criminal than trauma-based. Yesterday was my 58<sup>th</sup> birthday, and just seeing the body cam footage of the deadly shooting caused me so much distress. No mtter how much information the NYPD received, personal experience even on August 1st of 2023 durign a pretext op, the sergeant and police officers were made aware of my own condition, disabled, and solely on account of a license suspension applied an arrest process that is common with extreme force, which is followed by the abuse practice of being processed, reported as an EDP, and again, forcibly medicated by hospital staff, ignoring the obvious implication of no examination or evaluation-- solely to accommodate the NYPD's practices. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you all very much.

Okay the next panel Esther Bak, Beth Schwartz, Rachel
Herlands, Jeanne Sprenger and Clea Hogigog(SP?)

25 [05:43:03] - [05:43:27]

2.2

2.3

JEANNE SPRENGER: Alright thank you Chair Salaam, Chairman Brannan and the rest of the Council. My name is Jeanne Sprenger and I'm here to speak about the budget for NYPD that I believe needs to be increased for three reasons. First of all, we need more — first of all we're not safe. As others have mentioned from these anti-Israel protests, which really aren't protests, they're terrorist takeovers of our city. They are anarchy and they're anti-American as well as anti-Israel.

There is not enough NYPD coverage. As we see

Monday night, the NYPD was focused on keeping them

out of the Met Gala but then in Central Park there

were Jews that were being beat up. There were flags

that were burned. There were World War I memorials

being defaced and there wasn't NYPD presence there to

protect us. So, there needs to be more budget for

more NYPD because of the increase in terrorism, the

increase in destruction and violence and harassment

that's taking place on our streets.

The second reason is the NYPD mentioned that since October, there have been \$53 million has been spent just in overtime. And this is money that taxpayers, we should not be paying for lawlessness,

for terrorism and I believe that there should be money allocated for the NYPD or for the Public Safety Committee for an investigation and who is funding these takeovers? Who is funding these so-called protests? Because they need to be held accountable for the Lawlessness and destruction that they're leading in the city and that we should not as taxpayers be paying the \$53 million in overtime.

And thirdly, the fact that there is \$53 million in overtime tells us that these are not peaceful protests. If they were peaceful first amendment protests there would not be \$53 million being spent in overtime by the NYPD. And by focusing on and asking the NYPD, how much do you think you're going to spend in overtime this year? They can't answer that question because these protests, takeovers are continuing to intensify because we're not getting to the root cause of the lawlessness that's taking place. The NYPD are not the criminals. The criminals are these protestors and we need to get that straight and we need to focus on increasing the penalties for these crimes, so that lawlessness is curtailed. And we need to also, is the City Council

2.2

2.3

to uhm, legislate new legislation regarding hate crimes and antisemitism.

2.2

2.3

And lastly, as I've mentioned other times that
I've been here Chair Salaam, we need to have a
specific hearing. Obviously there's so many issues
that are contained in these anti-Israel protests.
There needs to be a separate hearing on this issue
that we can discuss this and also with the NYPD
because obviously their budget is being overrun by
this takeover of our city. And I thank you for your
time.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you.

RACHEL HERLANDS: Hi, my name is Rachel Herlands. Thank you so much for allowing me to speak. This is the first time I've actually been in City Hall, even though I've been a New Yorker all my life. I have attended many rallies, counter protesting, not initiating any violence over the last seven months, since October 7<sup>th</sup> and I have to say that I have not felt safe. I attended the Wall Street Rally, Pro Hamas Rally and as I walked down the street to an area that the police sectioned for the pro-Israel group, I was surrounded by pro-Hamas protestors and felt very, very unsafe. I feel the police presence

2.2

2.3

there was very restrained. I have never seen at any rally any abuse and I felt protected and I feel the city needs to increase their budget and to protect me as a citizen.

My grandfather came here with his father in

Russia in 1915 his father went back on the Lusitania.

My family has been here and we've always felt

protected until this year. We feel very unsafe in

this city. I feel unsafe in the subways when pro
Gaza, pro-Hamas, and pro-Palestinian, and anti
American posters are put up there, and I feel we need

more protection.

So, I am encouraging the Council to increase the budget for the police and also, I thank them for all their work that they've done for us.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you.

BETH SCHWARTZ: Good afternoon Chairman and

Committee Members. My name is Beth Schwartz and I am
an actual lifelong New Yorker who has been registered
to vote in New York City for the past 40 years. I
live on the upper West side just south of Columbia
with my visibly Jewish family and I am shocked that
the city has not done more to protect its Jewish
citizens and start these illegal pro-terrorist anti-

Jewish protests that actively call for the murder of Jews and the elimination of the world's only Jewish state.

It is shocking to me that there are City Council members who do not seem to understand that phrases such as "globalized the intifada and from the river to the sea, Palestine will be free," are calls to murder Jews and I am actually dumbfounded that members of the City Council actively support and have participated in the protests.

The intifada was not a benign event. It was a campaign to murder and terrorize Israelis. Over 1,000 Israelis were viciously murdered, including Muslims and Christian Arabs and over 8,000 Israelis were injured. In addition the physical toll, there was a horrible emotional toll. Everyday Israelis worried. Would this be the day I will be killed or severely injured by a suicide bomber while I am grocery shopping or getting gas for my car? Is this the day that one of my children will be murdered on the way to school? Did you know that families would stagger their kids who went to the same school on different public buses, so if God forbid there was a

2.2

2.3

suicide bomber, they wouldn't lose all of their children.

The chant, "Palestine will be free from the river to the sea" and the Arabic version, which is translated as, "from the river to the sea Palestine will be Arab" is a call to eliminate the only Jewish state, and I think it is clear that Hamas has demonstrated how they intended to achieve this on October 7<sup>th</sup>.

Are you actually okay with protestors chanting these phrases? You know that these are not all peaceful protests because as was mentioned earlier today, the city has spent \$53 million on police overtime on seven months of these protests and it's not summer yet. The things that the city can do to lower the financial costs and keep these protests — uh, of these protests and keep New York City residents safe. First, people who are arrested during these protests and especially those who are repeatedly arrested should be getting more than a desk ticket. There needs to be real consequences for those involved in the call to murder Jews and destroy Israel.

2.2

2.3

I'm also shocked that these protestors are allowed to protest with keffiyeh's wrapped around their heads like a KKK hood. Would there be any kinds of protests besides for these anti-Jewish protest that would allow the City Council, that would allow for this? The right thing to do is pass a law that forbids one to protest with their faces covered. And I also ask for a hearing specifically on these protests.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you.

ESTHER BAK: Hi.

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Just turn your mic on.

Just hit that little button. Thank you.

ESTHER BAK: Hi, my name is Esther Bak and I want to speak from two sides of myself. One side is as a single woman living in the Upper West Side. I frequently have to walk around at night by myself and there is nothing that gives me more confidence than occasionally seeing an officer on the beat. It's very frightening to walk past people that are obviously threatening.

I'm a member of a synagogue and if you want to wonder about peaceful protests, you should look at the security that is in place at every single

synagogue in New York City now. That's coming out of our budgets and it's not for nothing. There's a reason why we need that security.

The second side of me is as a grandmother whose many of my friends are sending grandchildren to colleges and the first thing that they ask is for example, my grandchild wanted to go to NYU but I don't think it's safe for him to go to that school as a Jewish person. So, I'm asking for your consideration of this culture of fear that has now covered the entire Jewish community in New York City and to help us feel more safe. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you all very much.

Okay, next panel Sheryl Betesh, Susan Friedman, and

Rebecca Citron. [05:52:56]- [05:53:12] Ready.

SHERYL BETESH: Hello, good afternoon gentlemen.

I thank you for allowing me the moment to speak. I'm

a New Yorker. I was born in Brooklyn and I have four

children and a couple live here in the city. My

daughter is a Jewish Heritage Educator. My son

teaches Judaism to kindergarteners and we are

teaching the next generation of Jewish children, our

historical background.

2.2

2.3

2.2

2.3

I'm a lover of all kinds of people but I'll be honest with you in my attempt to explain the feelings of the people in our Jewish communities, what we're seeing at these demonstrations, I wish that it was really calm and I wish the police didn't have to interfere but we all see and know that that's not true. It's really just not true. The children that are there, and I'll call them children because college age students are children still. Young adults forming their morales and their respect for the future.

This building that we're sitting in it's dignified. I think that if we stop for a moment and look at what's going on in our centers of congregation for these young adults forming their future for the way they're going to bring up their families and their communities that they're involved in. It's not respectful. It's not fair to even people on this Committee and this Council to make believe to themselves that it's safe to put ourselves in the way of people who are demonstrating in an illegal and a mannerism of antagonistic, unhealthy behaviors. We're seeing it increase quickly to physical contact. I'm watching videos of girls at

2.2

2.3

these rallies taking out knives to other people and joking around and deflecting their responsibility as young adults to behave themselves and throwing it.

They call it gaslighting. Throwing it onto the people who have authority to come and help contain this behavior. The behavior is not being contained and I know we're at a budget meeting for the police.

I only see police that in general try to help the citizens of the United States and this City of New York that I dearly love and I wish that you can think to the future just a little bit in understanding that if we continue to allow the behavior to escalate, there's really no telling exactly how far it's going to go.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you.

SHERYL BETESH: I appreciate you, thank you.

DR. SUSAN FRIEDMAN: Hi, my name is Dr. Susan Friedman. I've been practicing dentistry in this state, in this city, for 50 years and I have never felt better. I have had experiences in antisemitism when I interviewed at Columbia 50 years ago. Where they asked me am I Jewish. So, antisemitism has been around a long time and the ugly head appears in every generation as it says, and so, we must combat that.

2.2

2.3

We cannot be peaceful if people are coming with knives and guns and all kinds of things to rallies. Peaceful, uhm, I've lived a long time so we've had a lot of protests over many, many years. We've walked for many times in this city but the idea is to have peace while we do it. It's not to make people scared, frightened and unsafe in the city. Many people move out of this city. They're moving to Florida, they're moving everywhere. Well, I happen to love this city and I will defend this city and I will defend the Police Department because the are really here to support and to make sure everyone is safe.

So, I believe in funding the New York City Police Department. I don't believe in rallies. They cause hatred for anyone, especially Jews. We've been here a long time. We've been very established and we've been a major part of the city, and we need to know that the police are there to help support us and to secure us. So, I believe that the Police Department really does need to be funded and rallies cannot be terroristic. You know, we don't want to bring that to our city. We don't want to bring it our country. Where the countries have, we don't want. We want to

secure our city. We love it, that's why we live here. We support it and so we need all the protection we can get.

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

REBECCA CITRON: Hi, my name is Rebecca Citron and I'm also a Native New Yorker. I've spent my whole life in the city. I am a graduate of NYU. Ι'm a graduate of Columbia. Uhm, I have degrees from both institutions and seeing what has happened in recent months is just horrifying, surreal. I grew up in Queens. I knew there was antisemitism. I have to say it never hurt me. I knew there were people that had stereotypes and you know they were just ignorant and you just kind of wrote it off. In my life I never was afraid of being Jewish. I was always proud of being Jewish and to see what is going on now in this city is absolutely surreal.

We back in 1938? Should we be worrying about leaving this country? This is my country. I grew up here.

This is my home. I have a home in Israel. I have an apartment in Israel but to me that's always been a place to visit as a vacation. Some place that I feel identified and comfortable in but never did I think about fleeing this country, fleeing this city. It

2.2

2.3

never dawned on me until the last few months. The experience of what I see going on and my allomothers is absolutely surreal. I never experienced any kind of antisemitism when I was there. It was harder to be a woman in some cases then to be Jew. I had more problems with that.

The words hurt and words have meaning. People cannot just throw out things and words are loaded and have meaning and influence others. As we can see, the demonstrations at Columbia have sparked demonstrations all over the country, all over the world. Just words, it's not just words, it's a lot more than that.

I thank the New York Police Department for keeping this as quiet, keeping things as calm as possible. We need your protection. We need the protection of the city. We need to feel safe here.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you.

REBECCA CITRON: I just want to end by saying uhm
I happened to visit Roosevelt Island yesterday and
the For Freedoms Park and the four freedoms that are
listed there is the first freedom is freedom of
expression. The second is freedom of religion,
freedom from want but the fourth fear is freedom from

fear and the freedom from fear should be taken as strong as freedom of expression. People have given up their rights to freedom of expression. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you.

PANEL: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, now we're moving to Zoom. We'll start with Daria, Daria M.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

DARIA M: Hello, can everyone hear me?

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Hi, yes, go ahead.

DARIA M: Great okay, good afternoon. My name is Daria. I'm an undergraduate student who was born and raised in Brooklyn. I'd like to thank you guys for the opportunity to testify today.

So, I'm here today to not only urge you to hold the NYPD Strategic Response Group accountable for its abuse but also push to disband the unit. The SRG was founded as a counter terrorism unit, yet they continue to be deployed at peaceful protests despite consistently being known for their violent strategies and evermore militarized tactics.

As if that isn't bad enough, the SRG is central to countless lawsuits which has only led to massive

2.2

2.3

2.2

2.3

financial costs to all parties to settle these cases and that's awfully redundant, if I do say so myself.

For as long as I can remember, I've been a local organizer and activist with fellow students across

New York City. Throughout my journey I've often asked myself, why is it that people are neglected in the first place? Why does the system fail to provide adequate social programs, housing or even basic health care?

As I continued my education, it became increasingly evident to me that it's because we give the vast majority of our funding to the police instead of giving New Yorkers what we need to survive, our government officials utilize cops to criminalize our differences and then punish our outreach. We're all citizens. I feel that all suffering should concern public safety.

When I graduated from Stuyvesant High School last year, I received an award from the City Council commending me for my outstanding civic engagement and dedication to bettering the circumstances of all New York City residents. Yet, when I came home over spring break to continue doing exactly that, I was met with a brutal arrest at the hands of the SRG.

2.2

2.3

Don't you find it dreadfully ironic? On March 8<sup>th</sup> of all days, I watched as more than 60 of my fellow New Yorkers were kettled, beaten and violently arrested but of course it was National Women's Day. Let's celebrate by throwing them to the ground and beating them unconscious so that their limp bodies can be handcuffed more easily. Is this how you say thank you for our civic engagement?

It's unacceptable to be toasting to the tenacity and resilience of young students like me just to turn around and throw them up against a hood of a car — SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time has expired. Thank

you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, now we have Debbie Becher.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

DEBBIE BECHER: Sorry, thank you. It's not letting me turn on my video, is that right?

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: It's okay, go ahead.

DEBBIE BECHER: Okay, sorry. Thank you to Chairs
Brannan and Salaam, Speaker Adams and Council
Members. My name is Debbie Becher, I'm a member of
Jews for Racial and Economic Justice and Professor at
Barnard College in Columbia University. I'm here to

ask you to withdraw police from Columbia's neighborhood.

2.2

2.3

As a Jewish person, I am passionate about combating antisemitism and all forms of hate, and I feel for the people who spoke earlier and for students who feel unsafe. But we must treat antisemitism with speech with education and existing anti-discrimination procedures, not arrests. More police are not making Jewish students or faculty any safer. In fact, they are making us less safe. This is especially true for Black and Brown community members.

We have been dismayed for over six months by the increased police presence on and around our campus. As you know, recently, things got much worse when police came to end a brief student occupation of a campus building. It is hard to describe the horrors of that night. Hundreds, possibly a thousand, police suddenly descended and took over our streets. Many marched in riot gear into the campus gates while the SRG's massive ladder truck fed others into Hamilton Hall.

The police and university ensured that few witnesses were inside by locking almost everyone

2.2

2.3

either out of campus or in buildings, including the press, legal observers and medics. We have since learned that police pushed students down the steps. At least one was knocked unconscious by the fall and lay there with no first aid. Students were handcuffed, thrown to the ground, and then kicked in the face. They heard an officer discharge a gun in the building.

Since then, NYPD has dramatically increased its presence. New clusters of officers are stationed on and off campus on a 24-hour basis. Police have kept some public streets blockaded and stay at every corner keeping even pedestrians out.

The Mayor has fueled this fervor with his public lies about outside agitators. He portrays civil disobedience as violent terrorist acts to justify all of this.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time has expired. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, now we have Hadeel Mishal.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

HADEEL MISHAL: Hello, can you all see me? Okay perfect.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Yes, go ahead.

2.2

2.3

HADEEL MISHAL: Alright, good afternoon my name is Hadeel Mishal and I'm a Lead Organizer at the New York City Anti-Violence Project. Our mission is to empower LGBTQ folks and HIV impacted communities and all forms of violence through organizing, education, advocacy and counseling. AVP was founded in 1980 as a resource for community when other agencies did not and would not show up for us. So, we keep us safe and started our 24/7 hotline as an alternative for our community.

A huge part of our organizing capacity right now goes into police accountability and transparency.

The NYPD essentially functions as a military force within our city. It has a budget that is larger than most militaries in the world and they still fail to keep us safe. The police fail to serve as a main component of public safety and it's time for us to reimagine what true public and community safety can look like.

With the ongoing college encampments, the NYPD has displayed violence towards these protestors.

Whenever NYPD has showed up, instead of supporting the young people, we have seen them escalate in harm.

The City of New York has invested \$10.8 billion into the NYPD for this past fiscal year and that's about ten percent of the budget. When education, housing and our health systems are not properly funded it is ludicrous to know that the NYPD has billions allocated to them. That there are still officers on the force who have unjustly murdered people that are still on that force, such as Kawaski Trawick's killers, Herbert Davis and Brennan Thompson.

At Columbia University a student was thrown down the steps of Hamilton Hall, which students occupied as Hents Hall and when a fellow student and medic attempted to provide assistance, they were blocked by an NYPD officer.

On another day NYPD injured three protestors and arrested 109 more. Does the NYPD have nothing better to do than to terrorize college students? With the billions that the NYPD gets from the city, the standard should be hire. If the NYPD were to disband SRG it would save our city \$133 million.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time has expired. Thank you.

HADEEL MISHAL: No problem.

2.2

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you. Now we have Joo Han.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

JOO HAN: Good afternoon Chairs Salaam and Brannan for this opportunity to testify. I think hearing from a lot of organizations today, uhm I think the Committee wants and calls for alternate forms of community safety.

I'm the Deputy Director at the Asian American
Federation, a research and advocacy organization that
represents 70 groups serving 1.5 million Asian New
Yorkers. Public safety is an urgent need for our
community. Anti-Asian hate has been on the rise
since COVID and our community members continue to
feel unsafe in the midst of this recovery and
especially after October 7<sup>th</sup>, the middle east crisis
has fueled refresh attacks on our Arab, South Asian,
Muslim community members.

Despite NYPD reporting that anti-Asian hate is no longer a problem, people are not actually reporting to the NYPD and they continue to come to the federation and our hope against hate partners that works to adjust anti-Asian violence for a needs on an

2.2

2.3

everyday basis because they've been victims of anti-Asian hate.

Based on a report that we did last fall, twothirds of Asian New Yorkers and were surveyed that
they feared being a victim of anti-Asian violence and
we know that in the first two years of the pandemic
of 2000 to 2022, 3,500 incidents of anti-Asian
assaults impacted Asian New Yorkers. We really urge
the City Council to do their — play their role in
being able to address anti-Asian violence. Public
safety is not just for one community but for all
communities. We believe that being able to invest in
community center safety solutions ensure safety for
all New Yorkers and there is a really dire and urgent
need to expand the capacity of community center
solutions to be able to address anti-Asian violence.

We urge the funding of initiatives like federation Hoping as Hate Campaign, which is 30 Asian nonprofits using community center safety solutions to provide anti-Asian violence, safety training, victim support services, protective presence, youth programming and other services needed to help people feel safer in New York.

2.2

2.3

In the past two years, we've fronted millions of dollars to groups doing this work but that funding has now dried up. We are training several thousand — SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time has expired. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you. Now we have Leo Furguson.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

2.2

2.3

LEO FERGUSON: Thank you. Thanks so much. Uhm, hello Chairs Brannan and Salaam, Speaker Adams, Council Members. My name is Leo Ferguson. I am the Director of Strategic Projects at Jews For Racial and Economic Justice, and a member of Communities United for Police Reform.

Before I even get into my testimony, I feel like
I just have to address at least one or two of the
things that have been said by prior folks testifying.
As someone who is Black and Jewish, I am just
particularly insulted by the comment comparing
keffiyehs to clan hoods, which is a comment that
somehow manages to be racist, Islamophobic,
McCarthyite and anstakle(SP?) all at once. That
might be kind of a record. About people inventing
knives and guns and what not out of thin air talking

2.2

2.3

about what have been overwhelming nonviolent protests. We don't all have to agree with protestors demands but we should, I think frankly be very proud of young people when they participate passionately in civic life.

So, I'm here to talk about a dangerous and out of control NYPD that continues to pour precious — that the city continues to pour precious resources into even as we contemplate cutting education, libraries and we chronically under-fund social services. Just look at the past few months, we've seen the body cam video of Win Rozario's murder, a sickening, tragic scene. We watched police ignore the desperate pleas of Win's family and then shoot and kill him in front of his family. Anyone who looked at that video would conclude that Win would be alive today if the NYPD had not responded. The NYPD did not make him safer. They made him less safe.

Earlier today, Council Member I think Joseph, asked what have we learned about situations like this one? Well, the NYPD hasn't learned anything because they obstructed the CCRB investigation of the murder of Kawaski Trawick and has refused to impose even the most basic discipline on the officers who killed him.

1

11

12

13

14

15

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 At Columbia and other campuses throughout the 3 city, we watched SRG go on a local college tour of chaos imposing their violence on nonviolent 4 protestors. Who is this for? As Jews, the notion this is to protect us is ludicrous when so many of 6 7 the students endangered were Jewish. And this Administration by the way cannot claim to care about 8 9 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time has expired. 10 Thank

you.

LEO FURGUSON: The direct office for Hate Crime Prevention.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you. Now we have Marie Adele Grasso.

16 SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

> UNIDENTIFIED: Alright, I'm actually speaking on her behalf as she isn't present at the moment but I'm just going to deliver her testimony if that's alright. So, here is the testimony.

On April, oh yeah sorry, Marie Adele Grasso is 19 years old and is a student at Barnard College of Columbia University. This is her testimony.

On April  $30^{th}$ , I was in a peaceful protest when my University called in the SRG. We were calm,

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

standing, linking arms and sinking a song about peace. We did this because we care about protecting our peers and neighbors and also humans across the The NYPD and SRG stormed campus aggressively world. without assessing the situation. They forced Press and EMS away to avoid witnesses. Next, they threw me against a gate and forced others downstairs using metal tables and chairs. An individual was unconscious so I ran to check vital signs. As I was checking, SRG pushed me to the ground. I asked them to call EMS for the individual, they ignored me. police grabbed my phone, smashing it and pulled me dislocating my shoulder, hurting my back and legs and twisting my wrist. I requested to be cuffed in front and to use my mobility aid.

The officer responded, "if you have a disability, you shouldn't get arrested. Not my problem."

Because Marie Adele Grasso is a woman, she requested a female officer to pat her down. However, the arresting officer zip tied me in the front. He was angry and aggressively tightened the zip ties, cutting off my circulation. All of this was abhorrent treatment but what horrified me the most were the polices words on the bus. The officers were

#### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE 1 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 2 casually stating they were disappointed they didn't 3 get - this is a direct quote. "To use various weapons on us including guns." Harming us excited 4 them. They claim their goal is safety but they 5 continually abuse citizens. One of the most 6 7 appalling parts of this was that the NYPD and my university were proud of their actions. Any 8 institution behaving like this must be immediately 10 disbanded. SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time has expired. 11 Thank 12 you. 13 UNIDENTIFIED: Alright, take care. Sorry about 14 that. 15 CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you. Now we have 16 Nicholi Mishler. 17 SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin. NICHOLI MISHLER: Hello, thank you Chairs Brannan 18 19 and Salaam and Speaker Adams for this opportunity to testify. My name is Nicholi Mishler, I am a Jewish 20 New Yorker and a member of Jews for Racial and 21 Economic Justice and Communities United for Police 2.2 2.3 Reform. 24 My recent encounter with the Strategic Response

Group reaffirmed to me that our taxpayer dollars

2.2

2.3

should not be funding this unit and that for the safety of all New Yorkers, it must be disbanded.

Last week I went to the city college campus to support the encampment of student protestors. In exercising their first amendment rights, I was blown away by the students, including many Jewish remarkable commitment to creating a space filled with emotional care, support, cultural understanding and their deep-rooted commitment to peace and justice for all.

I returned to the campus the evening the NYPD swept a peaceful encampment as if it was a war zone. Earlier today, the NYPD testified that they swept Columbia's encampment precisely and as safely as possible. What I witnessed at City College was that the NYPD were the ones making students and their community at large unsafe. When I got there, the energetic but peaceful and stationary crowd had already been barricaded by the NYPD.

After randomly grabbing a few people and arresting them out of nowhere, SRG started to kettle the group on my side of the sidewalk, which quickly escalated into a full-on charge. Some were able to escape the NYPD's attack but about 50 SRG officers

2.2

2.3

wearing helmets and batons entrapped and started to violently push the crowd backwards. The police were yelling, "you have to move back" and the people in the crowd responded, "we're trying, let us move back." They proceeded to push and rough us making it impossible to move. I saw them grab a fail old woman. Someone said, "she's 76 years old" and they essentially trampled her.

We helped her out of the way. The SRG officers did not help her. Her shoe fell off. She was stumbling without a shoe and I looked at one of the officers in the face to say she is missing a shoe and he completely ignored me. I asked the old woman if she was okay. She said no. It was terrifyingly apparent that the NYPD SRG officers were not there for our safety.

There was a young person in front of me stopping, saying you're supposed to be protecting us. Why are you here?

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time has expired. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you. Now we have Tanya Krupat.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

TANYA KRUPAT: Hi, can you hear me?

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Yes, go ahead.

TANYA KRUPAT: Okay, great. Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you today. My name is Tanya Krupat, I am the Vice President of Policy and Advocacy at the Osborne Association.

In March, a colleague testified about our work with the NYPD and community-based organizations throughout the city to safeguard children when their parent is arrested. The City Council is currently the sole funder of this work and we are very grateful. We have submitted a discretionary funding request to be able to continue this work, including training and providing tools to NYPD's more than 30,000 members of service.

In 2019, thankfully City Council passed a law, which led to changes and mandated NYPD to adopt guidelines to safeguarding children present during an arrest, and to provide training for officers. To date, we have made significant inroads, but we have so much more to do. Children are deeply affected by a parent's arrest, yet prior to this law, NYPD training did not include information about child development, trauma response, and tools for

2.2

2.3

interacting with children of different ages. The importance of the work now underway cannot be overstated. Each year in New York City, tens of thousands of children experience their parents' arrest, and many of them witness this arrest. Not only do they carry this experience with them, often without ever speaking about it, but it shapes their view of law enforcement, immediately and into the future.

We've been working with young people who share their experiences. One said, every time I see a police officer, I remember the day my mom was arrested. Another said, it definitely shaped my view of police, I was definitely like, don't trust the cops, don't call the cops and many of them have recommendations for what we should do next.

One said, I now understand that the police were just doing their jobs but it was the way they went about it. To date, we've trained more than 2,900 police officers, including recruit sergeants and youth coordinating officers. The NYPD Commissioner has provided a letter of support for our funding request and we hope City Council can continue this unique and important work. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you very much.

Christopher Leon Johnson.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

2.2

2.3

CHRISTOPHER LEON JOHNSON: Hey, good afternoon

Justin Brannan and Mr. Salaam. This is Christopher

Leon Johnson here. So, I want to make this quick old

Zoom call to announce that Mr. Salaam, you going to

resign as Chair. You're not a great Chair. You're a

joke of a Chairperson for the Committee. You need to

resign. You need to give it to Bob Holden. Shout

out to Bob Holden. Bob Holden is a real one to City

Council. This is a wolk session. This is a wolk

Committee. All this, we know that you don't care

about public safety. We know that you don't care

about human lives. All you all care about is taking

away from NYPD and driving these corrupt

organizations that do not do nothing for the City of

New York.

Now, I'm not saying to defund SRG but the SRG needs reform. You can't defund SRG because what's going on right now with these Palestinian people running around the city beating up cops and saying all the antisemitism stuff in NYC. Now the big issue is, is you Justin Brannan, the Chair? People call

you fester for a reason. Is that you're defending these people. You have no problem defending these people because you have a big Islamic population down there and you know you need their votes for Christopher Cray. Christopher Cray is working for State Assembly and you need their votes and at the expense of antisemitism.

It's ridiculous Justin. Why are you not saying anything about the Palestinian people like [06:21:45] and with their lights on, that is backed by socialists of New York beating up Jews all over New York City, destroying property. It's ridiculous. We know you ain't going to listen Justin. We know you ain't going to listen Justin. We know you ain't going to listen Yusef Salaam. You all don't care about the Jews in New York City; you all just care about the Muslim votes and it's ridiculous. You all need to care about everybody in this city. It's getting out of control.

And that's all I got to say. And one more thing Yusef, you should not park in a bus lane. Jeff Colton exposed you this morning on Twitter of you parking in a bus lane. You need to stop parking in bus lanes.

2.2

2.3

1	COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY
2	I didn't take that picture, Jeff Colton did. Are
3	you going to block Jeff Colton?
4	SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time is expired. Thank
5	you.
6	CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you so much.
7	CHRISTOPHER LEON JOHNSON: Thank you.
8	CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, and with that, Day
9	four of Executive Hearings is adjourned and we'll see
LO	you tomorrow. Thank you. [GAVEL]
L1	
12	
L3	
L 4	
15	
L 6	
L7	
L 8	
L 9	
20	
21	
22	
23	
2.4	

#### 

World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date June 15, 2024