CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY

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May 11, 2022

Start: 9:05 a.m. Recess: 3:30 p.m.

HELD AT: REMOTE HEARING (VIRTUAL ROOM 1)

B E F O R E: Justin L. Brannan

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

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## A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Keechant L. Sewell
Commissioner
New York City Police Department

Edward A. Caban First Deputy Commissioner New York City Police Department

Kenneth E. Corey
Chief Of Department
New York City Police Department

Kristine Ryan
Deputy Commissioner, Management
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Danielle G. Pemberton
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Amy J. Litwin
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Ernest F. Hart
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James W. Essig
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Jason K. Wilcox Department Chief, Transit New York City Police Department

Kathleen M. O'Reilly Department Chief, Housing New York City Police Department

Juanita N. Holmes
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Jeffrey B. Maddrey
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Isa M. Abbassi

Department Chief, Strategic Initiatives New York City Police Department

Marlon O. Larin
Deputy Chief
New York City Police Department

Martin Morales
Department Chief, Personnel
New York City Police Department

Matthew V. Pontillo Department Chief, Risk Management New York City Police Department

Thomas Galati
Department Chief, Intelligence
New York City Police Department

Theresa Tobin
Department Chief, Interagency
Operations
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Edward Thompson
Deputy Chief
New York City Police Department

Samuel Wright
Assistant Chief, Recruiting
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Deanna Logan Director, Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice

Osvaldo Cruz CFO, Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice

Nora Daniel

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Matthew Fraser Commissioner New York City Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications

Joseph Antonelli
Deputy Commissioner
New York City Department of
Information Technology and
Telecommunications

Tynia Richard
General Counsel
New York City Department of
Information Technology and
Telecommunications

Michael McGrath Chief Operating Officer New York City Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications

Justin Brannan. And I have the privilege of chairing

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the Committee on Finance. First on our agenda today is the New York City Police Department, and I'm pleased to be joined by my colleague, Councilmember Camilla Hanks who was the chair of the Committee on Public Safety, as well as our Speaker Adrienne Adams, who we will hear from shortly.

I first have to acknowledge Officer Vargas who was shot last night in the Bronx. Our thoughts... our thoughts and our prayers are with Officer Vargas and his family. I spoke this morning with Councilmember Stevens. The shooting occurred in her district. I understand that officer Vargas is expected to make a full recovery and for that we are grateful.

I've always acknowledged that it takes an extraordinary amount of courage to stare down the unknown every day as a New York City cop. We all know that there are too many illegal guns on our streets. These guns come from other states, and they're in the hands of people who currently feel emboldened to use them. Above all, this Council under the leadership of Adrienne Adams is dedicated to keeping our city safe. There may be different ideas on this council and among New Yorkers of how we

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get there, but we are all ultimately dedicated to

making sure that New Yorkers and everyone that visits

this city feels safe, full stop.

Commissioner Sewell, I would like to extend a welcome to you and your leadership team here today, as we dive into the NYPD fiscal 23 executive budget. The department's projected fiscal 23 budget of \$5.59 billion represents 5.6% of the city's overall proposed fiscal budget. NYPD's fiscal 23 budget increased by 3.4% or \$182 million from the preliminary plan of \$5.41 billion. The increase is the result of a number of actions taken, most significant of which are adjustments for planned collective bargaining increases for detectives and sergeants, and a new need for mobility data plans and infrastructure as well as a new need for cybersecurity. I want to deep dive into these new needs that were added in your budget in this finance plan, which will add \$52 million in fiscal 23, cybersecurity mobility data plans and back end infrastructure as well as neighborhood safety teams equipment. This body has made a commitment to ensure that our budget is balanced but also fair, a budget that is equitable for the eight-plus-million New

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Yorkers who call New York home while some agencies have seen their budgets cut and why peds budget is increasing today and in the coming weeks as we negotiate the budget. I want to make sure that the NYPD is spending its dollars wisely and for the greater good. I look forward to hearing from you and your team Commissioner, as we look deeper into the details and seek answers to this committee's questions. I want to thank Nevin Singh for his preparation of our hearing today, and of course my senior adviser John Yeddin, and the finance team for all their hard work and getting everything ready for today's hearing. I now want to turn to my colleague Chair of the Public Safety Committee, Camilla Hanks for her opening remarks.

echo you sent sentiments and prayers for Officer

Vargas. I'm also very happy to hear that we are

joined by Speaker Adams. Thank you very much. I am

Councilmember Camila Hanks Chair of the Committee on

Public Safety. Welcome to the public safety hearing

where we will discuss the police department's fiscal

2023 executive budget. Today we will hear from NYPD

Commissioner and her top deputies about the NYPD

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budget and their priorities for the next fiscal year.
Later at 12pm, we will also hear from the Mayor's

4 Office of Criminal Justice.

Public safety is paramount to the city's recovery and the police department plays an extremely important role. As we work together as partners to adopt a budget it's vital that the council's concerns are addressed and our input is recognized. York City department's fiscal 2022 budget is \$5.8 billion and the fiscal 2023 budget is \$5.6 billion... \$5.8 billion I apologize and the fiscal 2023 budget is 5.6 billion. The budget supports 35,030 uniformed officers as well as 15,042 civilian personnel. Throughout this year, the Department has worked on a transition to new leadership, the efforts to combat gun violence and working to add community liaisons to improve relationships and to the public. hope to learn about the department's ongoing initiatives and the budget priorities for fiscal 2023. And I also look forward to hearing more about the changes since we last met at the preliminary budget hearing in March.

I would like to thank Commissioner Sewell and her staff for being here, Nevin Singh for preparing this,

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and I would also like to thank my staff and the committee staff for all their hard work. And I will now turn to the Committee Counsel to swear in the members to the administration. Thank you.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you chairs. I first want to turn the Speaker Adams to see if she had any opening words. Madame Speaker your... There we go.

SPEAKER ADAMS: Thank you very much counsel. I just want to say good morning to all and also echo the sentiments of our chair regarding Officer Vargas. Our prayers are certainly with him and his family. I will defer any remarks to questions in the interest of time. Thank you so much.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you, ma'am.

So good morning, everyone. My name is Malcom Butehorn, Counsel to the Finance Committee. And welcome to the first agency hearing for today May 11.

I would like to acknowledge council members present for the record. Councilmembers Schulman, Hanks, Farias, Brannan, Hudson, Sánchez, Holden, Louis, Adams, Stevens, Kagan, Velázquez, Ayala, and Brooks-Powers. Unlike in past council members and mayors of the mayoral administration will have the ability to mute and unmute themselves. When not

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speaking. We just ask that you please remember to mute yourself. If we hear any background noise, we will go ahead and mute you. Councilmembers who have questions should use the raise hand function in Zoom.

I would like to remind council members we are in an extremely tight schedule today. You will have five minutes for questions, and the NYPD due to last night's shooting is on a very tight time schedule as well, understandably, so when the sergeant calls time, we ask that you please wrap up your comments so we can move on to the next person with questions.

The following members of the administration are here to testify. I will first read the oath and after I will call on each of you individually to respond.

Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth before these committees and to respond honestly to Councilmember questions.

Commissioner Sewell?

COMMISSIONER SEWELL: I do.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: First Deputy Commissioner

23 | Caban?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CABAN: I do.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Chief Corey?

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Deputy Chief Abbassi?

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1	FINANCE COMMITTEE 15
2	CHIEF ABBASSI: I do.
3	COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Deputy Commissioner Litwin?
4	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LITWIN: I do.
5	COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Deputy Commissioner Parker?
6	(NO ANSWER) Deputy Commissioner Hart? (NO ANSWER)
7	Deputy Chief Larin? (NO ANSWER) Chief Mirallas? (NO
8	ANSWER) Chief Pontillo? (NO ANSWER) Chief Galati?
9	NO ANSWER) Chief Tobin?
10	CHIEF TOBIN: I do.
11	COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you. Deputy Chief
12	Thompson?
13	DEPUTY CHIEF THOMPSON: I do.
14	COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Deputy Commissioner Stewart?
15	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STEWART: I do.
16	COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Assistant Chief Wright.
17	ASSISTANT CHIEF WRIGHT: I do.
18	COUNSEL BUTEHORN: And Deputy Chief?
19	DEPUTY CHIEF: I do.
20	COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you. Commissioner
21	Sewell whenever you are ready
22	COMMISSIONER SEWELL: Good morning Speaker Adams,
23	Chair Brannan, Chair Hanks, and members of the
24	Council. Thank you for the opportunity to discuss

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2 the mayor's executive budget for the 2023 fiscal
3 year.

I am joined today by members of my executive staff who will assist me in answering your questions. I would like to begin by updating you and New Yorkers on the police involved shooting last night. Officers assigned to the 42 precinct public safety team engaged with an individual carrying an illegal firearm. One officer was shot in his left arm by this individual who was also shot in the exchange. This individual was previously convicted for a robbery pattern in 2016 and released on five years' probation. He was again arrested in 2020 with an illegal gun, released, pled guilty to attempted criminal possession of a weapon in the third degree in December 2021. Released again, and his court date scheduled for last week was moved to June. We have been able to determine that the illegal firearm, a Glock nine millimeter was reported stolen in Richmond, Virginia in 2021. The investigation into this incident is ongoing.

The officer shot represents the eighth...

/eighth/ such officer this year alone in New York

City and highlights the dangerous conditions your

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officers are faced with in their fight to combat gun violence. The work of police officers in the 42 precinct has contributed to a 28% increase in gun arrests so far this year, which has led to a 31% decline in shooting incidents year to date in that command. The NYPD family, as I am certain all New Yorkers are grateful our wounded officer is recovering at home with his family after having been released from the hospital earlier today. I want to thank New Yorkers for their inspiration, support, and partnership and our vision of a safer New York City.

While we have significantly increased the number of officers patrolling our streets and subways and dramatically increased arrests of those preying on the innocent, the contribution of members of the public has proven invaluable as we fight to achieve our shared goal. Oftentimes, it is because of you that we are able to develop leads, timely gather vital evidence, and ultimately apprehend dangerous suspects. Your assistance in bringing the subway shooter to justice last month was nothing short of remarkable. From the courageous riders, eyewitnesses, and concerned citizens who kept a keen eye out for the suspect, to the business owners who

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2 provided us with crucial video footage, to everyone

3 | who provided comfort and solace to their fellow New

4 Yorkers. Whether injured or coping with fear and

5 uncertainty, the NYPD and, may I say all, of New York

6 City thanks you.

Everyday New Yorkers have always been instrumental in helping this department solve crime and keep New York City safe. Recent examples have been arrests in the shooting of a Bronx 16-year-old Anjali Jambo, the murder of 61-year-old Juana Esperanza Soriano De Perdomo in the Bronx, the hate crime assault of 65-year-old Filipino immigrant Vilma Kari in Midtown, the bias-motivated gang assault of a 21-year-old Hasidic Man in Brooklyn, and the prosecution of the individual who opened fire on one of our officers in broad daylight during his commute to work on the busy Macombs Dam Bridge. All of these arrests have been made since I last testified to you during March's preliminary budget hearing. Yorkers are stepping up and so are your police officers and detectives. When compared to the same period last year murders are down 15%, while arrests for murder are up 12%. Shootings are down 5%, while

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gun arrests are up 10%. Officers have recovered over 2600 illegal guns so far this year.

Although we are still seeing increases in other index crime categories, your officers and detectives are pushing to turn the tide on these trends. Arrests for rape and robbery are up 34% each. Felony assault and burglary arrests are up 27% each. larceny arrests are up 34% and grand larceny auto arrests are up 48%. While arrests are up for each of the major felony crimes 21%, of those arrested for murder whose cases are open are currently not in custody. The same is true for 87% of those with an open rape case, 76% with an open robbery, 90% with an open felony assault, 69% With an open burglary, 78% of those with an open gun case, and 37% with an open shooting case. So far this year 16% of those arrested for possessing an illegal gun and 24% arrested for shooting had an open felony case at the time of arrest. Those arrested for burglary, grand larceny and auto theft were rearrested for a new felony offense within 60 days at a rate of 24%, 20%, and 21%, respectively. An arrest is only the starting point in the victims journey toward justice. With the cycle of victimization resulting from those

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that commit crime are arrested, released, then rearrested for victimizing additional people is completely avoidable.

The NYPD is committed to doing its part to ensure the safety and quality of life of everyone in this city, but meaningful success will not be achieved through our work alone. The criminal justice system must be calibrated to ensure violent felons and recidivist offenders do not escape meaningful consequences by taking advantage of reforms aimed at providing a second chance to first-time low-level offenders.

We have already begun assigning officers in administrative positions to patrol as we move forward with our top-to-bottom efficiency review. As of today, we have completed the first phase of our review one month ahead of schedule. And as a result, over 125 officers will be reassigned to patrol functions. The productivity of our officers' enhanced deployments, which account for an additional 658 officers patrolling our streets daily, coupled with our recent deployment of our neighborhood safety teams that focus on gun violence are beginning to

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2 show measurable results. However, as we all know too well, the summer presents challenges to our efforts.

In anticipation of summer crime levels. My executive team and I have developed a reduction plan that we have already begun to implement. The summer violence strategy comprises strategic deployment, enhanced supervision, real-time effectiveness reviews, and leverages resources and personnel from every corner of the department. We began our preparation over a month ago with the identification of 40 commands across the city that have historically experienced increases in crime in the summer. pinpointed that in both 2020 and 2021, between the month of May and Labor Day, approximately 42% of shootings occurred between 9pm and 2am in these commands. Our strategy will therefore adjust officer tours and focus deployments to ensure uninterrupted and robust coverage.

But I want to be clear, the scope of the strategy will go far beyond gun violence. Neighborhood coordination officers and youth coordination officers will be working later tours. Field intelligence officers willing Increase field deployments during weekends and night hours. Traffic Safety teams will

## FINANCE COMMITTEE

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be deployed in each of these commands during weekend evening hours. A lieutenant and sergeant will be assigned to oversee 311 and quality of life response and enforcement in each command. A multi-agency response will be on standby and will respond immediately to locations with large crowds, unauthorized sale of alcohol, and noise violations on weekends. A summer violence coordinator in the rank of inspector will be assigned to every patrol borough and will be tasked with maximizing efficiency and the effectiveness of our efforts and making adjustments as needed in real time.

Officers assigned to these 40 precincts will be exempted from regular summer details and will instead remain in their commands to maximize the effectiveness of the violence reduction strategy. I believe their familiarity and experience in the neighborhood and its residents will be better utilized in their home command.

We have identified over 125 officers to backfill the usual summer detailed deployment in Coney Island, Orchard Beach, and The Rockaways to ensure adequate coverage. The steps I have outlined represent highlights of the overall strategy, which is

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comprehensive and a true representation of an allhands approach.

Mayor Adams has presented a bold public safety agenda involving nearly every facet of his administration, and we at the NYPD are committed to efficiently executing our aspects of his vision. Mayor's vision for subway safety is at the top of the list. Since its inception in February, the NYPD has deployed over 1000 additional officers per day into the subways to address the increase in crime and subway rules violations and to assist the various non-NYPD partner outreach teams to provide services to the homeless and those suffering from mental health crises. Though non-punitive corrective members are always the first resort when it comes to lower level offenses. Year-to-date, we have seen in approximately 18% increase in civil, and an 8% increase in criminal summons for subway rules violations.

Transit felony and misdemeanor arrests are up approximately 49% and 66% respectively. While we are still seeing an increase in subway crime as compared to last year, when ridership was significantly lower, if we compare the current crime numbers to the pre-

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pandemic crime, we are actually witnessing a 3 decrease. Results will continue to improve upon, as 4 ridership continues to increase. We are also 5 redoubling our efforts as part of the administration's initiative to address quality of 6 7 life conditions citywide, to focus services and 8 resources on these everyday problems that gradually erode New Yorkers sense of safety. New Yorkers are demanding our help, whether through 311 calls for 10 11 service -- up over 17% versus last year -- or direct

requests made to our patrol officers and at precinct

level meetings, New Yorkers have made it clear to us

that the status quo cannot stand.

Last month, we renewed our commitment to addressing these quality of life conditions and instructed our officers that when they observe such issues they must be addressed. The aim of this renewed effort is to be fundamentally non-punitive. Corrective action can take many forms, from simply warring an individual to broader public engagement and collaboration with community groups, businesses and service providers. However, when non-punitive efforts fail to address your complaints, enforcement action will become part of the solution. If certain

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locations are plagued by complaints, or a subject must be warned and admonished repeatedly, officers are expected to take appropriate enforcement action to rectify the condition, starting first with a civil summons when available, and resorting to a criminal

suspect summons when arrest is necessary.

Through April, we have responded to over 381,000 311 calls for service for quality of life offenses, as compared to 325,000 in 2021, and 253,000 in 2020 for the same period. So far this year, we've issued over 6000 civil summonses and 15,000 criminal summonses. However, I would be remiss if I did not acknowledge and credit our officers for the countless effective non-punitive interactions that have addressed your concerns. Officers have also stepped up Traffic Safety Enforcement in response to unacceptable levels of pedestrian and cyclist injuries and fatalities. Year to date, failure to yield enforcement is up 33%, up 62% in April. have also significantly increased enforcement for speeding, red light, and hazardous violations up 57%, 28%, and 48% respectively for the month of April. believe the stepped up enforcement and our work with

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2 the Department of Transportation will help turn the 3 tide.

I want to take a moment to update the Council on some of the important initiatives I mentioned at the preliminary budget hearing in March. We have begun distributing the APX NEXT digital radio to our officers, which will allow the department to update this vital equipment remotely without the need for officers to come off patrol duties to have their equipment manually updated. These new radios will also enable us to centrally determine an officers location when necessary, especially during rapidly unfolding emergencies. We have also updated officers department cell phones with a precision alert system. This new technological tool will enable officers to push out alerts through their phones with the name of a wanted suspect or vehicle license plate and receive immediate feedback if the individual or vehicle is encountered by another city agency. We believe this tool not only builds upon our precision policing model, but will also be an invaluable crime-fighting tool and will assist in locating individuals reported missing or abducted.

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As part of the Department strive to leverage technology to better be able to connect to the communities we serve, the NYPD offered streaming access to 232 of the 309 Build The Block Meetings in the first quarter of 2022. Although in-person attendance will become the norm again, in a post pandemic environment we will continue to look for ways to provide virtual access to as many people as possible in as many contexts as possible. community engagement is not limited to technological upgrades. We have also revamped the precinct commanding officer selection process to give a greater voice to both elected officials and the communities we serve. Now, when a commanding officer position becomes available, the Chief of Department will alert members of the service of the vacancy and the minimum and preferred qualifications for the position. After internal interviews, the finalists will present at a precinct or PSA Community Council meeting moderated by the Community Council president. The meeting will be open to all community members to attend in person or remotely, rather than a select few as has been done in the past. Attendees will be given the opportunity to provide feedback to the

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department using a newly created feedback forum, which will be used in making the selection. While we keep reassessing the process with an eye toward improvement, I believe this new process addresses the concerns we have heard and operational challenges we have witnessed.

Finally, I would like to announce changes I am making to the Special Victims Unit. After listening to the concerns raised by survivors, advocates, and elected leaders, I have taken steps to put in place a system that will provide officers and detectives with a career and promotional path wholly within the Special Victims Unit, if they choose to pursue it.

Special Victims work is among the most challenging assignments in the department, and we owe it to survivors to ensure experienced and talented investigators that are best suited to do the job are not forced to seek transfer because of a lack of opportunities. I've also assigned a new commanding officer to oversee the Special Victims Unit.

Inspector Carlos Ortiz is an experienced police executive, having served 25 years in this department.

During his career, Inspector Ortiz served as a domestic violence sergeant for five years, oversaw

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six detective squads in the Bronx as a captain, was the commanding officer of Manhattan South detectives as a captain and Deputy Inspector, and commanded the 115th precinct, where he was promoted to inspector.

My executive team and I had met with special victims advocates ahead of this election, and facilitated the opportunity for the advocates to meet with three candidates that were under consideration individually, and to provide feedback which I used in making my decision.

I believe Inspector Ortiz is the right individual for this job. He will not only instill an atmosphere of empathy among investigators, but will use his experience to ensure investigators are conducting quality investigations and have manageable case loads.

Lastly, I believe victims of human trafficking are by definition, special victims. That is why I am transferring the responsibility to investigate human trafficking cases out of our vice unit and into the Special Victims Unit. I strongly believe this move and the specialized training and skills possessed by our special victims investigators is the right

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2 approach for survivors. And will change the way the 3 department fundamentally views human trafficking.

Turning to the executive budget, and its impact on the NYPD in the coming fiscal year: In totality, the NYPD is fiscal year 2023 expense budget is \$5.6 billion, the vast majority of which, 91% is allocated for personnel costs. The remaining 9% is dedicated to non-personnel costs, including technology that provides officers with immediate access to critical safety equipment, tools, and application. In this financial plan, the department's fiscal year 2023 budget increased by \$182 million. Of this amount \$119 million was for detective and sergeant labor contract increases. The balance of this increase, \$62 million, is for critical improvements to cybersecurity, maintenance of the domain awareness system, and adjustments for lease, fuel, and energy costs.

I am determined to run this department efficiently and effectively to not only bring justice and closure to victims and their families, but to use our resources in a manner that will prevent victimization and improve the quality of life of everyone in every neighborhood. Our partnership with

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- you and the communities we serve is the most

  effective public safety tool. I am committed to

  enhancing these partnerships so we can all take pride

  in a safer and more prosperous city.
- Thank you. And we'd be happy to answer your questions.
  - CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you very much,

    Commissioner. I now want to turn it to our Speaker

    Adrienne Adams for the first question.
  - SPEAKER ADAMS: Thank you very much Chair

    Brannan. Thank you Chair Hanks. And Commissioner

    Sewell, it's always a delight to see you. Thank you and your entire team for being here this morning.

    And again, our hearts go out to Officer Vargas.

I have to remark, of course, on your announcement of Inspector Ortiz in taking over the Special Victims Unit. I am very pleased to hear that. As you know, there has been... you know, as a former chair of this committee, this has been an extreme issue for us in The Council in... in fighting for victims. So it's refreshing to hear that there's been a change. It sounds like and we'll... we'll watch and of course we'll do our oversight duties, but it is... it is good that there was a change in leadership there. My

## FINANCE COMMITTEE

that...?

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109 females.

- question is how long was the Inspector Ortiz a
  domestic violence sergeant? How long did he do
- DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CABAN: Five years.
- 6 COMMISSIONER SEWELL: Five years.
  - SPEAKER ADAMS: Five years. Okay. And again, just for the edification of my colleagues, what is the number of personnel of detectives in that unit, and what is the breakdown, male versus female?
  - DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CABAN: In the Special Victims Unit, in the adult section, we have 115

    Detectives, police officers investigating. In the child section, there's 83 Detective investigators, a total of 265 members of the Special Victims division and we're... we're looking to upstaff that in the near future when Inspector Ortiz comes along.
  - SPEAKER ADAMS: Do you have a gender break down for us?
  - DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CABAN: Yeah sure. Okay,
    yeah. We have white males 142. I'm sorry... Can I
    just get back to you on that? Take the next
    question. I have it in my notes here. I've just got
    to find it. Oh here we go. I'm sorry. 167 males,

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SPEAKER ADAMS: I asked that question, because of the... the cases that come before you, and the number of cases that come before you brought by women, obviously, so that's why I asked that question.

I'm going to move along, and another... kind of organic to my question, you know, over the years, and my colleagues are going to going to dig a lot deeper than this, I will definitely defer to them to dig a lot deeper into this, and that is, of course, the financial management of your budget, which has been an issue for a number of years, your priorities, and over time, I'm sure will come up in this conversation as well, which again, I will defer to my colleagues to dig deeper into.

I'm, again, happy to hear that your goal is to manage the department efficiently and effectively.

What I would like to see also is transparency. And that is what my question is going to revolve around this morning. Again, as the former Chair of Public Safety, I consistently called for an overhaul of the city's expense budget structure to create new units of appropriation that will help increase transparency. Our FY 2023 budget response... in our budget response, the council called for the NYPD to

add units of appropriation to match the 18 different 2 3 program areas in the Budget Function Analysis, or 4 BFA. For example, NYPD budget has \$3.4 billion or 60% of funding under one, U Of A titled Operations. This U Of A includes the protection of life, 6 property, responding to emergency calls, 7 investigation of reported crimes, and a myriad of 8 other agency operations. But it's unacceptable that billions of dollars are allocated within one sole U 10 11 of A with no transparency of how much the NYPD spends 12 on each core operation. So my question... my first 13 question is, why is the NYPD budget structured in 14 such a way that there are Units of Appropriation with 15 billions of dollars appropriated with very little 16 transparency of how this funding is allocated? 17 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: So I can speak to 18 that. So the NYPD actually has the second highest 19 number of units of appropriations after the 20 Department of Education. And one thing that we have done in terms of increasing transparency is we 21 actually increase the number of budget functions. 2.2 2.3 we actually have more than 18 now. As part of the recent financial plan, we've now created additional 24 budget functions. So there are now 30. And what we 25

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did was we created budget functions for each of the patrol bureaus, as well as 2 budget functions for the detective bureau. So what we're doing there is trying to increase transparency, while at the same time enabling the department to have a flexibility within the unit's appropriation to transfer officers and staff as we need to. The budget also has more granular detail within each of those units of appropriation at the budget code level. So we are hearing you on the transparency and working to provide that through the budget function analysis increase in terms of budget functions.

SPEAKER ADAMS: Okay, I thank you for that. That is an increase, and we're looking for those numbers to go higher than that. Are there plans to increase the number of U of A's above the 30 to ensure that it mirrors the program areas in the budget function analysis?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: So with the budget functions, we're open to looking at creating more budget functions. And I'm sure as part of the dialogue between now and adoption, we'll also have conversations about units of appropriation.

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SPEAKER ADAMS: Okay, I'm just going to encourage that to continue, because the council doesn't vote at that level. We do vote at the U of A level, just to be clear, and we do need to see those numbers increase in order to foster that transparency that we need. I will... I may come back for another round of questioning, but I know that my colleagues are eager to into this conversation and I'm going to defer to them at this point. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you, Speaker Adams for your leadership.

Commissioner, I want to get right into it in the interest of time. When this... when this year's fiscal budget FY 22 was adopted last year, the NYPD budget was \$5.4 billion. Now it's \$5.6 billion. Similarly, FY 23's budget increased from \$5.1 billion to the current \$5.6 billion. Can you... large print, can you explain the reasons for the increases?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: So essentially, the vast majority of increases are tied to the collective bargaining, increases for sergeants and detectives.

So in fiscal year 22, you're right, there was an increase of a little over \$200 million. 52% of that was tied to collective bargaining. In fiscal year

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23, a \$181 million increase, and 66% of that is tied to collective bargaining. And in the out years, \$145 million increase per year, about 80% of that is tied to collective bargaining. Basically, in addition to the collective bargaining, the funding is also being added for other critical needs within the department. Over time, funding for... as you mentioned earlier, the domain awareness system, which is a critical tool that allows NYPD personnel to access information out in the field regarding 911 calls, history of 911 addresses, and other reports and information. We have to make sure that we can maintain that system and the funding for that is added one or two years at a time. So that's reflected in the budget.

Cybersecurity, to make sure we have the strongest defenses against cyberattacks, which have obviously been increasing nationwide and globally, funding to staff... for staff to support our gun violence strategies partnership, funding for the neighborhood safety team dashboard cameras, and as I mentioned, the collective bargaining, and then their small amounts for increases in heat, light, and power.

Just to put our budget in overall context, looking over the past decade, NYPD's budget has grown by 25%.

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The citywide budget has grown by over 50% during that time period. So we do take our fiscal responsibility very seriously, but we also need the resources and the critical tools to make sure we can perform our duties.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, how much federal funding has the NYPD received this year? And what's your projection for federal funding next year? (crosstalk) Just... Just for context, I'm asking because I want to know if it's safe to say, based on previous year's allocations, that the budget will increase about \$200 million from the Federal counterterrorism grants.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: Yeah, on average, we get about \$200 million a year in federal funding, and those grants, and that funding is reflected in the budget one year at a time. We may actually get some additional funding this year. So the federal government has released several notices of funding opportunity over the last several weeks. We are currently applying for or in the process of applying for over two dozen grants, which have an individual max available to them of about \$30 million. So I

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2 think we'll probably be around \$200, but it may be a
3 little bit higher.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: So this is our fourth,
executive budget hearing so far. And the trend that
we're hearing from some of the agencies is, you know,
they wish they could get some more money from OMB.
So were there any needs that the NYPD had that the
administration did not fund?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: One of the areas that we've been discussing with OMB and continuing to have additional conversations is with regard to our fleet funding, which has been cut significantly, and obviously, we have significant number of frontline vehicles that need to be in operating order. And as they age a creates it more stress on the vehicles and maintenance. The technology that I mentioned earlier with regard to the domain awareness system and other technology, we're very grateful to OMB for providing that funding in the current year and next year. Ideally, we would see that funded in the baseline because those are ongoing needs for the department. And of course, we have the ongoing discussion regarding the overtime budget, which in the out years, and the current year was based on fiscal year

adopted budget negotiations.

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21, which was really an anomalous year with regards
not having a lot events, and with regard to us not
being able to do some of the critical things we
really do need now to do. So those are things that
we've been discussing with and we'll continue to
discuss with OMB, and I'm sure in the context of the

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, but the main the main ask that that wasn't granted is with regard to the fleet.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: The fleet was a significant ask. Yes, because we sustained a significant cut on the fleet over the last three years.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: So I appreciate you keeping an eye on... on spending efficiently and on potential savings. Have there been any areas that have been identified for savings in the future that you're looking at for savings?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: So we're always looking at... at efficiencies with... within the department. One of the areas that we're looking to explore further is to make sure that our our IT expenditures are... are really focused and we're

utilizing them. You know, IT maintenance is a
critical issue. It is an area where we do need more
resources, but it's something that we're going to be
looking at very closely, just in terms of
efficiencies overall. The Commissioner mentioned a
lot of the redeployments we're doing, which really do
help us in terms of making sure that we're able to
operate with the reductions we've already taken,
particularly with regards to the uniformed staff,
which is staying at about 1200. And we're
continuously monitoring and evaluating overtime,
making sure that we can utilize the right mix of
staff, for example, for events, where can we use
civilian staff versus uniformed staff and making sure
we're utilizing that in the appropriate way to
maximize deployments and have the officers where the
need to be when they need to be there.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay. So in relation to headcount, has attrition slowed from the previous years during the pandemic, when I know it was particularly high?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: Chief Morales...

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COMMISSIONER SEWELL: Chief Morales should be on, if you'll bear with me. Chief Morales, would you please discuss the headcount?

CHIEF MORALES: Good morning, could you hear me?

COMMISSIONER SEWELL: Yes, yes, we can.

CHIEF MORALES: So attrition for... for 2021, the rate was 7.6%. For 2020 was 8.6%. And for 2019, it was 5.7%. So I think we took a little bit of a high attrition in 2020. I think most of that occurred in the first three months of the fiscal year, due to some decrease in budget and overtime. And also, you know, we're in a way... the way the city was going with... with protests, I think that that was one of the main causes of people leaving, but overall, the attrition is, you know, has been remaining pretty steady this year.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: And when... when are the next academy classes scheduled to graduate and how large are the classes?

CHIEF MORALES: So we put in a class of 800 this past April. In December, we put a class of about 600. They're going to graduate in in June. And the class that we put in April will graduate in October. The next class will be in probably the second week of

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July, but we have not determined the headcount of that class.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: How is headcount determined?

CHIEF MORALES: Well, we look at attrition as the main cause.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, I want to move along to cybersecurity. The new needs that were added to your budget Miss financial plan, which add up to \$52 million in FY 23. There's a \$13 million addition in FY 23, and a \$15 million dollar addition in the out years for various cybersecurity related items. In addition to those funds added, there's also a \$23 million add in capital funds. We have some details on the breakdown of these funds. But I'd like to get some more details. I'd like to know how the needs for these items are determined and then... does the NYPD bring in outside IT consultants to assess these needs?

COMMISSIONER SEWELL: Chief Thompson should be on. DEPUTY CHIEF THOMPSON: Good morning.

So just to begin, our cybersecurity is focused on three major components. That's our security operations center, that's 24/7. In that center, we

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have live dashboards where we monitor all of our systems to make sure they're working properly. We also monitor threat intelligence on a daily basis, as well as our cybersecurity architect and design. And then our last component is vulnerability management.

So yes, we have a mix of consultants and on-staff people that advise us and monitor our systems, give us guidance and certain tools that are essential for cybersecurity. If there's one particular tool or area you want to discuss, I could probably give you some highlighted information in that.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Sure. I mean, I guess I'm interested to know what the NYPD spends total on cybersecurity and if... how much of that money is spent on outside consultants versus implementing what the consultants say needs to be done.

DEPUTY CHIEF THOMPSON: So, it's kind of a mix, but I'll explain. As it relates to our... our security incidents and event management, that pretty much focuses on our recording of logs. So various logs on various different applications and systems have to be recorded and kept on a daily basis. We do that with two consultants and most of the rest of it is in-house staff. So we try to limit those

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consultants, but they are counted within the
contract.

Our next area that we focus on and which is a new need as well, is in our asset discovery and response. That's our antivirus software. We... a lot of what we do, we train our folks to do. Our staff in total, just to get back to your question is about 29 individuals, of that 29 individuals only 12 are consultants... in-house consultants that work with us, but the majority of our procurements are based on what our needs are to increase cybersecurity, as well as to assist us in the deployment and monitoring of our cybersecurity problem.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: With the threat of... you know, I've seen a lot of concern, rightfully on all levels of government about cybersecurity. What is the NYPD's plan in case there's some type of security breach? And where are the experts telling us that that breach, or that threat is coming from is it domestic? Is it global?

DEPUTY CHIEF THOMPSON: As far as intelligence goes, we monitor various different sources for intelligence. We monitor \_\_\_\_\_ out of Washington, DC, who puts out memos, the FBI that provides

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memos.

intelligence information, but we also monitor our 2 3 daily traffic. We receive incidents and events on a 4 regular basis. We monitor the flow of where information comes in. So if we see... we can monitor if information is flowing through our fiber from 6 outside of the United States, that's a critical thing for us, we'll monitor that. But we monitor the flow 8 of traffic. And we get... take guidance from our federal resources, whether it's FBI intelligence or 10 11 information out of the chief security officer in 12 Washington, DC, that puts out various intelligence

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: But what are the threats that we're... we're worried about? I mean, are we talking about, you know, threats to our banking system, or to the NYPD itself? What are we most worried about?

DEPUTY CHIEF THOMPSON: We're worried about our systems. I mean, there's various threats across the platform. Our concerns are our system, what information is going out, what's coming in, are people coming in leaving breadcrumbs and trying to access our system? So the tools that we... we procure, manage the protection of those systems,

2	whether	it's	our	password	management	system	that
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3 allows us to ensure nobody is trying to go in, leave

4 a breadcrumb and get a password. We monitor

5 everything. We see each incident, or event as... as

6 something we should be concerned about and

7 monitoring. And we do that in real time. So our

8 dashboards constantly give us alerts, and we look at

9 every alert. Based on what we see in the alert will

10 dictate the level of investigation.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Have we... do we... do you think as far as the City of New York, is our is our cybersecurity where it needs to be?

DEPUTY CHIEF THOMPSON: I think we probably are.

We make sure that every system we buy is CJIS

compliant, so it's federal government compliant. I

think we're in a good place, and we continue to

procure to make sure we harden our infrastructure, as

well as our mobile devices.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Has there ever been a breach in the NYPD systems?

DEPUTY CHIEF THOMPSON: Not that I'm aware of. Not that I'm aware of.

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CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, I want to... I want to move quickly, because I obviously want to give my colleagues time.

The mobility data plans in the back end infrastructure, which is not an inconsequential amount of money: There are funds for two years that helps support the department's Domain Awareness System. Can you tell us briefly about the Domain Awareness System?

DEPUTY CHIEF THOMPSON: It's our central repository for all information for our officers in the field, and already patrol cars, by looking at their phones, by looking at their tablets or their laptops, they can gain access to any of our systems, from cameras to information when they respond to radio runs, to information on perpetrators, to complaint information, mental illness information when they're responding to a job run. It is a central repository of all of our systems. All in one area.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: And is that... how is that backed up? Is it on the cloud?

DEPUTY CHIEF THOMPSON: We use cloud-based government storage. We have to use the government

- 2 cloud, which is CJIS compliant. And then we have a
- 3 | number of layers of redundancy. I don't really want
- 4 to share all those things. But it is backed up.
- 5 Yes.

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6 CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay. I mean, it's it
7 sounds, it sounds pretty critical. So I would expect
8 that it would require funding again in a future

9 financial plan. So I guess I'm curious as to why

10 those funds are not baselined.

DEPUTY CHIEF THOMPSON: In the past, and I'll defer to the Deputy Commissioner of Budget, to ask for asset funds that we no longer get, and that may account for the significant spike more recently or in the last two years.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: Yes, I can speak to that. At one point, based on a large asset forfeiture settlement that the Manhattan District Attorney received several years ago. That funded a lot of our domain awareness system costs for several years. At that time, the... once the funding dropped off, it was not baselined in the budget, so we are receiving funding every financial plan for about two years at a time. It's a discussion that we have with OMB. I think they just look at, you know, the level of

- 2 resources they're anticipating in the future years.
- 3 And they're aware that this is an ongoing cost. So
- 4 it's an ongoing dialogue we have with them, but
- 5 | you're correct. I anticipate that these funds if
- 6 need for these funds will continue in the out years
- 7 of the financial plan.
- 8 CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay. My last question.
- 9 The mayor's blueprint to end gun violence. I guess
- 10 my biggest critique was... was there wasn't really a
- 11 price tag attached to it. So the neighborhood safety
- 12 | teams that are critical in this work: Can you detail
- 13 | what type of equipment is required? I see about a
- 14 million-and-a-half dollars, \$200,000 baseline for
- 15 | equipment for the neighborhood safety teams?
- 16 DEPUTY CHIEF THOMPSON: So our neighborhood
- 17 | safety teams all have dash cameras in their vehicles
- 18 as well and body worn cameras. So that's where
- 19 | that... (crosstalk)
- 20 CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: The cars that they use, do
- 21 | they do not already have those dash cameras?
- 22 CHIEF COREY: Councilmember, we are piloting...
- 23 | we piloted the use of dash cameras in those
- 24 neighborhood safety team vehicles. We currently have
- 25 them out in 14 vehicles spread over 7 precincts. And

highway patrol autos.

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- we are attempting to procure additional cameras to

  outfit the rest of those cars. Our cars are not

  typically equipped with dash cameras, except for
  - CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Got it. So... I'm asking because these are the only funds we've seen in the budget for the safety teams. Has there been a request for any additional funding?
  - DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: So the actual... the training is being done in the academy. And there's really no additional discrete cost for that. And the cost for the officers themselves, these are officers that were already on NYPD payroll, and we already had the funding for that. So really it is limited to, at this point, the dash camera.
  - CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Good. We appreciate that in-house spending certainly.
  - Last question, how many neighborhoods are these teams currently operating in?
  - CHIEF COREY: So right now they're operating in 30 precincts and 4 housing PSAs.
  - CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Got it. Okay. I appreciate your time. I'm going to hand it over now

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2 to our Public Safety Chair, Camilla Hanks. Thank you
3 so much.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you, Chair Brannan. I want to thank Commissioner Sewell and NYPD for their testimony, Speaker Adams and Chair Brannon for his questioning.

My first line of questioning is going to surround gun violence strategies, partnerships. These are... these are issues that are very near and dear to all New Yorkers. How we're going to solve gun violence. I lost one of my... my students the day before yesterday, shot in the chest at 3:45 broad daylight, and he's 26 years old. And so, you know, these things are... you know, have to be solved.

So, what is the gun violence strategies

partnership and how will the 20 positions be

contributing to it? Will they be administrative

positions, data analysts legal counsels? Can you

provide more details?

CHIEF LIPETRI: Good morning. So the Gun
Violence Strategic Partnership is a collaborative
effort through numerous law enforcement agencies
throughout the city and also our federal partners, in
partnership with all five District Attorney's

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2 offices, the special narcotics prosecutor, we have 3 daily meetings to target the individuals that 4 continue to contribute to a large, large proportion of the shooting violence in New York City.

As discussed in prior hearings, we have identified approximately 800 individuals that have fired a weapon in New York City over the past year and a half, either... identified either as a suspect, a person of interest, is wanted, or has been arrested. That population is point 0.009% of the population of New York City. That is precision policing. We share that list with our district attorney's offices. We also share that list with our federal prosecutors, and every one of those individuals, everyone is under investigation by either the detective bureau, namely the Gun Violence, Oppression Division, the Violent Crime Squad, the narcotics units, or the local... local precinct detective squads. In addition, our Intelligence Bureau is also investigating these individuals. Approximately 25% of the 800 are presently incarcerated. That is a sharp increase from the list from last year, where approximately 16% of the list was incarcerated. So again, it's about precision

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policing. It's about collaborating with our local prosecutors and our partners in law enforcement. But it's also about the... the analysis that comes with that. It's data driven. It's... you know, and a lot of the new analysts that that we're looking to hire will help in this analysis, not just within crime control strategies within the detective bureau, and also helping the local prosecutors every day focusing

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you. Can you share any lessons learned thus far? And what's the total budget and headcount for this initiative? What unit and/or division is this housed under?

on this small, small group of individuals.

CHIEF LIPETRI: So it's housed under multiple bureaus, but namely the Detective Bureau and the Intelligence Bureau, along with the Crime Control Strategies Bureau, are basically at the forefront of this of this strategy.

As far as lessons learned, it's about retaliatory violence in New York City. Now, there is a large percentage of shootings in New York City that continue to be connected in some way or another. And this is what we're... and this is what I feel we do best is to stop retaliatory shootings. And this is

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what the 800 individuals are part of. They've been involved in multiple shootings. So if you look at a quarter of that list, a quarter of that list, approximately 250 individuals have been involved in

three or more shooting incidents since 2020.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you. Has there been any information shared by the state or federal agencies that lead to a gun arrest?

CHIEF LIPETRI: Yes, we share information with our parole partners, our probation partners, our federal partners, and, you know, we have had positives in regards to visits by parole where firearms have been recovered with individuals on these arrests. But we're really focused on the the arraignment process also. You know, when we're making the gun arrest, we want the best arraignment possible with these individuals, so we can keep these individuals incarcerated while carrying illegal firearms in New York City but are also connected to prior shooting incidents.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you. I'm going to move over to headcount adjustments. There were several adjustments between units in this budget. I would like to get some clarity on which units are being

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2 increased in terms of headcount and budget in which 3 units are being decreased.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: So essentially, the headcount change that you're seeing for the most part are actually tied to additional funding for traffic enforcement agents. We decided to get construction grants throughout the year, and as they go up, we reflect the headcount for that. So that's... that's the majority of what you're seeing there.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Um, the Vice Division and its budget was reduced from \$18 million to \$13 million.

Can you tell us the reasoning and reducing it and why that amount specifically?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: So essentially, what happened there was it was a technical adjustment. I mentioned earlier how we had created some new budget functions, as we were looking more closely at the distribution of the funding in various budget codes. We noticed that the level of resource that was in the budget code was not accurately reflecting the expenditure level for that. So we were essentially making a technical adjustment to that. The budgetary documents more accurately reflect the reality.

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CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you. Can you give us the former headcount and now the updated headcount for the division?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: There was... there was no material change with that. It was just a technical adjustment. It was essentially at the same level that it was before we made the technical adjustments. Purely just technical to adjusted to reflect the reality of the budget situation.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Okay. So I'm going to... did you not move... move anyone from Vice to SVD?

Hello, yeah. Very hard to hear, by the way.

CHIEF ESSIG: Are you doing? Good morning, Chief Essig. So as the police commissioner spoke before, we're going to take the human trafficking element out of Vice, and they're going to switch over into the Special Victims Division. That accounts for approximately 24 detectives who are going to do that.

That'll leave the vice division with approximately 44 investigators. They are going to be a citywide unit. And now being charged with gambling... investigating gambling locations, problematic social clubs, and community complaints of sex trafficking at commercial residential

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- establishments with the goal of closing down that

  sestablishment and arresting the sex trafficker. So

  vice will be doing citywide under 50 detectives.
  - CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Yeah, thank you. So you're moving human trafficking to SVD. Was there an added headcount to SVD.
  - CHIEF ESSIG: They... They'll fall under Special Victims, those 24 investigators who do human trafficking, and they're... they're arresting the human trafficking and doing rescues on... on young women who are victims of the sex trafficking. So that 24 will just fall under the Special Victims aspect of it.
    - CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Okay, so. All right.
  - CHIEF ESSIG: The headcount will naturally go up by 24, but that in the child section of it, and the adult section, we're still going to look to staff that at adequate levels, to ensure that staff up their caseload is adequate.
  - CHAIRPERSON HANKS: So will they be receiving new training?
- 23 CHIEF ESSIG: In human trafficking?

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CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Yeah. And were you able to provide the specific training budgets for the SVD.

I'm trying to just understand.

CHIEF ESSIG: They're still going to be doing the sex trafficking. They're just... it's a natural fit to move under the Special Victims Division. They do the same type of work... they're rescue... rescuing young survivors, sometimes young girls as young as 12 and 13. And there's a natural crossover between the investigators in the adult section, the child section, and the human trafficking. So we will... they will be part of the trauma-informed training once they get in the Special Victims Division, as well as the... the training that they had in the Vice Division in terms of sex trafficking.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you. The Central Investigation Division increased headcount from 150 to 226... 226 positions. Can you detail what this division does and why you saw the need for the increase?

CHIEF ESSIG: That's that's our... our specialized investigators, gun violence, robbery.

We've seen increases of robbery complaints city wide, gun violence complaints city wide. So that's why

- 2 there was a slight increase in... for the
- 3 | investigators for that, to ensure that case law was
- 4 commensurate with the amount of investigations they
- 5 conducted.

- 6 CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you. That's the same
- 7 | with the Fugitive Enforcement Division, which has
- 8 | increased from 117 to 360 positions, an increase of
- 9 243. Can you detail what this division does and why
- 10 you saw the need for the increase?
- 11 CHIEF ESSIG: Yeah. Our Fugitive Enforcement
- 12 Division is integral to crime reduction. These are
- 13 | the men and women who go out when wanted cards on
- 14 | violent perpetrators or... or people who warrant out
- 15 from court. They go out and they pick them up.
- 16 Their... their caseload has increased substantially.
- 17 | And, as the police commissioner has talked about,
- 18 | just in the last three years, our perpetrators picked
- 19 up for people who will wanted in homicides or
- 20 | shootings in 2019, it was 235. We... as of year to
- 21 date... In 2020, it was 285. Last year, it was 335.
- 22 | And this year, we've already picked up close to 475
- 23 perpetrators of homicides and/or shootings that we've
- 24 taken off the street. So as we asked them to do
- 25 more, we had to staff that unit.

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CHAIRPERSON HANKS: We also see that the Grand Larceny Division has been reduced by 80 positions, and the Narcotics Division has been reduced by 119 positions. Can you tell us the reason for these decreases?

CHIEF ESSIG: Well, Grand Larceny Division was established in 2014. I think at the time it had 235 members. We see, as we're starting to shrink and we have to focus in on crimes, grand larcenies and/or robberies kind of meld into one. So our grand larcenies, to ensure efficiency, our Grand Larceny Division is in the process of being moved under our Robbery Division, crimes against properties and persons. So to be under one command structure. There's a lot of inter... melding of the crime stats, so we figured it would be easiest to do it that way. So that's why their... their headcount is going down. Narcotics Division, years ago, was over 1200 persons in the Narcotics Division. We no longer do minor street enforcement. They do casework. There's 208 narcotics investigators city wide now. But, you know, they... that unit has come down substantially.

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CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Has the Gun Violence

Suppression Division been increased? What is the new budget and headcount?

this year, last year... we substantially increased the gun violence suppression division. I think it was Chief Lipetri who talked about of monitor and investigate violent individuals. They also investigate gangs and crews that are doing violence in Gun Violence Reduction Task Force, so that increased last year. This year, they haven't been increased. They are at a good staffing level we feel, right now.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: So this is the division that's formerly known as the gang unit.

CHIEF ESSIG: In 2016, we started the Gun
Violence Suppression Unit. It morphed into the Gang
Unit. The Gang Unit was disbanded last year, whereas
the gang unit was doing suppression on the streets in
some cases, the Gun Violence Suppression Unit is just
doing investigations of cases. So yes, in essence,
it has taken the place of the Gang Unit, but not
exclusively. We have violent crimes in every
borough.

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CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Yeah, you previously testified that, you know, there's a small percentage of people that are committing many of the crimes related to gun violence. So what would you say the gun violence... what is the percentage of gun violence committed by your estimate... your estimation? Like people in gangs committing crimes out of this number?

CHIEF ESSIG: That would be Chief Lipetri.

CHIEF LIPETRI: Approximately 50% of... of our gun violence this year, and really most years, is attributed to gangs and crews. As far as this year that will only increase, right? As investigations go forward and we identify more individuals at the scene, or we get information throughout the course of the investigation. Sometimes, obviously, the motive will change. But approximately 50% of all gun violence is tied to gangs or crews in New York City.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you very much. My last line of questioning is a topic that is... that the advocates are really looking to get more clarity on. This is the Strategic Response Group.

How much has... Excuse me. How much has the deployment of SRG officers to protests and

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demonstrations contributed to the department spending
on overtime?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: So we can get you that number, but I'll have to come back to you.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you. That's important.

The executive budget includes personnel costs for 445 positions within the SRG, but reporting on the unit suggests that it's... that it's full composition is actually much larger. In 2021, The Intercept reported the unit was estimated to include around 700 officers. What is the full headcount of the SRG?

DEPUTY CHIEF THOMPSON: So, Madam Chair, I don't have the headcount of the SRG in front of me. But it is substantially less than 700. I believe it's even lower than 450. But we will get to that.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you for that. We would definitely want to have that information. Beyond the personnel costs reflected in the executive budget, how much additional spending goes towards the SRG, including its training equipment, etc.?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: So to get you that level of granular detail, we're going to have to go back and get it for you.

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CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Okay, yeah. SRG's most visible present is at protest despite the department's initial promise in 2015, that the unit would not have a role in protests. What is the criteria used to determine deployment of SGR to protests and demonstra... demonstrations?

DEPUTY CHIEF THOMPSON: I'm not I'm not familiar with the 2015 promise that you refer to. One of the core functions of the SRG was actually to be specially trained to handle protests. I think people sometimes confuse the SRG, with the CRC which is the Counterterrorism Is Critical Response Command.

So SRG is frequently deployed the protests in Manhattan, because they are the experts in managing large crowds. They are specially trained for that function, so we do use them fairly regularly. But we have adopted our... our tactics around producing...

I'm sorry... policing First Amendment assemblies.

Since the summer of 2020, all officers underwent new training in constitutional policing at community events, which replaced the old disorder control training. That training is now given on a recurrent basis. A refresher course is given on a recurrent basis. That curriculum was designed with input, both

2	addressing the concerns that were raised in the Law
3	Department's report and the DOI report on how those
4	2020 protests were policed. The curriculum was
5	shared with advocacy groups who frequently engage in
6	protest. We incorporated their feedback. We invited
7	a variety of groups to observe some of the training
8	being conducted and give us additional feedback, and
9	which we then further revised the training. So all
10	of the officers have been trained in that are
11	tactics in policing, again free speech assemblies
12	have changed dramatically since the summer of 2020.
13	CHAIRPERSON HANKS: That's that concludes my
14	questioning. I will pass it over to Speaker Adams.
15	Thank you so much for answering our questions, and I
16	appreciate it. Thank you very much. Speaker Adams?
17	Madam Speaker?

SPEAKER ADAMS: Thank you very much, Madam Chair. I'd just like to segue back into the topic of overtime for a minute. The NYPD overtime budget is \$607 million for FY 22 and \$452 million for FY 23. An additional \$66 million in federal funding was added. Can you give us the reasons for this extraordinary addition? It's a lot for this year.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: So as I as we
discussed so the budget for fiscal year 22 in
baseline was determined by the prior administration
based on the expenditure level in fiscal year 21. In
fact, it was reduced from the expenditure level in
21. What that did not fully recognize was (1) the
return of events which happened first of all over the
summer, we had a little bit of a break from COVID
events came back and they've continued to come back
into the spring. So we had a much lower event
spending last year, and that was what the budget was
based on. In addition, in fiscal year 21, because of
the significant budget reductions, there were certain
critical operations that were at reduced
significantly reduced levels, including crime
reduction, and of course over time was reduced
because of COVID. We had significantly curtailed
Vision Zero over time, and some of our critical
housing deployments, and basically looking at and
assessing what the circumstances are right now, we
are looking to balance, and we have the need to
continue to prioritize and spend overtime to
supplement what we're doing.

We are, as was discussed earlier, doing a lot
with regard to redeployments, but we do still need to
utilize overtime. It's a very critical tool. So the
primary areas where we are over the budget are in
crime reduction, also the transit safety deployments,
which were not accounted for at all in the budget,
and also investigations, which, with the additional
arrests and the additional crime that is happening,
investigations go up, they're very labor and time
intensive. And the overtime is reflective of that.
SPEAKER ADAMS: Can you tell us how much has been
spent to date?
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: Yes. In city funds,
on the uniform side, we have spent \$480 million to
date.

SPEAKER ADAMS: Did we...? Okay, let's just backtrack just a little bit. Given that NYPD received federal stimulus dollars for this current fiscal year, is there a drop off in federal dollars for next year?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: Yes, I... So that's a one-time American Rescue Plan funding that the budget office put in to address the fact that we did have a

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gap in the overtime and that does not continue in the out years.

SPEAKER ADAMS: Okay, I'll just kind of wrap with with this for a minute: Is it possible -- or why not -- to right-size the budget for next year so that we can have a more accurate idea of a picture of how much will be spent?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: I think that's a really important dialogue that we need to have. just... in fiscal year 16, as part of the addition of the resources for neighborhood policing, there was a recognition at that time that there was this historic gap between what was actually being spent in overtime historically, and what was in the budget. And at that time, there was an adjustment made, which is... was based on evaluating what the department's needs were by category. I actually worked at the Office of Management and Budget at that point in time and worked with my colleagues here. We sat down, we analyzed what was necessary, and we did make such an adjustment, which is what has brought our budget to about \$505 million a year. And we were... the department was for several years able to -- because it was more realistic reflection of the operational

## FINANCE COMMITTEE

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needs of the department -- was within \$1 or \$2 million of that for several years, because it did reflect as you're suggesting a more realistic picture. So I you know, I look forward to having a dialogue to see if we can sort of get back to that analysis and get back to determining the appropriate level, not only one year at a time, but in the baseline.

SPEAKER ADAMS: Okay, I think that's really, really important. And one more topic that I'm going to seque over to. And again, I know my colleagues are really concerned about this, and that is your funding for youth groups and youth programs. We hear a lot about punitive... you know, punitive action being taken, you know, for ... you know, for quote/unquote perpetrators and the like, but what is the NYPD doing when it comes to creating or sustaining a robust budget for youth programs and our youth groups out there? How are you working with that? Are you working... are you providing the funding that's necessary for youth programs and youth groups out there? On the same level, perhaps that you are funding overtime here and here? And what are we doing for our youth groups?

## FINANCE COMMITTEE

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: So I will speak to the specific funding for our youth coordination officers is approximately \$29 million dollars a year. There are other programs that the department is engaged in, also working with partners that I think Deputy Commissioner Parker can probably speak more to that I don't have the individual budget lines for. But the YCOs themselves? That's \$29 million a year.

COMMISSIONER SEWELL: I think that Deputy

Commissioner Parker is on. We're going to ask him to

talk about our programs.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Thank you,

Commissioner. Madam Chair, the... the range of
programs that the NYPD plays an integral role in
include the Saturday Night Lights program. All of
these are really multi-agency partnerships, but that
that's a program where gyms in underserved
communities are closed on Saturday night, started
with one gym. It's now in 106 gyms across the city
and we've been getting requests from elected
officials could that be expanded. But that's a
partnership between DYCD, the five District
Attorney's offices, NYPD, and our youth coordination
officers play a critical role. They... they're part

## FINANCE COMMITTEE

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of the team and each one of those sites on Saturday night, City Parks, Department of Education. really create a constellation of partners to all work together on that particular initiative. There's also... as you know, there's the Explorer Program, which is under Commissioner Stewart and that has, I think, over 1000 and growing number of kids who participate in the Explorer Program in all the precincts across... across the city. The police department in partnership with some of their federal partners, were able to get asset forfeiture from criminal cases and invested that in... one of those projects was broken-down basketball courts in public housing, 15 basketball courts, in partnership with NYCHA have restored to mint condition so that those kids have a place to play.

We're doing a multimillion dollar project with
City Parks to convert the Colonel Charles Young Field
in Harlem, which is a huge dirt field and the
ground... they're doing the groundbreaking next...
early next... in the winter to turn that into the
Harlem Field of Dreams. There's a lot of different
projects that were involved in. It's integral to the
Police Commissioner's youth strategy to make these

## FINANCE COMMITTEE

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Thank you very much.

relationships, build these relationships, and be fully committed to the path forward together with our young people.

SPEAKER ADAMS: I can appreciate the... the commitment, but it's not panning out in the dollars, in your partnership with DYCD and other partnerships, it's just not panning out, and the funds are not... not panning out at all. We pushed forward in our budget response, Saturday Night Lights. currently funded at \$5 million. So we need more of a partnership with... with our youth programs. four we need for the NYPD to make a commitment to this council to fund our youth programs. The money is there for other things, we understand that, you know, your priorities are your priorities. need to bump up your priorities when it comes to the youth in the city of New York. We've got to do a better job at that. We need for you to be acceptable when funding requests are made to NYPD on behalf of our youth programs, because the council is certainly doing our part, but we definitely need for NYPD to step up and do your part as well. With that, I will defer back to my colleagues before the question.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE

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COMMISSIONER SEWELL: Speaker Adams, may I just say we... we wholeheartedly agree with you in terms of the engagement with our youth. We are fortunate to have the foundation which assists us in a number of programs to engage our youth communities. We will certainly take a look at the funding that we asked for going forward. But we have been able to have some significant partners in our quest to engage our youth and bring them on board.

SPEAKER ADAMS: I appreciate that, Commissioner.

We also need to take a good look at our PALs and what our hours are like in our PALs. I can tell you in district 28, it's been an uphill battle and a climb for us here. And I'm sure my colleagues will concur with that sentiment as well. So thank you very much. Appreciate it.

COMMISSIONER SEWELL: Thank you.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you, Madam Speaker.

Next, we will turn to council questions. I want to remind council members present you will have five minutes. There are lots of hands up and we have limited time. So please listen for the sergeant's cue. And when he calls time, we ask that you wrap up your comments and thoughts and/or questions.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE

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We're first going to turn to Councilmember Hudson followed by Councilmembers Ossé, Kagan and Cabán.

And we have others after that. But we'll first start with Councilmember Hudson.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Thank you so much. And good morning Chairs and Commissioner Sewell. My first question is: What is the budget for crisis management systems in FY 23? And how does that compare to FY 22? How many individuals and communities are these programs serving?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: So the budget for crisis management is actually in the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice. I believe they're coming later today, and I believe they'll have their... that number for you.

COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Okay, apologies. In FY 23, the NYPD are taking on a larger role in homeless and mental health outreach, both through existing units such as the NYPD full response teams and new teams that are outlined in the Mayor's Homeless Plan and are described simply as "12 new cross agency teams" that will be patrolling the subways. However, it's unclear how many NYPD officers are assigned to

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these teams. So can you please give us the number of officers on these new teams as well as the number of officers on the existing NYPD call response teams?

And then just a couple of follow ups: How many officers have been relocated to the subway system, and how many officers are part of the Subway Homeless Teams?

CHIEF COREY: So I don't have the number of officers assigned to the Call Response Teams. Chief Tobin is on and she might, if she can get to that.

As far as the... the balance of the question about the teams that are working with other city agencies to engage the homeless, that's not a full time assignment for any officers. Officers are redeployed on a daily basis from their primary patrol functions to assist the Department Homeless Services, Department of Social Services, outreach groups,

Bowery Residence Committee and others, in engaging homeless, be it in the subway or on the street. The role of the officers is to maintain, you know, to keep the peace and to maintain public safety, while these other agencies go about performing their duties.

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So again, we have not created any new teams of
officers specifically to engage that. There is a
unit that we created in the transit system, our
subway safety task force, which has approximately 35
officers, they have a much wider mission of
conducting quality of life enforcement and addressing
conditions that are identified by officers on patrol
that would be too time consuming for patrol officers.
So these officers would then work with other city
agencies in addressing those longer term conditions.

So I hope that answers your question. And then I see Chief Tobin, and she probably has a Call Response Answer.

CHIEF TOBIN: Sure, the number of officers that we have assigned are 22 police officers and three sergeants.

COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Okay, thank you. And can you tell us how many NYPD officers are currently on modified duty?

COMMISSIONER SEWELL: Chief Morales should be able to address that. Chief Morales please?

CHIEF MORALES: Good morning. We currently have 247 offices on modified assignment.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE

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COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Thank you. And what does... the budget code number for the street crimes unit fund? And why has it remained virtually unchanged in the budget since at least FY 2014, when the street crimes unit was supposed to have been disbanded in FY 2020?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: I'll have to look at that. From a technical perspective, it might just be a technical adjustment that needs to be made. But I'll get back to you on that.

COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Okay, and then since I have a couple more moments, one last question: We know from... from research and also just common sense that hate violence is massively underreported. The number of complaints the NYPD received is likely a fraction of the incidents that are actually occurring, and at the March Public Safety Committee hearing NYP testified that the task force's closure rate was about 50%. So at best, the NYPD is making arrests and half of a fraction of the total number of incidents, and in addition, only about 15% of those arrests lead to hate crimes convictions. So we're talking about a fraction of a fraction of a fraction

nere. And I'm wondering, is there not a better and
more effective approach to reducing hate violence?
CHIEF COREY: So listen, I think reducing hate
violence requires a multi-level approach. So the
people who commit crimes of hate that they need to be
investigated by the task force, which they are, they
need to be held accountable, and they need to be
prosecuted. What happens once we make an arrest and
turn it over to the prosecutor, those questions need
to be directed to the appropriate prosecutor as to
why convictions aren't being secured for hate crimes,
perhaps at the rate that they should be. There's
also a large educational component that should be
taking place, where youth in our schools are exposed
to people from other cultures. And that's how you
learn to diffuse hate when you start to see everyone
as a human being and you start to appreciate our
commonalities and not so much our differences. And I
know that there have been talks with the department
of education about implementing just such a program.
COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Thank you, and I'll yield
the rest of my time and my colleagues.

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COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you. Excuse me. Thank you, Councilmember Hudson. Next we'll turn to Councilmember Ossé followed by Councilmember Kagan.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Good morning, and thank you Chairs Brannan and Hanks. Good morning Commissioner and NYPD folk. In 2020, according to The New York Post, nearly 200 of your cops lied to the Civilian Complaint Review Board, and reports have stated that most were not disciplined.

The first question is Are any of these officers still in the force today?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LITWIN: (inaudible).

COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: I can't hear you.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LITWIN: Good morning, can you hear me now?

COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Yes.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LITWIN: Amy Litwin,

Department Advocate's Office. So that report did come out. It determined or stated that officers were found to have lied. You know, historically, when there are allegations of misconduct that do not fall within the CCRP's jurisdiction, those cases are referred to the department for investigation and

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discipline. Some of the officers that I noted in
their record had been disciplined actually, and since
March of 2020, the CCRB now has jurisdiction over
allegations of false statements made during the
course of their investigations.

When they determine and substantiate an allegation, there is due process that is involved, and they seek charges and specifications for those officers, and have the opportunity to take those cases to the trial room. To date, we have not seen any instances where the cases that they're looking to prosecute have been resolved, either through an inter-department trial or through a negotiated plea. Once that happens, certainly there will be transparency surround all of those outcomes. trials are open to the public, and any trial decisions are also posted publicly so that the members of the community see do for themselves what the actual allegations were, what the evidence was, and then what the ultimate outcome was and what the discipline was.

COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Okay, so I'm going to take that as a yes, there are still cops that are on the force that have allegedly lied to the CCRB. Given

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2 | that the mayor is increasing the already large NYPD

3 budget and proposing cuts to other crucial agencies.

4 Commissioner, what are you doing to discipline these

5 | lying officers? And I'm sure you can agree with me

6 that hard working New Yorkers do not want to spend

 $^{\prime}$  their tax dollars on untruthful cops.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LITWIN: So, you know, that's a great question. You know, in the work that I do in the... in the Department Advocates Office, it's very important that we take any allegations of false statements, misleading statements, inaccurate statements, we take them incredibly seriously. have discussions almost daily about how to approach these cases, when there are cases that we are handling ourselves. Certainly the CCRB, as I mentioned, has jurisdiction as well, but we see these cases. And we also agree that if an officer has made statements that are false, on material facts related to an investigation or a case, then those officers don't have a future with the police department, and we routinely look at these cases and we take them to trial. We are often seeking termination or seeking to separate these officers when this is what transpires.

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COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: And have any been terminated?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LITWIN: Yes, officers have been terminated for making false statements.

COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Do you know how many... do you know how many from that nearly 200 report?

not speak to the number of officers who receive charges and specifications by the department. That report only speaks to the CCRB's determination that they believe they have found officers to have lied.

Allegations by CCRB does not mean that there has been due process, and that a case has been taken to the trial room. As I mentioned before, CCRP has asked us to serve charges on their behalf, and we have done that in a number of cases that are pending. We have served charges for them so that they can litigate these cases, and they can make a determination in front of the trial Commissioner so that there can't be inappropriate outcome and appropriate discipline.

COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Okay, moving on. Thank you very much. For the sake of time. The neighborhood safety teams -- I've been told, and our communities have been told -- are the "best of the best" in terms

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of getting guns off of our streets. How much of our taxpayer dollars are... would you say are spent on each NST or Neighborhood Safety Team?

CHIEF COREY: Well, there's no new cost for those teams. They were all funded by officers who are already on the department payroll, already working in those precincts, and they were just assigned to a different function.

COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: So not additional cost, but how much do each of those NSTs cost?

CHIEF COREY: Each... each team is one sergeant and five police officers. We'd have to cost that out. But it's... again, these officers are already on our payroll. They are already part of our headcount. This was not a new need.

COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: I would love to get that number. But they have been created and allocated for getting guns off of our streets. It has been a little over a month, to be exact a month and a half, since one of my districts and STS started and they haven't apprehended any firearms since starting. And you know, shootings are definitely prevalent within my community, and it is in the 81st precinct...

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

2	COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ:to be exact. If these
3	teams aren't getting guns off the streets, what
4	metrics is the NYPD using to assess if these teams of
5	so-called the best of the best are effective or not?
6	CHIEF COREY: Well, citywide the teams have done
7	a tremendous job getting guns off the street, they've
8	actually made 76 gun arrests, seizing 69 firearms.
9	When we look at the average of gun arrests made by
10	police officers across the city prior to these teams
11	rolling out, we averaged 97 gun arrests per week.
12	With since the teams have been deployed that
13	average has increased to 103 gun arrests per week. I
14	would say that an additional six guns off of our
15	streets each and every week, which would total up 312
16	per year is a pretty substantial metric. In addition
17	to the guns they have also made eight robbery arrests
18	5 felony assault, 5 burglary 15 grand larceny, 12
19	grand larceny auto arrests, so more than 30% of their
20	arrests are for a gun or other index crime. They've
21	made a total of 397 arrests citywide, 71% of those
22	arrested have a prior arrest history, and 55% of
23	those arrest stead of a prior have an arrest for a
24	nrior major felony

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COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: So I'm asking specifically for a team that hasn't gotten any guns off of the streets. What are you doing to you know, assess their efficacy if their main point is to get guns off the streets, and they're not doing that?

CHIEF COREY: So we want everyone to constitute... to police constitutionally. All stops are based upon reasonable suspicion, every team is out there working hard. We do certainly look at the way the teams perform. But we do not assign metrics to them. We don't tell them you have to come in with X amount of arrests or X amount of guns or anything else. That was one of the mistakes of the past. We want them out deployed in the areas where they are seeing violence happening, using the intelligence that's... that is given...

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired. ...and targeting them in the community. So the fact that one team has yet to come up with a gun is certainly not indicative of the success of the overall mission.

COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: So just on the record, you're not using any type of metrics. You said. This... these are your words. I'm just trying to clarify you're not using specific metrics.

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CHIEF COREY: I... I actually spelled out quite a few metrics that we use. I said we do not give them quotas. We don't tell them to get arrests.

COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: My time has expired.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Excuse me. Thank you. Next we're going to call on Councilmember Kagan followed by Councilmember Cabán. Councilmember Kagan:

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

COUNCILMEMBER KAGAN: Thank you so much. And thank you so much, Chair Hanks. Thank you so much, Chair Brannan, Madam Speaker, and Commissioner.

I would like first of all, to thank all our brave police officers who risk their lives every single day to protect our safety. I also would like to send my deepest appreciation to two police officers who were attacked just in the last several days, one in the 60th precint, and another one in the Bronx. They were almost killed in the line of duty. And I really, really appreciate the hard work, dedication to the safety of New Yorkers, and I am really, really grateful to police officers who risk their lives every single day just to protect our... our city, and including my family. Thank you very, very much.

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Second of all, I have two questions to NYPD. One is about its anti-crime units. Is my understanding that none of the units were deployed in South Brooklyn, and in Coney Island in particular. If not, why not? If yes, what are the plans, especially for busy summer season?

And my second question is about school safety agents. Are we going to see a decrease or increase of numbers of school safety agents in schools? At my recent meeting with school principals in my district, every single one of them asked to increase number of school safety agents in their schools, due to the situations that occur daily. That's my two questions.

CHIEF COREY: So I'll take the first part of the question, Councilmember. There are three neighborhood safety teams operating within Brooklyn South they are in the 67, 69 and 71 precincts. They are not, as, as you said in the 60th precinct in Coney Island. The 30 precincts that they operate in, and that the officers were selected from were specifically chosen, because in 2021, they accounted for 80% of the shooting incidents in New York City. So those are the precincts where the gun violence was

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greatest where the need for these teams were
greatest. And that's why they were deployed there.

As far as the summer plan for Coney Island, you always see an influx of officers down there into Coney Island for the summer months. That plan is being finalized now, but it will be on par with what you've experienced in prior years, with a substantial number of officers being pushed in to the boardwalk, the amusement area, as well as other parts of... of the precincts, school safety.

Um, school safety...?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: On the school safety, the good news is that at the end of April, we hired 200... a class of 250 additional agents. The last time we had a larger class was in 2007 when we hired 264. So we're working very hard to maximize the size of our classes and hire as many school safety agents as we can. As you're aware, we did sustain a cut to our school safety headcount, because there were so many vacancies. As we work to hire up we will continue to have dialogue and OMB has indicated they will work with us to assess the need for additional headcount going forward but we are continuing to hold

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- classes and we are maximizing the size of those
  classes.
  - COUNCILMEMBER KAGAN: So it's going to be increased or decreased in the next fiscal year, the number of school safety agents?
  - DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: We... we will be filling vacancies that we have. So the number of agents will... will go up in terms of actual bodies in schools.
- 11 COUNCILMEMBER KAGAN: Thank you.
- COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you, Councilmember

  Kagan. Next we'll turn to Councilmember Cabán,

  followed by Councilmember Stevens.
- 15 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.
- 16 COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: Good morning. Thank you.

  17 I'm going to try to get through as many questions as

  18 I possibly can.
  - I'm going to start with some PR related questions. How many full-time positions are dedicated to NYPD public relations across departments and precincts? And does the NYPD contract with any outside agency to support your public relations, and... and/or your communications work? And if yes,

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which agency do you contract with, and how much is the contract?

I just want to acknowledge that my time is my time is running, so I'm hoping I can get some of that time back.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MILLER: Okay, Councilmember. In precincts, there are no full time public relations people. There are community affairs officers, but that's... public relations is not their specific roles. In terms of contracting, we don't contract with any outside corporations or consultants except through the Chief Of Personnel's office. There is an advertising agency that assists with advertising for recruiting.

COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: And what about departments?

I also asked about departments? So like, what is...

what is the scope of the... the public relations,

staffing and, and monetary output budget wise?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MILLER: So, staffing,
there's a full time staff approximate 36 people in
the Deputy Commissioner for Public Information
Office, that's a 24-7 / 7-day-a-week office. If you
call at three in the morning, they answer the phone.
Last night there was kind of a clear example of why

24 same model. Personnel costs are 95% or 94% of that.
25 And there's approximately three or four people who

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MILLER: Yeah. Yeah, so the

certain number of hours?

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- work on social media, but some of them also do other
  jobs.
  - COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: Okay, so it not free, it's paid... it's paid labor.

I want to move on to another area of... of questioning. My colleague, Councilmember Ossé was asking about the NST teams, and you gave numbers related just to the guns, but I want to get a full scope of like the footprint of what these teams are doing. And so not just those limited numbers, but I want to know, overall, how many stops have these teams made? How many summonses have these teams issued? How many arrests overall have these teams made? And what's the breakdown of those arrests? How many are for violations? How many are for misdemeanors? And how many are for felonies?

CHIEF COREY: Right. So the teams have made 397 arrests since March 14, that's between March 14, and May 9. As indicated 76 of those are for firearms and 69 firearms were recovered.

COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: I have those numbers already. I want the other numbers, please.

CHIEF COREY: Okay. Do you want... Alright, so we'll go to the stop numbers. 339 stops, a total of

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2 180 summonses, of which 141 were criminal summonses, 3 and 39 were oath summonses.

were the breakdowns for violations and misdemeanors?

CHIEF COREY: I don't have it broken down by

that. I have it broken down by specific offense. So

I can read you the list if you'd like, or if in the

interest of time we can provide you with a

misdemeanor-felony breakdown later on.

COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: And how many of the arrests

COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: Yes, please do provide it.

And then chair, I would just ask for a few extra

questions a few extra seconds for to ask and

additional questions. There was a lot of empty...

empty air time after my initial question.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Yeah.

Moving on to another issue the budget request...

Moving on to another issue the budget request, \$34.7

million in funds for the domain awareness system,

under this vague label of, you know, quote, mobility

data plans and backend infrastructure, and DAS is a

secretive Microsoft build to mass surveillance

network that allows the NYPD to watch the daily

movements of the whole city, and has received

hundreds of millions of dollars in funding directly

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from DHS. DAS enables the NYPD and other police departments that pay the NYPD and Microsoft for a licensing to the system to criminalize, to surveil, to monitor, and detain immigrant New Yorkers and communities of color especially. So our city and state funds should not support I think any expansion of DAS. We need more transparency and how the system works. And so what DAS data and systems does the NYPD share with federal agencies?

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

: Bear with us.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MILLER: Okay. So, uh, sharing with federal agencies: Federal agencies do not have access to the Domain Awareness System. It's an NYPD system. So as a matter of organizational structure or not, we have approximately 26,000 cameras in the Domain Awareness System. On a day to day basis, nobody is generally sitting watching these cameras surveilling the daily lives of New Yorkers. However, as you see in our own social media, they are highly instrumental in capturing crimes and suspects from crimes, and we can then put out in request for public assistance in identifying and apprehending these people, and bringing justice to victims.

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COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: Thank you.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you. And next we will turn to Councilmember Stevens followed by Councilmember Barron.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

COUNCILMEMBER STEVENS: Good morning, to you, uh, Chairs for this hearing, and the wonderful job you guys have been doing. Special shout out to Chair Brannan. You've been doing a great job these last couple of days. Well, let me get to the questions.

So the 20 funded positions for the gun violence strategy partnerships seems to be more focused on reacting and to investigating gun crimes. How is the NYPD investigating and partnering with agencies and CBOs to prevent gun violence? And are any of those positions dedicated to working with violence interrupters in communities with high rates of gun violence? If not, why not?

CHIEF LIPETRI: So good afternoon. So not only is the gun violence, strategic partnership, reactive, it is also proactive. So what we're doing is we're identifying incidents of violence... previous violence, that might not rise to the level of somebody actually getting shot, but we are connecting

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violence through ballistics matches, through gun arrests, and then we're overlaying that with the geography of locations that specific crews will frequent. So we are proactively investigating these crew-related shootings, in addition to reactive, looking at previous days or weeks arrests of individuals that are tied to violence in New York

As far as the Cure Violence, we meet with them, my office, crime control strategies, the Intelligence Bureau, the Chief of Departments Office, I have a weekly call with them on Thursday... specifically Thursday, to talk about the weekend deployment, to talk about the weekend violence that might be attributed mainly to crews in and around New York City. So that's been going on for quite a long time, and I think the collaboration will continue. And it's only getting better.

COUNCILMEMBER STEVENS: And I know, Build the Blocks was brought up around... you have a strategy being used. But can you talk about how effective those meetings are? How many community members on average are in these meetings? And how are you collaborating with community members to be a part of

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2 those meetings in a way where it's actually
3 meaningful and impactful?

CHIEF COREY: So the Build The Block meetings, I mean, the... the attendance at them varies dramatically. It varies from month to month. It varies from precinct to precinct, and quite frankly, from sector to sector. Some of them are very-well attended. Some of them are very-poorly attended. It's one of the things that we're looking at reengineering and finding a better way to have those neighborhood coordination officers engage with people in their assigned sectors, particularly in the warmer spring and summer months, when so many people are outdoors, and there are so many outdoor activities taking place that... that probably creates a better opportunity than trying to bring people into a meeting.

COUNCILMEMBER STEVENS: Yeah, I mean, because that's one of my main issues where I feel like it's not being done in a collaborative way where community members really have a voice. I've had folks tell me that they feel like it's snip... snip sessions. So that's why they don't go. And so you know, if it's being used as a strategy, and that's the perception

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of most community members, then maybe we should be rethinking what that strategy actually really looks like, then maybe switching some of that dynamic to have more community focus.

And then I guess my last question, just throw out I know, Saturday Lights was brought up again. And as a way of saying, like, oh, this is the outreach that we're doing with young people, but... for for the most part isn't? Isn't the CBO's doing a lot of the work with it, and how does those collaborations really happen? Are officers actually planning? Because I truly believe that CBO should be in the front of this and officers should not be involved, in programming with young people at this point, because that's the skill set of the CBO.

So could you talk a little bit about what those planning sessions look like with CBOs, if that's happening with NYPD? Because it's constantly being brought up as a way of young people and programming. And that's the program that you guys are doing.

CHIEF COREY: So I don't... so we don't really manage the programming for Saturday Night Lights, and we don't manage a lot of the youth programming that we are that we are involved in. I think a lot of it

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happens exactly the way that you're suggesting that it should: That the CBOs, or other groups that put something together and ask for officers to participate, and we're happy to send officers to participate, because we want them to engage with young people. We want to start building those relationships, and creating that that relationship of trust. So we don't have to organize it. There are plenty of basketball tournaments and... and other events that take place. We have other programs such as our options program. We have the Community Center at 127 Pennsylvania Avenue. And we could go on and on. And we want... I said ideally, a CBO puts together an event and says, "Hey, we'd like to have some officers there. Come and engage with the youth." And we provide those officers to do just that.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

COUNCILMEMBER STEVENS: Just one question to ask. So why is money being allocated for the NYPD for this thing? So what does that money for? To pay the officers to be there? I'm confused.

2	CHIEF COREY: It's not it's not to pay the
3	officers to be there. I believe that the money
4	funnels through to keep the centers open.
5	COUNCILMEMBER STEVENS: The money goes through
6	NYPD to go to the community centers?
7	CHIEF COREY: And some of it goes to fund
8	overtime for officers to staff those locations, not
9	necessarily for the engagement but for security.
10	COUNCILMEMBER STEVENS: So the funding does go to
11	the officers. Alright, thank you.
12	CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you, Councilmember.
13	Next we'll turn to Councilmember Barron, followed by
14	Brooks-Powers starting.
15	SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.
16	COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: Thank you very much. It
17	appears that the commission that has left the
18	hearing. I don't see your answering any questions,
19	but anyway, that's all right.
20	Isn't it true if you could just jot down my
21	questions and my statements because I want to get

through all of them rather than going back and forth

with you and eating up my time.

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But isn't it true that the real total of the NYPD budget is \$11.2 billion when you add fringe benefits and pension? That's number one.

And isn't it true, while you know this that there was an increase of \$182 million in the FY 2023 budget, while at the same time, Mayor Cop Adams has decreased the education budget by a billion dollars.

Mmm-mmm-mmm.

The first 100 days have been a failure. It's not just about -- as important as it is -- it's not just about taking guns off the street. It's about reducing crime. And you have to say in the first three, four, or five months, the crime rate has risen through the roof. People are being shot almost every day. And it appears that -- and your own confession of your arrest -- only 31% were put guns, I heard another 75% were some of the non-violent infringes.

It seems as though it's not working. It's been a failure. Every other agency that has programs that didn't work, Mayor Cop Adams, cut and reduced. Every agency has been cut except for NYPD. It's not working. You cannot measure the success of deploying police in our communities with how many guns they take off the street. If people are shooting guns,

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and people are getting killed and shot on subways all over the place at a higher rate than it was last year when we didn't have the Street Crime Unit -- that you're trying to change to the name neighborhood safety teams, which is... well, anyway -- that's one, if you could answer that.

And then what are the crime rates? And then the abuse of overtime: You admit that it's \$505 million yearly. You had an increase of \$78 million in the budget, yet... you know, I think a lot of it happens because police want to make more money. They don't think they're being paid enough. So they get more money by doing overtime work that may or may not be needed to be done. The police department takes up 1/3 of the \$1.4 billion in overtime for the entire city, a third of it goes to NYPD. That's abusive.

And we need an elected Civilian Complaint Review Board because, Commissioner, when the complaints come to you, or any other Commissioner, 95% of these cops get away with it, no matter what the CCRB says. And when they are penalized, they lose a holiday pay, or something very, very minor. So I think that that needs to be scrapped, and we needed an elected Civilian Complaint Review Board. Would you agree

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with me, Commissioner that poverty and unemployment and mental health needs and guns are the causes of crime? Not the lack of police and not the no-cash bail?

I believe you read the bill. But for those of you on your staff who have not read the bill, no cash bail is for non-violent, minor offenses. So when somebody debates with me and says, "This person was led out on bail and they committed a crime." Well, if they were let out on bail, then they're not... have nothing to do with the no cash bail, because we don't have cash for minor offenses like Kalief Browder, who went to jail for a backpack for three years because he couldn't meet bailed and then came out and committed suicide. So I hope you read the bill because we need to stop that narrative that that's the reason why crime is going up. It's a lie. It's not even a missed narrative. a lie. lie.

And the police unit that was assigned to the demonstrators brutalized demonstrators for exercising their right to protest, the AG's office is pathetic. They did not prosecute any police. And your department did not punish police for their crimes.

punishment. Consequences.

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We are tied of hearing "retraining". I've been at
this thing for 30 years, 50 years as an activist, and
every time police brutalize, they need more training,
they need cultural sensitivity. They need

And then finally, we have to look at this increase... this bloated \$11 billion budget with 50,000 police officers, 35,000 uniform 15,000 civilian. It's not working. It is simply not working. And then what you and the department do, you try to find ways along with Mayor Cop Adams to make it seem it's working by saying how many guns it took off the street. But the idea is to bring crime down.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: Without a Street Crime
Unit last year, crime went down. With it this year
is through the roof. I'll stop there.

COMMISSIONER SEWELL: So, Councilmember Baron, you mentioned any other commissioners. And in your 30 years, I'm fortunate, just like my predecessors to have an extremely competent group of content specialists in this room with me and online today. So I'm sure in your 30 years, you've had the

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2 privilege of speaking to other commissioners who've

3 had the same group of executives during their tenure

4 as well. So I value them tremendously to be able to

5 help answer my questions.

But if I could pull out a question -- I'm not sure if it was a question and what you said -- I do believe that public safety is a shared responsibility. I do believe that we have to come together and solve the problems of crime in our communities and inequality. And I think the mayor's approach to that has been well known and well documented, and we support that. But arrests are at a 21-year high. Gun arrests are at a 28-year high. This is the most dangerous thing we do, and we have to make sure we do not lose focus of the victims of these crimes. And as evidenced last night, we put our officers in harm's way, and we ask them to do, and they continue to do it. But we are certainly mindful that this is a shared approach that we have with the mayor's initiative, and all of us agree that is necessary. We do realize that we have to get violent criminals off the street, and thank you so much, our officer is going to be fine who was injured in shot last night?

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asked.

COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: Is that your answer? You absolutely answered nothing. And I'll just move on because you never do. I asked you... (crosstalk)

COMMISSIONER SEWELL: I'm not sure what you

COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: I asked you...

COMMISSIONER SEWELL: We're going to...

COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: I asked you...

10 COMMISSIONER SEWELL: ... nswer just bear with

11 bear with us, Councilmember. Bear with us.

COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: I asked you a lot of questions, and...

COMMISSIONER SEWELL: One of my content specialists, is going to answer it for you.

COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: And Commissioner just for the record, the Commissioner gave rhetoric and no concrete answers to any of my questions, but I'll keep on moving.

COMMISSIONER SEWELL: We're going to answer your... one of the questions we were able to pull out of your statement.

CHIEF LIPETRI: Good morning, Councilmember

Barron. I'm Chief Lipetri, Crime Control Strategy.

So a lot of your questions were directed at me as the

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Chief of Crime Control Strategy. So I'd like to

address some of those concerns. And you're right,

crime has increased over 40% this year.

COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: Right.

CHIEF LIPETRI: So what are we seeing? are we seeing? Approximately half of the crime increase is attributed to grand larcenies. A lot of those grand larceny, unfortunately, are compromised bank accounts using a COVID Relief Scam, that are targeting the most vulnerable New Yorkers, we have an increase of 1000s of those complaints to attribute to the grand larceny increase. With the increase and... and the opening of many, many more restaurants, bars, and hotels. We've also seen a sharp increase in grand larcenies as far as fraud and compromised bank accounts, because of unattended property that... that are being stolen from these locations that were not open last year. Saying that, we also have increases across most of the seven majors. And let's just remember that each one of these seven majors attributed to a victim in New York City. So we see when we talk about robberies, we see a sharp increase in robberies with gunpoint possession across New York City.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE

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We all know just, from what we see, more individuals are carrying firearms than we've seen in a very, very long time. And I've 28 years of experience in policing in New York City. And I've never seen more of an increase, not just in... in shootings, but also in confirmed shots fired, also in individuals possessing firearms. But who are possessing those firearms? We're at a 300% increase of individuals under the age of 18, from 2019 that are possessing firearms in New York City. We are at a substantial... a 10% increase, year over year over year, of previous convicted felons... about a quarter of our arrestees carrying the firearm are a previous convicted felon.

Also individuals that are getting arrested with a firearm, approximately 20% of those individuals already have an open felony. So that's going to segue... segue into the least restrictive manner of what we talk about.

When we look at the changes in... in bail in the criminal justice system and 2020, I just want to make it clear that... that a lot of the changes were were agreed upon... or not agreed upon, but as a law enforcement professional, we did need some changes.

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But I think it's important to look at the way that we analyze it... the way that I analyze it, and look at really... just keep it very, very simple. So I'm going to keep it simple.

So I'm going to look at burglaries: so the rate of felony recidivism, where you get arrested with a... for a burglary, and then within 60 days, you get re arrested for a felony... a new felony. So that felony has to be committed within that 60 day timeframe. I'm not talking about somebody who committed that... that felony a month prior to the original arrest for burglary. So 24% of our burglary arrests, got re-arrested for a new felony in 2021. When you go back to 2017, it was only 6%.

When you're looking at grand larceny, same thing. You get arrested for a felony grand larceny in New York City, within 60 days, you commit a new grand larceny, you get arrested? 20% of our grand larceny arrests fit that parameter. In 2017, again 6%. When you look at grand larceny of auto, in 2021, 21% of individuals arrested for grand larceny auto were rearrested for a new felony within 60 days. In 2017, it was 10%. So there's things that, yes, we need to continue to collaborate, move resources, namely

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street robberies, the crimes that are driving New York City right now. But the grand larcenies are a big part of the... of the crime increase.

When you look at the data as far as shooting individuals arrested last year, we had 117 individuals that were arrested last year who were out on an open gun charge. That is a 185% increase from 2019. So when we talk about recidivism, and we talk about that very, very small percentage of individuals that are creating a lot of the mayhem in New York City, they are previously convicted felons. They are individuals who have open felony arrests.

We're not talking about bail that nobody would have gotten in the past, I agree with you. We're talking about bail that somebody would have gotten in the past. And then when we look at the bail laws, I think it's important to remember that it has to be the least restrictive matter. So if somebody gets a cash bail, it is very, very low percentage of what they really have to pay. And those are the individuals unfortunately, that we see time and time again, creating new violence, new crimes in New York City with a victim behind each one of those crimes and the shooting victims.

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much for that. And I'm so glad you broke it down like that. If you don't mind... Madam Chair. I'm glad you brought that down. Because what you just mentioned is felonies. And the No Cash Bail... Most of them are felonies that got back out. And the No Cash Bail Law -- obviously you didn't read it thoroughly --- is for non-violent misdemeanors, not for those who committed a felony

(crosstalk)

12 This false...

Now this hold it. Hold it.

This false narrative has to stop. You heard it through his own mouth. All of that, that he mentioned, was for those who are convicted or charged with felonies, no cash bail. According to statistics: 98%. 98% of those that receive no cash bail for nonviolent minor offenses, did not commit another crime, stop lying to the public.

And you just... as a matter of fact, I have some people who said to me, when we were debating that this person was let out on bail and committed another crime.

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Well, we don't, that has nothing to do with no cash bail. It's the Kalief Browder types, that...

Rikers Island is filled with people who jump turnstiles, who did minor offenses, and didn't get summons, they got cash bail that they couldn't meet.

So stop lying to the public and making the public think that the rising crime is due to no cash bail.

It's due to poverty, unemployment, lack of mental health money, and too many guns on the street that the feds need to do something about letting into our communities. That's the truth. And you know, it.

CHIEF LIPETRI: Just... just on the 2% that that you're speaking about. That is not accurate. The 2% is... is you're explaining it the 2% way, which means you're looking at every single arrest. I am not looking at every single arrest.

COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: So I am.

CHIEF LIPETRI: That's why it's not accurate.

COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: But it is accurate. It is accurate Chief. The ones we let out on no-cash bail did not. It is accurate. The ones that were let out due to the No-Cash Bail Legislation did not commit violent crimes. Less than 2% did that that's a fact.

CHIEF LIPETRI: That is not a fact.

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COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: That a fact.

: Councilmember, I think the narrative that you're speaking about is not an NYPD narrative. We've never we've never articulated position against... or used the word no-cash bail. We never speak... when we speak about the bail reform laws, we don't speak about misdemeanors or crimes that are not bail eliqible. What we speak about is recidivism. We acknowledge and we actually supported the fact that individuals that are low-level offenders, that are given a second chance. We've highlighted the inequity... inherent inequity in a cash bail system, where two individuals of different economic means both commit the same crime, one of them can buy their freedom and the other one is left in jail. said that repeatedly throughout the reform process. What we highlight is individuals that are recidivist, either dangerous criminals that go out and commit dangerous crimes or individuals that get out and commit... and repeatedly commit new crimes against the citizens of the city.

(crosstalk)

But those are the individual we argue the courts should have an ability to look at, and to actually...

2 (crosstalk)

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...acknowledge their career, their body of work and decide to remand them into custody, not to set bail. So if you have a dangerous person or recidivists, right?, and they're rich, they should not be able to buy their freedom, and an individual that's a recidivist that is poor should not be able to buy their freedom.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: All right, real quickly:
What you said there: Dangerous? Dangerous? That
word dangerous? Some of you perceive all our black
youth as dangerous just by the way they dress. But
what happens in the actual court. The people... a
matter of fact, our No-Cash Bail Law says if you
committed a violent crime five years ago, it does not
apply to you.

So tell the truth.

And you may support the no-cash bail, but Mayor

Cop Adams doesn't. He gets out there on TV and makes

it seem like... that no-cash bail is causing all the

crime to go up.

What you just said is accurate.

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CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Councilmember, we have to move on. We've got a lot of colleagues.

COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: What's not accurate is that 98% do not commit another crime. That's a fact.

I don't want to go back and forth. Thank you.

\_\_\_\_: I think it's important to clarify the record that both the mayor and the department have been consistent in and what we deem to be dangerous, and what the individuals that we're speaking about and their body of work of criminality, that is what we want courts to be able to consider when that individual is arrested yet again and put in front of the court.

COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: Dangerous is subjective, and has nothing to do with our no-cash bail law.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you. And the remaining council members for questions will be Brooks-Powers, Carr, Nurse, Brewer, Williams, Sánchez, and Joseph. We will turn to Brooks-Powers.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

COUNCILMEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you so much.

And good morning, everyone. Thank you to Chairs

Brannan and Hanks for convening today's hearing. And
thank you to the Administration's representatives for

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being here today. And just a few questions for the police department. I'll ask them first and then we'll wait to hear their responses to them.

So how does the NYPD plan to coordinate with the Department of Transportation in reaching our city's Vision Zero goals? Are any investments being made in coordination with the Department of Transportation or separately?

Also, I would like to have an update on the 116th precinct. I'm not sure if this had been touched on. If so, I may have missed it, and I apologize in advance, but can the Department provide an update on the construction and operational timeline for the 116th precinct in Southeast Queens?

Also, what proportion of the new precincts capital resources like vehicle fleets will be incorporated from the 105th, if any?

What is the status of the Far Rockaway Community
Justice Center?

And the final two questions: Our streets are more mixed use than ever. People are walking and using the subway more each month. Bicycle lanes continue to be added each year, and now car usage and traffic is increasing. Fatalities for every type of

1 FINANCE COMMITTEE

transport has been up in fiscal 2021, from

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3 pedestrians to motor vehicles. What new initiatives

4 or programs, if any, do we have to deal with this

5 issue? And how are we ensuring we keep pedestrians

6 and bicycles safe, in terms of like clearing bicycle

lanes? Do you issue tickets for blocking bicycle

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9 CHIEF ROYSTER: So good morning, Councilwoman.

10 COUNCILMEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Hi chief. How are

11 you?

12 CHIEF ROYSTER: Great. Great to see you. And
13 thank you very much for that question. It is my
14 pleasure to talk about traffic safety, is public

15 safety.

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And one of the ways we coordinate with the

Department of Transportation is that we look at
engineering education and enforcement for our Vision

Zero initiative. I am responsible for coordinating
the Vision Zero initiative for the NYPD. And every
week we have a Traffic Safety Forum. It is a

22 multifaceted, holistic traffic forum where we meet

23 with our Vision Zero partners -- that would be the

Department of Transportation, TLC, MTA and other city

25 agencies. But more importantly, is to focus on

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pedestrian and cyclist fatalities. It's about
driving down fatalities and saving human lives.

And how do we do that? It's a layered effect. Our enforcement is focusing on (1) the science, the data: where are these fatalities occurring? Where are the collisions occurring? And collisions with injuries? And we focus on that particular data, but also we focus on the fact of: Where should our enforcement be? Where do we deploy our officers? The officers in the precincts as well as the officers in the transportation bureau. And then the last pillar would be culture: How do we change the culture? The driving culture, which we've seen since COVID has been reckless. People getting behind the wheel, people speeding, people failing to yield to pedestrians. So with those three pillars doing the Traffic Safety Forum, our core focus is on driving down fatalities. And how do we do that with the Department of Transportation? One of the ways that we do this is that all executives in our 77 precincts attend these forums. And they have to tell us what their plan is in the particular precincts. their safety plans? What are they addressing? And the Department of Transportation sits side by side to

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determine what engineering issues need to be
corrected in those various precincts.

The other thing is that we look at outreach: How do we outreach to the community? And we doubled down on outreach this year, because we wanted to make sure that not only motorists, but pedestrians know about traffic safety. And the outreach is also done by our social media, and also going to different communities and talking about what we're seeing in the community. And what we should be looking at as far as safety.

Now, when I mentioned enforcement, we've seen that a lot of fatalities -- I want to say over 50% of the fatalities -- that involve pedestrians are done at intersections. And so our enforcement is focused at intersections. And I just wanted to say that the enforcement this year, year to date is increased at intersections.

We also look at speed, speed during the hours of darkness, and also speed on our highways. And we have actually deployed our highway units throughout the city in various locations where we've seen that motorists are speeding.

What has been driving our fatalities this year is on the highways. We had 17 People lose their lives

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on the highways because of speed. And this was...

this was passengers as well as operators.

I just want to say that when you start to look at the layers of enforcement, we need to do this in all of our precincts. Everyone is involved. It is equitable enforcement. We look at hazardous violations — that means red light violations, people not failing to yield to pedestrians, people that are speeding on our streets, people that are not using seatbelts. These are all the hazardous violations that we look at and we conduct equitable enforcement.

I just want to say that last year, we had to pivot, because we realized that we wanted everyone involved in traffic safety, not just for 28 days, not just year to date, but every single day. And...

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Please finish.. please continue your answer.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Yeah, please finish.

CHIEF ROYSTER: So last year, we instituted a way that we could tell whether or not officers were actually engaging with the public. And of this particular process that we have, we have yielded over

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88,000 engagement... engagements with the public as it relates to outreach on public safety.

COUNCILMEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: And really quickly before we get to the answers to other questions, while I have you Chief Royster, in terms of which you and I have spoken about... in terms of the illegal truck parking and those efforts, what is the administration looking to do to beef up ensuring that the trucks are no longer parking illegally in residential communities? Because this is, at this point, a citywide issue. At one point I thought it was all just southeast Queens. But as I talk to my colleagues, we recognize that this is a really big issue, and the need for enforcement is there. understand that truck drivers (inaudible) that middle of the road, but we're also finding is that these are mostly derelict trucks being left, sometimes with out-of-state plates on them, that is just getting dumped into our communities.

You're absolutely right. It's a quality of life issue that's affecting our residents. And since we've last spoken, all of the precincts have focused their resources in making sure that they address this issue. I just want to say that we have some low-

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hanging fruit here, and one of the causes is that, number one, we want to make sure that the tractor trailers are towed. However, we are experiencing some challenges because we have lost the Manhattan tow pound, so all of the vehicles that we tow now go to outside tow pounds. So the actual challenge here is space.

But I just want to say that, you know, we have aggressively looked at the codes which deal with tractor trailers parking at locations as well as large trucks, and this year, even though our numbers are down for towing, we are doing a lot of summonsing... summonses in areas. So for code 78, which is a truck... a commercial truck parked in a location, that particular fine is \$65. But we are looking at tractor trailers, that particular fine is \$250 for the first offense, and \$500 for the second offense. So that's what the precincts are doing now, is that is that enforcement.

The second thing we're doing is booting these vehicles. But that doesn't remove the vehicle from the location.

And then the third thing you're doing is removing the vehicles from the location. So we are taking an

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active approach and looking at several ways of making

sure that these vehicles are not parking in

residential areas from 9pm to 5am, in the morning.

COUNCILMEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: And then I had a few other questions that I asked before. If someone could answer those questions, I'd appreciate it.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: Yes, Councilmember.

So you asked about the 116th precinct. So

construction kicked off in 2021. And we will be 25%

complete with the project by this summer, 50% By the

spring of 2023, 75% by the fall of 2023, and we

anticipate 100% completion in late summer 2024. So

that project is moving forward, while we're very

excited about when that precinct opens.

COUNCILMEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: And then in terms of the resources for that precinct? Is it going to be shared? Are they receiving resources from the 105th? What is the fleet going to look like?

CHIEF COREY: So yeah, we still I mean... we'll figure out the... the actual logistics as it gets closer. We work with our Office of Management Analysis and Planning. We'll break up. We'll see what the current call volume is, the current crime rates in that area that the 116th is going to cover.

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And then we make the staffing decisions. And then of course, the other resources that will need to be put into place to support that staff. So that'll happen a little closer to opening day, if you will.

COUNCILMEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: And then the last question I had asked was about the issuing of tickets in terms of blocking bicycle lanes, and it really could be for pedestrians as well. Because I get a lot of incoming in terms of blocked bike lanes, illegal parking on like sidewalks and things like Are... what is the... the data behind the ticketing for that? Is it being enforced? Is it not? CHIEF ROYSTER: Yeah, so for this year... year to date, the bike lane enforcement is up 148%. are focusing on summonsing vehicles that are in bike lanes, as well... as well as vehicles that are parked, as well as vehicles that are driving in bike I also want to mention if I can, just to go lanes. back to you, is that for this year, we've... we've conducted 17 joint operations, which resulted into 40 tows, and 44 boots. So I just want to give you that.

COUNCILMEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you.

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COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you Councilmember. Next we will turn to Councilmember Carr, followed by Councilmember Nurse.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

COUNCILMEMBER CARR: Thank you so much Chairs for this important hearing. Commissioner. Chief Corey, it's great to see you and the NYPD leadership team. I really appreciate all the work that the men and women under your command do on a daily basis, risking their lives to keep us... to keep us as a safe city. Especially considering when you know, protecting human life is a noble end in and of itself. But we can't have a prosperous city that lifts everyone in New York unless we also have a safe city. So thank you so much for the mission that you all perform.

You know, I want to talk about school safety agents like Councilmember Kagan did earlier. So I understand from the answers to his inquiries, that, you know, the number of budgeted positions is going to decrease but you expect the full agent headcount to increase with the filling of vacant positions that are not being eliminated. And I just wanted to... wanted to know: Do you feel like the elimination of those budgeted vacancies is warranted? Because I

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hear from school principals, elementary, middle, and high school that they really just need more school safety agents across the board.

COMMISSIONER SEWELL: So we wholeheartedly agree that we need children to be safe in our schools. But if you... if I may, I'd like Chief Larin to actually go into a little bit of details about the weapons confiscated this year, and we'll talk about our headcount.

CHIEF LARIN: Yes. Good morning, Commissioner.

Good morning council member. As the commissioner stated, even with our current headcount of school safety agents, we've been able to recover an overwhelming amount of weapons and dangerous instruments. The current count is 4728. And we... when compare that to the last full school year, 2018 to 2019, it was 2153. So that's an increase of 119%. And to speak to Commissioner Ryan's point earlier with the headcount: In our opinion, what happened was when there were discussions that school safety division was going to be absorbed into the DOE, there was a lag in hiring, there was a lag in exams that were being put out, so we have a vacancy of 353 agents right now. There's a class that's currently

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being trained. They were hired about a month ago. So they should be out in about 12 weeks. And there's also a filing period open right now that closes on the 24th, for the next school safety agent exam. So we're asking all of our partners to help us put the word out because we believe that word of mouth is the best way to recruit people onto this job. But with the agents that we do have, were able to manage the call volume, the incidents that come in, and we look at who reports to work every day. So if we have to shift our resources to a bigger school, or if there's an event, we've been able to do that successfully with the current count that we have in place.

COUNCILMEMBER CARR: I appreciate that answer.

So I'm just going to bundle the rest of my questions.

So in terms of school safety, one of my concerns is... is about retention of folks in those positions. I know a lot of individuals move on to maybe becoming police officers or other parts of the uniformed services. And so I'm just curious, what is the attrition rate or the turnover rate in school safety agent titles as... and how does that compare to say police officers or other parts of the departments?

## FINANCE COMMITTEE

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And then my other questions on different items are: Majority Whip Brooks-Powers talked about truck enforcement, and the 122, the 121, and the 123 do great jobs at doing enforcement along our highways with parked trucks, but it seems like these truck operators or owners just see the tickets as the cost of doing business and it keeps happening. So I'm glad that there's going to be this sort of stepped up enforcement considering what is in the legal toolbox already. But do you feel there's a need for higher enforcement, particularly for first time offenders to kind of make it more than just the cost of doing business for these truck operators? And can we be helpful in that regard on the Council?

My other questions are related to DOE
enforcement. The legalization of marijuana use in
New Jersey is... has proceeded. It's now legal in
New York, although I know no retail dispensary
licenses have been issued. But we're going to allow
on-site consumption at retail dispensaries in New
York City, because the opportunity to include that
under state law is passed. And so I'm just concerned
that as these dispensaries open, particularly in a,
you know, a car-dependent area, like I represent,

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Staten Island, that we don't necessarily have enough folks trained to address that at the precinct level, the way we do in highway patrol.

And then my final question is related to the overall police headcount. I understand that we're going to be keeping stable at around 35,000-plus officers city wide, and that's, you know, below I think the 40,000 officer peak from several years ago, and I'm wondering if you know, is this just a budget decision, or do you feel like there's actually a need for a bigger uniform headcount NYPD to address a lot of the quality of life concerns and the rising issues with... with gun crime that were happening in the city.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: So I can respond to your question on the attrition from school safety agencies. It averages between 30 to 40 per month. With regards to that... I think that works out to be maybe about 8%. I think the city-wide attrition rate. It depends on the agency, but it's a little lower than that, generally around 6% or 7%. So it's slightly higher than what is seen elsewhere but not significantly higher.

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CHIEF COREY: To the... to the second question around cannabis impaired driving. A substantial number of our officers have already received, and others will continue to receive, training in recognizing cannabis impaired motorists, and much like we do with the people who drive intoxicated by alcohol, when the officers encounter someone who they believe to be under the influence of in this case, we're talking about cannabis, they would then be removed to the intoxicated driver testing facility which in your case Councilmember in Staten Island is at the 120 precinct, where specially trained officers from the Highway Patrol would come and administer the testing required to support such a charge. precinct officers... a number have been trained and the remainder are being trained in recognizing the signs of cannabis impairment.

CHIEF ROYSTER: So, I would just like to add some data to Chief Corey's statement: We've had over 9000 officers trained in impaired driving, and we continue to do this training with all of the new recruits that come out, as well as our officers that are in the precinct. So this training is continuous. And we... we want to make sure that everyone is knowledgeable

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about impaired driving as... as the Chief spoke about cannabis as well as driving while impaired under alcohol.

COMMISSIONER SEWELL: And to your... your final point: We are managing our staff efficiently and effectively. While we are down in numbers from what we once were at our peak, with our enhanced deployment task forces and initiatives, we are reorganizing people and taking them actually out of civilian... sorry... administrative positions to put them out on the street. So while we do realize that we're not where we were, we are doing a phenomenal job at arresting and addressing the concerns of demand power that we have.

COUNCILMEMBER CARR: Thank you chairs. I appreciate your time.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you. Next we'll turn to Councilmember Nurse.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Hi, good morning. And thank you, Chair. I just had a couple of questions.

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e, would you be able to tell me the number of guns that have been pulled from precinct 75, 73, and 83? From the neighborhood safety team specifically?

CHIEF COREY: Yeah, I have that. So in the 75, three, in the 73, one, and... what was the third precinct? The 83, one.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Thank you. And just pivoting real quick. In terms of social media, how much of the Intelligence Division budget is related to monitoring civilian social media interactions? Where does that data live? And can you tell me a little bit more about what is the criteria for which you would be monitoring someone?

: Just one moment.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MILLER: So social media monitoring usually focuses on open investigations into groups like ISIS, or al Qaeda, or others that use social media to recruit people or exhort people to violence.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: And the percentage of the budget? Of the Intelligence Division budget.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MILLER: That's personnel-driven. I have staff members who focus on that. But I'd have to get back to you with that.

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COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Okay, and you can... I'd definitely love to see that data.

And just lastly, I wanted to clarify, following the points that Councilmember Barron made about what is a violent felony and what isn't. Can you confirm that someone stealing a candy bar or for example, stealing a Amazon package out of a lobby would be categorized as a violent felony?

CHIEF COREY: No. That would not be categorized...

CHIEF LIPETRY: Yeah, no, that would not be...

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Stealing a package from a lobbyist is not a violent felony?

CHIEF LIPETRY: That is correct.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Okay. Okay. Thank you. I just wanted that clarification. Thank you. Those are my questions.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you, Councilmember Nurse. Next we'll turn to Councilmember Brewer.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Thank you very much. My first question is just on the hate crimes. And I hope this hasn't been asked before. But I know... I believe it came up with Councilmember Julie Won the other day when she had her hearing about some of the

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2 Asian hate crimes, and there has been some 3 reorganization. But it's my understanding that in 4 2017, there were approximately 325 hate crimes to the NYPD. And then obviously, the lockdown was 5 differently. But in 2021, it was 565. And it's up 6 7 75% this first quarter. So they seem to be going up. And I just want to have a sense of how much has been 8 allocated in terms of funding to the task force and what kind of strategies are using, because Asian, 10 11 Jewish community, LGBTQ has gone way up. What are 12 you doing to recalibrate so to speak in terms of that 13 task force and the funding for it? 14 CHIEF ESSIG: Good morning. I'm Chief Essig, 15 Chief of Detectives. And you're correct. The last 16 three years 2020, 2021, and then this year, a 17 substantial increase in hate crimes, particularly 18 Asian hate crimes, anti-Jewish, anti-Asian hate 19 crimes. This year, we're up about 194% in hate 20 crimes. Most of the increases are anti-Jewish, antisemitic hate crimes. The anti-Asian hate crimes 21 2.2 that we've seen the explosion in in the last few 2.3 years are kind of unlike the other hate crimes, where

it's more personal. Almost all anti-Asian hate

crimes are personal, where there is an assault

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2 involved, whereas some of the other ones are written,
3 language, phone calls, swastikas drawn, etc.

We currently have 20 Hate Crime detectives assigned to the Hate Crimes Unit. That's an increase of 17 over the last year. We also have an Anti-Asian Hate Crime Task Force, where they supplement... they're not investigators, but they supplement the Hate Crimes Unit. They're used as interpreters or outreach to the community. There's 25 members of a service who are of various ethnic descent that assist the Asian Hate Crime Unit.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Okay, all right. So hopefully that number goes down. But there's a lot of work to be done. I have little time.

The second question I have is just... I know we've heard from traffic, and I appreciate that chief, but believe it or not, the number one complaint I get are the... I don't know if it's the placards, the personal cars, the perpendicular as opposed to horizontal, parking, et cetera. And so if there's something we can do, I don't know if we pay for parking garages. But the issue is that every single precinct and \_\_\_\_\_ Louis brings this up at every single nightly discussion, why is it that every

address that.

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single precinct seems to have so many cars parked at it, and it doesn't seem to be related necessarily to the precinct itself. Is there something we can do to address that? I know it's hard. I know, people drive in. I got it. But it really sends a message not dissimilar from the concern of young people and police to the community that, you know, sort of screw you, we're going to park wherever we want. That's the concern I have. So how do we address it? It's a placard issue? It's the parking issue? How do we

CHIEF ROYSTER: So Councilmember Brewer, it's great to see you. I'll start with the placard. Last year, we did a pilot program where we utilized technology to determine if a vehicle was connected to a placard that was parking in violation. And we expanded that pilot, now it is city wide. And that technology is used by agents that issue our parking citations. And this year, year to date, we've had an increase of 31% of parking summonses issued to vehicles that are attached to a placard.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Can you give me a number?

Because 31% could be you know could be, you know, one
to three. So... so is that like...?

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CHIEF ROYSTER: I could give you a... a number. So the actual number is over 19,000... is 19,099 versus 14,519. Last year.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Okay, so... go ahead.

CHIEF ROYSTER: So what this technology does, is that we can determine once that vehicle is parked in violation, we can determine if the vehicle is attached to a placard, whether that placard is associated with the Department of Transportation, the Department of Education, the NYPD, or our law enforcement officers, or any of the agency that issues placards.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: So for the discussion about that topic, and just finally, I go to all of the block the meetings I go to the Free State

Council, I just did a phenomenally excellent Transit

One meeting with many people.

The question is: What do you got to do with people who are hopefully not going to Rikers... at least I hope not. And one of the suggestions is... believe me, picking up on what the Speaker asked:

Nobody knows what to do. PD does not know what to do with these young people. And we want to do the right thing, but they have no clue. One suggestion is peer

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navigators in the precinct. And I know this may not be your favorite suggestion, but you have to have somebody... at the young people... not just young people, but generally somebody to help them navigate what they can do differently. If you just send people... I have 35 foster care kids. I know where young people, even adults go. So something like peer navigators in the precinct. I know all the things Chauncey is doing is not enough. We have to think differently, working with the other agencies, about how to deal with people who are just jumping the turnstile, stealing from the lobby, etc. We're not doing that. And particularly at transit, the same repeaters, over and over again, with something like peer navigators in the precinct. Would you support something like that?

COMMISSIONER SEWELL: I would. I have to say that we totally agree that we have to do... we have to reach our youth? And I think we have a commitment to that. And I know the administration has a commitment to that. So we are certainly exploring every option that we have, we are actually expanding some of our youth programs for this summer. We didn't add any because, we are ramping them up

2	because they were down because of COVID 19. So we
3	expect a robust enrollment in our youth programs this
4	summer, and we're constantly looking for ways to
5	engage the community and show youth that there's
6	some there's another way. I mean, can we get a
7	hold of them earlier in their lives to be able to
8	make a difference? So they don't go down the path of
9	criminality? That's definitely one of our objectives
10	as well, we, we certainly realize we have to have
11	enforcement, but we need to have engagement because
12	we want to stop them early on before they lead to
13	criminal activity.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Thank you Commissioner.

The only comment I would make is at the precinct, at the arraignment, one minute off the streets, they're gone. It's just how they are. I'd love to work with you on that. And thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER SEWELL: Thank you Councilmember.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you. And our final questions come from Councilmember Williams, then Sánchez, Joseph, and Avilés, and then we are done. Councilmember Williams?

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

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COUNCILMEMBER WILLIAMS: Thank you Chairs. So I don't think this specific question was asked, but I know that the budget adds funding for the neighborhood safety teams, and also a gun violence strategies partnership. Can you talk through what that money will be used for?

CHIEF COREY: So the money being requested in the budget for the neighborhood safety teams is to equip the unmarked vehicles that they use with dashboard cameras, so we can capture a fuller accounting of ... of what took place in any particular encounter between the teams. Our patrol vehicles are not typically equipped with those, just our highway patrol. So that's just for the equipment and maintenance of those cameras to outfit those vehicles. On the gun violence strategic partnership, it was to hire a number of analysts, crime analysts, intelligence analysts to help refocus the strategy, and really make sure that we are doing this with the level of precision that we need to, to get those... the worst of the worst, the trigger pullers, the people who are shooting children in our neighborhoods, to identify them, to do thorough

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2 investigations, and then turn those over to a
3 prosecutor for effective prosecution.

COUNCILMEMBER WILLIAMS: Okay, and you mentioned dashboards, which leads me to my next question: We know the NYPD contracts with different folks or uses different vendors. And as an example, we know, there's been a lot of issues with shot spotters, and body cams. And so is there some type of auditing or measuring of success around the different contracts and or vendors that you're using?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: So we do have an audit unit here at NYPD and they work closely with our contracts team to monitor our contracts. We do multiple audits per year on select contracts. And then also if anything is determined throughout the course of a contract that looks problematic, that auditing team is brought in to take a look and to make sure there's corrective action taken.

COUNCILMEMBER WILLIAMS: Okay. Would you be able to share your list of vendors and contracts? Like the people you have contracts with?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: Yeah, we can... we can get you that. And many of them are actually on the

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controller's... my checkbook, but we can tell you
that information.

COUNCILMEMBER WILLIAMS: Okay, cool. And the other question I have is around forfeiture money. So I wanted to know how much money does the NYPD have access to? And who decides how that money is spent?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RYAN: So asset forfeiture amounts vary year to year. There have been times, as I mentioned, previous, there have been significant settlements that we've received funding from. But traditionally, you're we're probably looking at having about you \$20 million some years. Some years, it's less than that. And the rules and guidelines are prescribed by the federal government. Some asset forfeiture comes from the Department of Justice.

Some of it comes from the Department of Treasury, other equitable sharing guidelines and rules we have to follow about what the funds can and cannot be used for, and we do follow those rules.

COUNCILMEMBER WILLIAMS: Okay, um, and since I have a few more minutes, the other question I wanted to ask is also about the SRG unit, and wanted to know what grounds does the department view to deploying officers to enforce? So I know there was some

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2 reports that that unit was used to enforce 3 encampments suites of unhoused New Yorkers.

CHIEF COREY: So, when it comes down to the NYPD's role in homeless encampments, our role there is to keep the peace. So other agencies take the lead: Department of Homeless Services, Department of Social Services, there's some nonprofits and CBOs involved. Our officers are there to keep the peace. The only time SRG units have been used utilized in that is when protests have developed around that, and protesters are going to be arrested for physically obstructing those agencies from performing their lawful duties.

COUNCILMEMBER WILLIAMS: Okay, so in terms of the metric, it's only when you deem some other type of escalation, do you deploy the SRG unit?

CHIEF COREY: Correct. They are called in when... when there are demonstrations that involve civil disobedience, and that there are numbers of arrests to be made. Again, they are experts in that area, they would be called in to make those arrests.

COUNCILMEMBER WILLIAMS: Okay. Thank you so much chairs. I will yield the rest of my few seconds.

# FINANCE COMMITTEE

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2 COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you, Councilmember
3 Williams. Next, Councilmember Sánchez?

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time will begin.

COUNCILMEMBER SÁNCHEZ: Good morning,

Commissioner and NYPD leadership, and chairs. So first, I want to start with a note of gratitude. I had a shooting outside of my office two days ago, we all jumped to the floor, And of course, NYPD were first here. I called immediately. And I also spoke

to our precinct commander, and they were here immediately. So I want to thank you for always being here and for the... for the work that for the for the work that you do to get guns off our streets.

But I did want to ask a question. And this is a particular one, right? This is based on interactions that I've had with folks on the ground here. You know, my... my beat cops, my folks that are on my corner, my folks are in corners across the district, I'm really friendly. I say hi to everybody. I want to strike up conversation. And you know, some of... some of the officers are not warm, do not say hi back and things like that. And others have had made these troubling comments about, you know, how they wish they could profile and they wish they could, you

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know... they... you know, the complaints about how many folks are being released after having a weapon and how they wish they could profile. So... I you know, just in listening to the hearing this morning, and hearing you talk about precision policing, 800 individuals identified and, and on someone's radar or another, that first question is about, you know... how... how are the folks that are just most on the ground closest to communities? How are they being trained and talked to, you know, talked to about the precision policing, versus this... seeming like desire to profile in communities? So that's, that's one

And then I have an unrelated question on... on transit, but I want to start there.

CHIEF COREY: So it was... I don't know who the officers are that you're speaking to, if they actually use the word profile. That's extremely disturbing to me. You know, our officers receive... receive extensive training in cultural competency, also in communication skills I am with you, they are not anywhere near as friendly as we'd like them to be. But that's a work in progress on our... on our part. So please continue to say hello to them and

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engage them in conversation, they will respond. 2 You 3 know, sometimes they're a little shocked that 4 somebody is saying hello to them and not cursing at So... but we will continue to try to advance that. And we do encourage them to do exactly that. 6 7 And I think that you'll find that our younger 8 officers, our newer officers are much more engaged in that, because we have really hit that in the academy the last few years. I myself, I'm usually the final 10 11 speaker that they get, and I talk extensively about 12 the need to engage with people and... and to have 13 those conversations on the street, which in New York, 14 as we all know, doesn't even have to be verbal. 15 Sometimes it can just involve eye contact and a nod. 16 And that's generally recognized as a Good morning. 17 How are you? Right? So that's where we begin. 18 On the precision policing front. We know who's 19 creating... we know who's causing crime in the city. 20 The frustration I think that officers may be 21 expressing to you, I think comes from situations like 2.2 the one we saw last night, right? Right there in the 2.3 Bronx in the 42nd precinct where, you know, you have

an individual who's arrested for multiple robberies.

Released on five years' probation. Arrested with a

Released on his own recognizance for 20 months. 2 3 Goes back to court. Pleads guilty to that charge. 4 And yet remains free. None of those prior actions serve to serve as any sort of deterrent to him 5 carrying an illegal firearm again, on the streets of 6 the Bronx, and then ultimately shooting a police 7 officer last night. So the... the officers are 8 tremendously frustrated that they continue to arrest the same people over and over again, seemingly 10 11 without consequence. And at the same time, also 12 troubled because you have a lot of young people --13 and Chief Lipetri talked about it before -- that if 14 being arrested carrying guns -- and everybody in this 15 room has been in this business for a very long time, 16 and I know how that story ends when there's no 17 consequences, because I've seen it play out far too 18 many times. So just yesterday, we're discussing a 19 17-year-old in the Bronx, who has been arrested three 20 times with an illegal gun that we linked to either nine incidents of either shots being fired or people 21 being shot. And yet he continues to walk the streets 2.2 2.3 of the Bronx. So the way that story ends, in my experience... in my more than three decades of 24 experience is, we are either looking for him very 25

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2 shortly for homicide, or we're standing over his body

3 in the street. And neither of those outcomes is

4 acceptable to me. And it's not acceptable to the

5 officers who go out there who genuinely care, and

6 they want something to be done to save this

7 individual, but also to protect all of the other

people who are going to be victimized.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

COUNCILMEMBER SÁNCHEZ: Thank you. Thank you so much. I'll defer my second question for follow up.

12 But... but just to say, you know, I agree, you know.

13 There was a piece on NPR this morning about how gun

14 | violence has increased... increased across the

15 country, but has really increased in black and brown

16 communities the most, but because we have these

17 | economic challenges, because we have these... these

18 | root causes. And so, you know, I just want to want

19 | to echo that, some of the comments that my colleagues

20 made earlier that, you know, there's a bigger picture

21 | here. You know, we have to... we have to, as a city,

22 as city leadership have to address the bigger

23 picture, providing opportunities, relieving some of

24  $\parallel$  these economic stressors. But you know, these are...

25  $\parallel$  these are my kids. Literally the person, the shooter

- 2 lives, like a couple blocks away, right? That's...
  3 that's my kid. That's like my cousin. I just I
  4 consider all of all of the constituents in this
  5 district, my family, my cousin, and, you know, making
- 6 mistakes. So, you know, just, it's... it's
- 7 complicated. And thank you for being here two days
- 8 ago. Thank you for being on the street and putting
- 9 your lives on the line. You know, but there's a
- 10 | there's a bigger picture here that, you know, I look
- 11 forward to continuing to talk with all of you about.
- 12 COMMISSIONER SEWELL: Also, Councilmember
- 13 Sánchez, I just want to tell you, I know, that was a
- 14 very harrowing experience that shooting happening, so
- 15 close to you. But I want to thank you personally for
- 16 reaching out to us immediately in concern and to
- 17 offer assistance. I appreciate that.
- 18 COUNCILMEMBER SÁNCHEZ: Of course. Thank you,
- 19 Commissioner.
- 20 COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Councilmember Joseph?
- 21 COMMISSIONER SEWELL: I just have to stop you for
- 22 a moment. I'm sorry. We just have to set the record
- 23 | for something... just bear with us for one moment.
- 24 COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Sure.

2	: I just wanted to clarify the record in
3	response to one of Councilmember Nurse's questions
4	about whether stealing property from a lobby and
5	Amazon package from a lobby is a violent felony
6	offense, it could be charged as a burg-2, which is
7	classified as a violent felony offense. But we were
8	also talking about bail eligibility in the context of
9	that conversation. And with the burg-2, stealing a
10	package from a non-livable area is not bail eligible.
11	So just want to clarify that if you steal up a
12	package from a residential lobby, it could be charged
13	as a burg-2, not necessarily that it is charged as a
14	burglary-2, but even if it is charged as a burglary
15	to is not bail eligible under the bail reform law.
16	COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you. And now I'll turn
17	to Councilmember Joseph.
18	SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time will begin.
19	COUNCILMEMBER JOSEPH: Good morning everyone.
20	Good morning, Commissioner, Chairs Brannan and Hanks.
21	Thank you for having me.
22	I have a couple of questions. I wanted to find

out in Precinct 67 How many guns were collected in

precinct 67 and 71.

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CHIEF COREY: I might not have that broken down to that level of specificity, Councilmember. We might have to get that back to you.

COUNCILMEMBER JOSEPH: All right. No problem. Thank you so much.

Um, next questions is around school safety. wanted to find out: What conversation are you having with the DOE about best practices for our school safety? I know you talked about earlier about... about 254 coming in. And are you also engaging young people in conversations around school safety? Talking to student advocates? I know that's something that we talked about engaging young people, constantly making decisions for them and without them. So I wanted to know if that's something that's being thought of. Does all the schools have school agents? And if they do, how do you determine where they're placed? And has the DOE expressed any interest in keeping the initial agreement for 2020 to have school safeties transferred over to the DOE?

22 CHIEF LARIN: So... (crosstalk)

COMMISSIONER SEWELL: So I'm... I'm sorry, Chief,
I'll just start before I pass it over to you.

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Banks. He is very interested in having a relationship with the police department where we can come together to find out the best practices to engage the people in the schools, the youth and the school safety officers to make the school system safer. We actually have a meeting with them next week as well in furtherance of that objective. And I'll turn it over to Chief Larin.

COUNCILMEMBER JOSEPH: Thank you, Commissioner. Very important.

CHIEF LARIN: Thank you, Commissioner. Good morning, Councilmember. Thank you for your question.

Conversations with advocates is something that we are leveraging. We work with groups such as Touching Your Generation from Harlem. We work with the New York City School Safety Coalition, we work with our partners at the unions. So we speak with anyone that's willing to come to the table. And with this concern that we have with the weapons increase, we believe that there has to be an educational component. Chief Corey mentioned that earlier in regards to hate crimes. So we're launching a campaign called My School Is For Education And Not

2	Confrontation. Our creative services team the
3	department's creative services team is working on a
4	graphic that we can put out to our parents and our
5	guardians, because we believe that a lot of them
6	simply don't know that, for instance, a pepper can
7	of pepper spray is illegal. They're not supposed to
8	have that. So our goal is to not criminalize these
9	young people. We try to handle incidents
10	administratively as much as possible. But we want
11	the young people we want to help change their
12	mindset, we want to get buy-in from them and see that
13	this is not the way to go. We do understand that
14	some of them are fearful when we survey them. They
15	say that it's for protection. But we don't want to
16	see them take matters into their own hands. Although
17	our school crime is down for this school year, we do
18	have an increase in felony assault. So some of the
19	young people are using these cutting instruments that
20	they're taking into the schools. But you are right,
21	we do need to have more of these listening sessions.
22	We have one tomorrow, scheduled in Harlem. We have
23	school safety agents that are conducting
24	presentations on awareness for the students, but we

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want them to see that this is something that we're doing with them and not to them.

COUNCILMEMBER JOSEPH: That's exactly the conversation, because a lot of the young people that reach out to me: They want police free schools. They don't want you in their building. They feel over... over-policed, especially in the black and brown schools. So that's a conversation that I've been having. And my phone doesn't stop ringing from young advocates. So I want them to be also at the center of the conversation. And have... have you guys ever thought about maybe restorative justice practices versus policing in the schools?

CHIEF LARIN: So that's part of... so the second part of your question that you asked earlier, the Department of Education is offering crisis intervention training, which seeks to do just that:

How to not go immediately to creating an arrest record for the young person, and how to have a an approach where counselors are involved. Maybe it's just the child in crisis, that they ordinarily wouldn't resort to criminality. So they have delivered that training most recently, during the Easter break, they did 50 of our agents, but during

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the summer, we're looking to have that since most of our schools will be closed, to have our agents receive this five day training. So they have committed to do that for us.

COUNCILMEMBER JOSEPH: Do you think five day training is enough? Is it constant professional development in order to develop it? As an educator I'm constantly asked to do public... PD all the time as an educator. I was also mandated to take deescalation classes. Is that something that's been offered to school safety officers in schools?

CHIEF LARIN: So our in-service component is in place to revisit these topics that are introduced, but deescalation is a...

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

CHIEF LARIN: ... deescalation is a very large component to the entry level training that our agents get during their 17 weeks, mostly because they don't have the less lethal options that our officers have. So for instance, no OC spray, no taser, not much of anything except handcuffs and a radio. So they rely a lot on speaking to the young people and just trying to bring them down from whatever state that they're in.

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COUNCILMEMBER JOSEPH: Thank you. You can follow up... and officer please follow up with the data that I requested. Thank you.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you, Councilmember Joseph and Councilmember Avilés?

COUNCILMEMBER AVILÉS: Oh, I can unmute myself how fantastic. Good afternoon, everyone. Thank you chairs for this hearing. And thank you to the NYPD staff for being here.

I have a couple of different questions. But following along the questions around school safety agents, I'd love to know... the one thing that I hear in my district consistently is not a request for more agents. It's been a request for crossing guards, which are at a full dearth throughout the district. And we talk about traffic violence in a... in a district that is both industrial manufacturing and deals with an increase in car traffic, which is actually city wide. Crossing guards are a major issue, not school safety agents. I will, like Councilmember Joseph, note that the requests that we receive in our office both from young people and families is not for agents, it is for school guidance counselors to work through difficulties that families

2	are having; appropriate, culturally-competent, school
3	social workers to help manage the multiple array of
4	challenges that students are facing that,
5	unfortunately, bring them to places. I've had PD
6	demonstrate to me weapons that they've confiscated.
7	And a majority of the pictures they show me are
8	pepper spray, which is not an issue of violence of
9	children. It's of feeling unsafe. It feels as we
10	know, violence is a public health approach, and it
11	seems like adding more police in schools is not at
12	all addressing why these children feel this way. So
13	I'd love to know a little bit about: How many
14	crossing guard vacancies do you have? Why is that not
15	prioritized? How do you justify adding 800 new
16	school safety officers? And what are the metrics
17	you're using to deploy those officers? I understand
18	you mentioned recovery of weapons has increased.
19	What are those weapons exactly? Where are they
20	showing up? I'd just like more precise and targeted
21	information. Because we seem to have a real hard
22	time adding 50 mental health providers but very
23	easily adding 800 500 300 school safety agents.
24	The the two elements just don't mix.

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\_\_\_\_\_: Thank you, Councilmember. We have over 500 vacancies for school crossing guards. And we have done a lot of efforts in terms of recruitment, through Build A Block meetings, through the department website, and the process of determining precinct school crossing guards staffing levels has historically been formula weight... weight, among other things is school density, traffic conditions, commercial routes, and collision prone locations.

We have consistently struggled to maintain our... our budgeted level for school crossing guards. But it's not without efforts by the department in terms of trying to advertise and solicit help from the community and in our process of hiring.

CHIEF LAVIN: And I can speak to the weapons recovered council member. So just to go back: The numbers 4728. So the most common weapon is a stun gun or taser. We recovered 416 so far. In the last full school year we recovered 42. Metal knuckles comes in second at 104. The last four school year we recovered 18.

In terms of dangerous instruments, pepper spray is the most popular item at 1372. The last number that we have is 186. So that's an increase of 1186.

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Knives under four inches is 1141, as opposed to 774. We're also seeing other dangerous and sharp instruments at 229 over 11. And I would also know that firearm recoveries are up significantly, 16 on school facilities versus 5. And I did say that crime on school property is down, but what we're seeing is that when the young people come out to the streets, unfortunately when we don't catch these weapons and we don't recover them, they are prone to use them, and that's where we work with our partners in the Patrol Services Bureau, just to ensure that we have school corridors in place, and omnipresence so ensure that all students are safe.

COUNCILMEMBER AVILÉS: And do we have a breakdown of what that looks like geographically by district, to understand more precisely what is going down and if in fact, it is the conditions outside the building that are driving what children are doing to keep themselves safe. Why are we increasing the number of safety units within the buildings?

CHIEF LAVIN: So the number 800 agents, I'm not sure where that...

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

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2 CHIEF LAVIN: ...comes from. Our vacancies are 3 We don't break it down by district. But we 4 do break it down by patrol borough and by precinct. I can get that over to your office after the call... 5 COUNCILMEMBER AVILÉS: That'd be great. 6 7 CHIEF LAVIN: Sure. But while we... COUNCILMEMBER AVILÉS: And the 800 was an 8 9 estimation. It was... I know, there was a 791. Obviously, you have a new class that came in. I'd 10 11 love to see the data that's driving the justification 12 for these... filling these vacancies, which quite 13 frankly, I don't understand... the numbers don't 14 match. How many agents are in elementary schools? 15 Sitting at desks, cutting flowers, and being lovely 16 individuals, is not the deterrent that you're talking 17 It's not the weapons element that you're about. 18 talking about. So there's just a disconnect in... in 19 both the numbers, the function and the goal? 20 CHIEF LAVIN: Well, most of our agents are 21 deployed where you have a complex. I'll give you an 2.2 example: Lehman complex in the Bronx. That has five 2.3 schools in it. North over 3000 students.

campus like that, we would have agents in the double

digits, we just need that to cover exits, to conduct

2	visitor control, to ensure that there's no
3	trespassers coming in, packages. We get threats
4	coming in from the outside. So we need these agents
5	on site, too. And that's, quite frankly, not enough
6	when you say 14 agents for 3000 students. So that's
7	why sometimes we do miss things. We're not
8	immediately there, when a crime does happen in a
9	gymnasium or something of that nature. Our
10	elementary schools is where we actually have the
11	least amount of agents, but we also see charter
12	schools that are housed in DOE facilities. So we're
13	responsible for the safety of those students as well.
14	COUNCILMEMBER AVILÉS: I understand that. I'd
15	love to see where the actual deployment is. Because
16	I think it's helps inform this conversation. Ith 4000
17	agents and a whole host. All the all the
18	elementary schools in my district have multiple
19	safety agents and sometimes two at a time. It
20	doesn't there's there's definitely a disconnect
21	between what you're where you're recovering.
22	Right, because we don't know where you're recovering
23	and how you're driving the safety tactic to actually
24	what is happening on the ground?

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2 CHIEF LAVIN: Well, I honestly think that if we 3 had the ability to conduct more unannounced scanning,

4 the numbers would be exponentially higher. And that

is concerning to us, because it's not permissible.

6 Weapons in schools, it's just not okay. And we would

7 we covet your support on that.

COUNCILMEMBER AVILÉS: Yeah, no one is suggesting weapons in school is okay, or that unsafe conditions are okay. Where... what I am suggesting here is a... is a much clearer understanding around how we use our public dollars in the notion of ... of public safety, when we have 4000 agents across the city, many whom are deployed in places where quite frankly, they're not needed. And we have an ever increasing number of positions that we're trying to fill without an accurate justification. And, and a pretty significant call. Obviously, there's mixed... there's mixed feeling here, right? Obviously there... there are some that are calling. We heard other Councilmembers who... who have heard those calls, and there are others who are not calling for that. And yet still, we're saddled with an everincreasing police presence in schools, where we are calling for other interventions that are not nearly

## FINANCE COMMITTEE

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getting the investments that they require, despite long-term advocacy engagements, and all that other stuff.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time is expired. So... So I look forward to the data because we don't nearly see enough we just see weapons recovered, and I need to see much more specific data across the district. So thank you so much. Look forward to the conversation.

CHIEF LAVIN: Yes, ma'am.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Just bear with us one moment please.

Sorry about that. Chair Hanks. I need to turn to you because Chair Brannan lost power. So he's off the Zoom. And I know he had already spoken with the NYPD, and that we are concluding this portion of today's hearing. Any questions not asked or answered for follow up will be taken by Finance Staff from all council members. But I'm going to turn it to you for closing remarks?

Chair Hanks are you there?

Okay, no Chairs are there. I'm the chair right now.

Commissioner Sewewll, thank you for you and your team for being here. I know Councilmember Brannan

CFO CRUZ: Great. Thank you.

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## FINANCE COMMITTEE

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2 SERGEANT LUGO: Chief of Staff Daniel, can we 3 test your audio?

CHIEF OF STAFF DANIEL: Hello.

SERGEANT LUGO: Picking you up loud and clear thank you.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Okay, Chair Brannan. I know you're on your phone. Chair Hanks, do we have you back?

CHAIR HANKS: Yes, we do.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Okay. I just... for the prior hearing, I just want to make sure that it goes into the official record that the other council members we were joined by were Joseph, Carr, Williams, De La Rosa, Avilés, Cabán, Ossé, Bottcher, Barron, Ariola, Salamanca, Powers, Rivera, Riley, Brewer, Mealy, and Nurse. And Chairs, just so you were aware, those Councilmembers that were not able to ask questions, that we did shut down, that we said that finance staff will reach out and collect any questions that were not asked of the NYPD, so... (crosstalk)

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Counsel, just for the record, NYPD told us going into the hearing that they had a hard stop at 1130, so we went almost a quarter of an hour over. But I wanted to try to get through

really didn't have a choice.

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at least one round. I know we left some members behind, so I want to make sure that we prioritize the questions they had in writing and make sure we get an answer from PD ASAP. But PD did tell us in good faith that they had a hard stop at 11:30, and we went over so... but I don't like the idea of leaving anyone behind, at least for our first round, but we

COUNCILMEMBER SCHULMAN: Counsel, also I was I was at the hearing. So you didn't... I didn't hear my name mentioned.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: You were mentioned in my first... All Councilmembers: I'm constantly monitoring you, so I will always make sure that you... I have ever-present eyes in the background.

COUNCILMEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: I was going to say the same.

19 COUNSEL BUTEHORN: So everybody was covered.

Okay, we're now about to start MOCJ second agency. We're behind schedule. So I'm going to once again say council members when at times for questions, put your hands up early stick to the five minutes when the sergeant calls time so we can be cognizant of moving on to your fellow colleagues.

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Present for the record Chairs... Chairs Brannan and Hanks. Councilmember Avilés, Barron, Brewer, Cabán, De La Rosa, Holden, Joseph, Louis, Ossé, Rivera, Sánchez, Stevens, Majority Leader Powers, Majority Whip Brooks-Powers. I'm now going to turn to Chair Brannan for his opening statement, then Chair Hanks for hers. They're both very short. Then we will swear in the witnesses and be off to the races.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you, counsel. Good afternoon, everyone. We just heard from the NYPD. We're now going to hear from the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice. I'm still joined by my colleague Chair Hanks, and I welcome her in partnership... continued partnership with today's very important financial oversight hearing.

I'm going to keep this extremely short. Another tool in the Public Safety Toolkit of this city, I welcome MOCJ here this afternoon, and I'll focus my questions on MOCJ on the issue of procurement and contract delays, something this council has heard consistently about, and the critically important topic of pay parity for public defenders, and the blueprint to end gun violence.

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I look forward to a forthright conversation on these issues, and others raised by my colleagues. I want to thank Jack Storey for his preparation for today. I'll now turn it over to Chair Hanks for her opening remarks.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you, Chair Brannan.

Thank you very much. We're going to be hearing from the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice, who's whose fiscal 2023 projected budget of \$12.9 million and budgeted headcount of \$87 is quite small in comparison to the central role that it plays in overseeing and shaping criminal justice and public safety initiatives in New York City. This includes management of over \$800 million in criminal justice and indigent defense contracts.

So today, we look forward to learning about how the executive budget supports MOCJ's expansive role in facilitating, coordinating, and overseeing community based programs that help make our city safer and fairer. And I thank Jack Storey as well, for all of his help in preparing this important hearing. I will pass it off to Central Staff. Thank you.

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COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you, Chairs. The

following members of the administration will testify

and our answer questions: Deanna Logan, Director of

the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice, Oswaldo Cruz,

Chief Financial Officer, and Nora Daniel, Chief of

Staff. I will first read the oath and after I will

call on each member from the administration

individually to respond.

Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth before these committees and respond honestly to Councilmember questions? Director Logan?

DIRECTOR LOGAN: I do.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: CFO Cruz:

16 CFO CRUZ: I do.

17 COUNSEL BUTEHORN: And Chief of Staff Daniel?

CHIEF OF STAFF DANIEL: I do.

19 COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you.

Director Logan, Logan, whenever you were ready.

21 DIRECTOR LOGAN: Good morning. Thank you.

22 | Actually, good afternoon. Good afternoon, Chair

23 | Hanks, Chair Brannan, Members of the Committee on

24 | Public Safety. My name is Deanna Logan, and I'm the

25 director of the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice.

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We affectionately referred to as MOCJ. And so throughout my testimony, I will refer to us as such.

I'm joined this afternoon by our chief financial officer who is Oswaldo Cruz, and Nora Daniel, our Chief Of Staff. We thank you for this opportunity to come before you and testify and answer questions about the budget and the priorities of MOCJ of this year.

MOCJ advises the mayor on criminal justice policy and is the mayor's representative to the courts, District Attorney's defenders, state and criminal justice agencies, among others. And MOCJ works with law enforcement, city agencies, not-for-profit foundations, and the public to implement effective strategies that make the city safer for improving system by... improving system coordination. MOCJ brings together community and institutional stakeholders to address those systemic issues that could undermine the safety and stability of our neighborhoods. We strive to move our city forward by providing better resources and access to supports needed to promote and maintain those healthy communities for all New Yorkers.

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Our office is committed to implementing Mayor Adams his vision for a safe and fair city for all New Yorkers. MOCJ's teams all work along a public safety continuum, and that continuum supports the healthy neighborhoods that are the foundation and creation of safety. Our interventions program EMS and services range from public-health-informed community models implemented by our office of neighborhood safety to the system coordination work conducted by our crime strategies team, and operationalized by our strategic operations team. MOCJ also includes the Office of Special Enforcement, the Office of crime victim supports, and the office for the prevention of hate crimes. Our Office of Special Enforcement or OSC enforces the city's multiple dwelling law, which helps to maintain our affordable housing stock.

In February of this year, OSC announced a \$1.1 million settlement on the Upper West Side, which I'm happy to report paved the way for 82 affordable housing units for low income and formerly incarcerated New Yorkers. The Office of Crime Victim Supports or OCVS now has absorbed the Crime Victims Assistance Program, which is the city's largest Crime Victim Services Program.

# FINANCE COMMITTEE

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In the last year OCBs realized a dream and expanded its Abusive Partner Intervention Program APIP, which we know this council had a lot of help in doing. And that program now provides court mandated... court mandated interventions to female and male identified individuals who have engaged in intimate partner violence, helping to break cycles of abuse in intimate partner relationships.

The Office for the Prevention of Hate Crimes played a critical role coordinating prevention and response to hate crimes. As hate crimes rose in the city, OPHC cultivated networks of over 100 community organizations and city agencies. They mobilize to educate New Yorkers on hate and bias, provide community-based and culturally competent responses to hate and bias incidents, and to foster healing.

OPHC's Path Forward Initiative provided \$2.4 million in critical funding to directly support and uplift grassroots work with some of our most vulnerable communities.

MOCJ is continuing its work on reducing unnecessary incarceration. Our programs and services reinforce and support enhanced public safety while maintaining fairness and reducing reliance on

2 carceral systems. Court mandated programs like 3 supervised release, alternatives to incarceration and 4 the abusive partner intervention program are valuable options provided at various points in the criminal 5 justice system. In addition, MOCJ implemented 6 7 enhanced reentry services through the Community Justice reentry network. Our Alternatives To 8 Incarceration Programs are court mandated diversion programs that provide participants with supportive 10 11 services in their communities instead of a jail or a 12 prison sentence. ATI programs are key components of 13 the city's investment in reducing the courts reliance 14 on incarceration. MOCJ currently invested \$32 15 million in contracts and FY 22 with 15 nonprofit 16 organizations to run 24 ATI programs throughout New 17 York City. In 2017, the city increased this investment in our Alternatives To Incarceration 18 19 programs that serves approximately 5500 people, as 20 well as to provide additional behavioral health 21 service to ATI participants and housing resources for 2.2 women enrolled in ATI programs. In 2020, the city 2.3 expanded its ATI programs even further to provide additional supportive services to more fully address 24 participants needs. 25

## FINANCE COMMITTEE

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Overall, the number of people served by ATI programs is expected to increase from starting at 4000 annually in 2012 to approximately 6300 annually in 2022. During the COVID pandemic, these programs were able to redirect many of their services to provide a remote model furnishing ATI clients with cell phones and other means to engage in services safely during our public health emergency.

Our supervised release work: In 2016, New York City launched the supervised release citywide offering judges the option of releasing appropriate and eligible individuals under specific supervisory conditions in lieu of setting bail. Supervised release is designed to reasonably assure court attendance and engage participants in social services that may sustain past the duration of an individual's court case. Participants in supervised release are required to report to program case managers regularly, and are offered court reminders, case management services that include mental health, addiction, employment, and peer services. currently contracts with three organizations to provide supervised release city wide. The current overall value of these contracts for FY 22 is \$72

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million. MOCJ issued a request for proposal and new awards for supervised release system in this fiscal year 2022.

Our reentry work over the past few years, we have seen promising reductions in individuals returned to jail. Now while these reductions are encouraging, the numbers of those who actually returned to jail are still too high. And we are currently making significant investments in services and reshaping the way we deliver those services to provide an even more effective programming. The investments and effective deployment of that programming will be key in reducing the overall return rate that we're seeing of individuals returning to jail. MOCJ expanded its reentry programming to improve transition and release planning services. The city invested \$20 million in its new programming. It builds upon the successes of the jails to jobs reentry services program that was launched in 2018. During their incarceration in jail or prison, individuals are allowed to work with transition coordinators to create discharge plans for when they are released, as well as working with reentry mentors, who help facilitate their reentry process on an individualized basis.

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The reentry mentors developed relationships with released individuals to encourage participation in relevant services and programmings. The supports provided by this team of service providers include assistance in locating temporary or permanent stable housing, mental health care, substance use treatment, counseling, pay transitional employments, job training, career certifications, and educational assistance among other services, depending on the specific needs of each returning individual. MOCJ is also contracting with Unite NYC, a web based referral management platform and service directory that streamlines service referrals among providers to ensure that individuals are quickly connected with the right services to meet their individual needs.

We anticipate that the case planning and coordination combined with expanded service offerings and stronger relationships will help to ease the path to a stable life outside of the New York City

Department of Correction, and outside of the New York State Department of Corrections custody, reducing the likelihood of return to jail and prison.

Additionally, in order to maximize safety during the public health emergency, MOCJ worked with agency

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City.

and nonprofit partners to stand up an entirely new

set of services in under-enrolled hotels in New York

Beginning in late March 2020, MOCJ worked with New York City's Office of Emergency Management and nonprofit partners Exodus and Housing Works to provide emergency reentry housing to clients leaving jail and prison, and those services provided medical and wraparound services to individuals in emergency reentry hotels. These hotels have been vital to maintaining safety as we transition out of the pandemic, and we are incredibly proud of the work done by MOCJ staff and our providers to ensure that those leaving custody had a safe secure place to go with necessary services. MOCJ continues to work with the Department of Correction and DDC and other city partners to close Rikers, and to implement the Fairer Smaller Jails Plan across four boroughs. The updated completion date on full implementation is August 2027. As demolition of current jails moves forward, MOCJ and city agency partners met regularly with council members and local communities to help maintain communication channels among all stakeholders.

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I hope you see that we are committed to building stronger neighborhoods and improving public safety. Research has shown that strong neighborhoods are essential components of sustained improved public safety. Our Office of Neighborhood Safety and its public health approach to public safety were codified by this body last year, and thank you. ONS, as we call it is comprised of the Mayor's Action Plan (MAP) and the Office to Prevent Gun Violence (OPGV) and Atlas. These offices leveraged city investments to supporting communities by helping residents coproduce lasting public safety. The MAP program was launched in 2014 and currently operates in 15 NYCHA Developments city wide that had historically experienced high rates of crime. Over seven years, the MAP program has proven to be an effective driver of change in communities. MAP enlists residents, city agencies, and community based partners to help address the factors underlying safety. Through its neighborhood staff, MAP harnesses the collective expertise of the residents, the government, and community partners to drive change in both the neighborhood and the administrative levels. MAP's work help to develop the strong community

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2 infrastructure that allowed the Neighborhood Stat
3 Remote Model to successfully respond to the
4 challenges of the pandemic.

In addition to the investments in building strong neighborhoods, lasting public safety also requires investing in non-enforcement methods of interrupting cycles of violence. OPGV, the Office to Prevent Gun Violence, employs a multi-pronged approach to improve public safety by interrupting the cycles that lead to gun violence. OPGV was launched in 2017, and works to address gun violence through a shift in social norms and the work of community members in mediating disputes to prevent shootings. The core components of OPGV's work is through Crisis Management System or CMS, which deploys teams of credible messengers, community members whose backgrounds allow them to connect with and motivate at-risk individuals. Those messengers direct individuals to 31 sites where they mediate conflicts that have occurred on the streets and they provide New Yorkers with services that can create peace and supportive healing. These include a year-round employment program, mental health services, trauma counseling, and other opportunitycentered resources.

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Our Atlas program is one of the newer volunteer programs that strives to connect court-involved individuals to employment, social and therapeutic services. The program ensures that credible trusted outreach staff from affected communities are responsible for program recruitment and provision.

Service providers are local, community-based organizations who have the relationships and specific knowledge to effectively recruit and engage program participants.

As I conclude my testimony here, I would like to reiterate that what I hope you take from our testimony... from my testimony and the answers to your questions, is our commitment to public safety, and our understanding that public safety is fundamentally a co-production with citizens. New Yorkers are the most important factor in maintaining and improving our city's public safety. While we are still striving towards a safer, fairer criminal justice system, we believe that the investments made will continue to help our city stay safe, help New Yorkers to create healthy, thriving communities. We are thankful for the opportunity to present this testimony on MOCJ's work. And Mayor Adams continued

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commitment to supporting that work. We are happy to answer any questions that you may have. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you, Director logon.
Oh, sorry about that. Hold on one second.

6 DIRECTOR LOGAN: Oh, no, we lost you cheer

7 | Brannan. We lost you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: You got me now?

DIRECTOR LOGAN: Gotcha now. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Sorry about that. We just had an internet issue. But I think we're back up and running. So I appreciate your testimony. Before we begin, like all committees, we may not get to all the questions that our... our members may have, or you might not have responses, but we don't anticipate that. But we will send up a follow up... we'll send a follow up letter for any questions that are unanswered today.

So getting right into it with contract delays, I know MOCJ oversees an expansive array of contracted services. As the administration has sought to expand many of these programs, the council has consistently heard about the challenging contracting delays.

During a March 30 oversight hearing on the blueprint to end gun violence, MOCJ, testified that it was

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2 | working with other city agencies, the Comptroller's

3 Office and the Mayor's Office of Contract Services.

4 To expedite the procurement process for CMS system, a

5 CMS providers. Can you give the committee an update

on the specific steps that MOCJ has taken to address

7 procurement delays to expedite these... these

important contracts?

DIRECTOR LOGAN: So what we did was we worked with our partners as we explained at MOCS, and with the comptroller's office, I personally have had conversations with the comptroller's office. We give them overview ahead of the contracts coming to them, so that they understand and they have a better grounding. That gives them the foundation that they need to do a much more expedited review, and when we highlight the con... the contracts for the services that are critical to New York, they have committed to taking that information, reviewing, and moving much quicker on their review. Additionally, MOCS has been an excellent partner, and they work with our procurement team to have bi-weekly meetings. Tuesday mornings and Thursday mornings at 9:30, we have a list of prioritized contracts that are reviewed, any of the particular questions that need

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to be answered, documents that need to be prioritized
for provision in order to move the contract through
the system is highlighted, and then brought to bear
with that with all of the stakeholders at the table
so they can be reviewed and move through in a much
more expeditious fashion.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay. As a former chair of the contracts committee, I certainly know that procurement reform is not the most exciting topic...

DIRECTOR LOGAN: It is for us.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Yeah, critically important, especially for the critical work that MOCJ does.

So how can the administration expect contractor providers to play a central and expanded role in public safety if they're not... if they're not getting the resources they need?

DIRECTOR LOGAN: So Chair Brannan, I... I know that the resources may be slower, but what we are committed to doing is working with our partners. And so there are, in addition to getting contracts registered, other tools that are used in order to make sure that providers have resources. So there are advances on contracts once they are registered. The city's fund also provides loans to entities in

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order to make sure that resources are available and
we are constantly on the phone with providers to get
to as quickly as we can the concerns, and remove any
of the log jams that are impeding, or may pose a risk
to the impeding of them being able to provide the
services that we know are critical to New Yorkers

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: So for the CMS providers, how many of the expanded or amended contracts have been have been registered?

DIRECTOR LOGAN: I want to... Nora Daniels who's our CFO has been working with our contract. I'm fairly certain that we expedited, and maybe only one is not actually registered. But Nora, can you correct me if that's incorrect? And/or Ozzy?

CHIEF OF STAFF DANIEL: I believe all of the base contracts for CMS providers have been registered.

Amendments are still in process. But we can get you where those are for specific providers if you have specific... specific questions about individual providers, but all the base contracts have been registered.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay. How... like how many contracts is that?

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DIRECTOR LOGAN: Approximately 18 contracts... or 18 providers. There may be multiple contracts within that because there are other funding sources for them.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay. As part of the closure of Rikers Island, The Council and the prior administration negotiated a POA... a Points Of Agreement for \$391 million in investments for criminal justice reform, which included \$254 million in citywide investments, and \$137 million in District invents investments. The council understands that these investments will be funded with a combination of new funding and existing resources. Is this administration still committed to funding these investments within the timeframe outlined in the POA?

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay. Moving along to pay parity for public defenders: During fiscal 2020...

During the budget negotiations for FY 2020, the council successfully fought for pay parity across many public sectors including for defense providers whose baseline contracts are managed by MOCJ. Pay parity for indigent defense providers was to be

DIRECTOR LOGAN: Yes, the administration is

committed to funding those resources.

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implemented in two phases. Phase one would be retroactive to July 1, 2019 for attorneys with less than five years of experience. Phase two would cover attorneys with a longer tenures.

The city's commitment to achieving pay parity has not been fully implemented. So what is the plan to uphold the city's commitment and to amend the contracts and disperse funds to providers as soon as possible?

DIRECTOR LOGAN: We are continuing to work with OMB but I'll turn it to our Chief Financial Officer who has been more in the details with OMB on this particular plan.

CFO CRUZ: Good afternoon, Chairman. And yes, as Director Logan noted, our... we've been in continuous dialogue with OMB and the partners on implementing future steps. It's... it's something that we, again, remain committed to and support. We continue to work with OMB and the partners on... on, on what that implementation might look like.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, so since the original commitment to fund pay parity for legal service providers, city attorneys in the law department received a 3% Pay adjustment, which only furthered

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- the disparity between contracted providers and city 2 3 attorneys. So will this administration commit to 4 fully funding and implementing pay parity that includes this 3% increase?
- CFO CRUZ: I want to say it's precisely that type 6 7 of nuance that... that warrants to further dialogue 8 with OMB and the partners. I don't have a direct
  - CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Well, how are those conversations going?

answer to that. But back to you.

- They've been consistent. CFO CRUZ: I know OMB is... again, is studying the matter closely. And meeting with providers, which again, is something that's relatively unprecedented, which is a good sign, again, of progress, and I guess that there's an ear, they're listening and they understand the predicament. The issue.
- CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay. There's something that's very important to The Council. So we're very invested in making sure that happens. Are attorneys working on council discretionary funded contracts excluded?
- DIRECTOR LOGAN: I'm sorry, I don't know that I understand the question, when you say, "Are attorneys

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holistically.

working on counsel discretionary contracts?" What
are we referring to?

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Are attorneys work... who are working on contracts that were funded by counsel discretionary money. Are they... are they excluded?

CFO CRUZ: Excuse me, I'm sorry. I am... Yeah, I can take this. I don't believe they would be. I mean, I think we're talking about parity across a practice or across... across an organization it would be it would be difficult to differentiate specifically the attorneys that the council funds versus the ones that don't. I'd argue it would further the disparity. So I think what we're doing is looking... at what we're doing in partnership with

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, during the March 30 oversight hearing on the blueprint... the blueprint to end gun violence, I asked about the total cost of the initiatives outlined by the administration and whether or not they were fully funded. I also asked about unfunded mandates included in the administration's plan. So does the executive budget

OMB and the partners is looking at... at the matter

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now include any new funding for initiatives outlined in the mayor's blueprint? And if so, what are they?

Who wants to take that?

DIRECTOR LOGAN: So, in terms of the mayor's blueprint, we have been working to make sure that we have the resources for the employment opportunities that we are responsible for. Our crisis management system operators are also resourced to continue going through FY 23. We have an RFP that was issued to ensure that we have net expansion of CMS services. So as we are moving forward, we believe that we are resourced for... to meet the objectives of the mayor's blueprint.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, how much of MOCJ's FY 23 executive budget is funding initiatives outlined in the mayor's blueprint?

DIRECTOR LOGAN: Um, I don't know that we have a full breakdown of what specifically we... are funding breakdown is done by programmatic areas. So in terms of the programmatic areas that support the blueprint, our Office for Neighborhood Safety, our Strategic Operations Unit, which handles the precision hiring, that supports areas within Queens and Brooklyn and Bronx are funded. All of the programmatic areas that

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would be supporting components of the blueprint...

because the blueprint is a conglomeration of work

across city agencies, collectively, to address the

various components and... and as the mayor likes to

say, the rivers that lead into gun violence.

So for the areas where we support and all of the upstream work that the mayor has pointed to in the blueprint that we are responsible for, we believe that we are appropriately resourced to move forward.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Are there any unfunded or underfunded components of the mayor's blueprint that MOCJ is concerned about?

DIRECTOR LOGAN: I don't believe at this time that we have any, but we will go back and review and obviously we will work with OMB, we will work with The Council, if there seems to be an area where we... we are falling short.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, and MOCJ, you're...
MOCJ is confident that you currently have the
capacity to support the mayor's blueprint?

DIRECTOR LOGAN: We definitely have the capacity to support the mayor's blueprint. We would love to have additional work on the procurement side, as you have pointed out, because that is a... not the part

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that everybody wants to talk about, but would be the area that would be strengthened and allow us to much more be much more nimble in our ability to get and move our procurements through to our partners.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: So you would say the biggest challenge right now for MOCJ is really the procurement challenges, the contracting challenges?

DIRECTOR LOGAN: I think that is our biggest challenge, but it is consistent with our partners across the city, and we've heard.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Absolutely. Okay,

Director, I appreciated the CFO's... and everyone who helped out I appreciate it. I'm going to turn it over now to Chair Hanks.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Hi, good afternoon.

DIRECTOR LOGAN: Hi, good afternoon.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: It's so good to see you again. Thank you so much for your excellent testimony. As... as you know, you know, furthering our conversations that MOCJ plays an essential role in shaping our criminal justice and public safety initiatives in New York City.

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2 So my first line of questions is... I want to 3 thank Chair Brannan for his... his great questions as

4 well. I apologize.

> The state of the state changes to bail laws. need to assess MOCJ's budget with regard to potential changes to state bail laws. Has MOCJ analyzed the impact of the change in state bail laws on its criminal justice programming?

> DIRECTOR LOGAN: We are in the process of doing that analysis and finishing to see... and finishing that analysis to see how that impacts our ability to coordinate with the stakeholders, and where we will have to provide additional supports, as well as how we can expand and/or strengthen the pretrial services that we provide to the courts.

> CHAIRPERSON HANKS: I guess you'll get back to us on that when we have a better idea.

DIRECTOR LOGAN: Absolutely.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you. Does MOCJ believe that these state changes will impact providers' caseloads, capacity, or programming?

DIRECTOR LOGAN: I think it's very hard to tell whether the changes themselves will impact the capacity and providers. Right now, we know that

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cases have been staying in the system longer. So

the... our partners are seeing higher caseloads

because people are not necessarily having their cases

finished in the timeframe that you would have seen

pre-pandemic. And so we are working with...

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: What would you attribute that to?

DIRECTOR LOGAN: I would attribute it to the fact that we had a significant pause and just being able to address cases. We were operating for quite as an extended period of time with just essential caseload.

As we have seen OCA's commitment to providing resources... we're seeing the system moving a lot faster. We are also seeing very good movement from our partners in the state as it is for individuals that had been staying in the system and not transitioning to state facilities, as we should. So we are heartened by the movement that we're seeing now that the pandemic has, has pivoted in such a way that we can now have much more robust in person operation and that the system is addressing the cases.

I was really heartened to see that we had eight trials operating in the Bronx in the last couple of

that we've seen.

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weeks. So we are very optimistic that continuing coordination movement highlighting the cases that have been in... incarcerated for extended periods of times, and all of the stakeholders commitments to addressing those will start to alleviate the backlog

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Very good. Thank you for that.

Does the executive budget include additional resources in response to the change in the bail laws?

DIRECTOR LOGAN: I don't know that it's specific to the change... the current change in the bail laws, but there are definitely supports for the administrative and... the administrative resources and the personnel resources that were needed to address the discovery concerns by stakeholders as well as the personnel resources needed to take in, review, and process that discovery.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: So thank you very much. I'm going to move along to staffing.

The executive budget increases the office headcount to 87 positions. Does this headcount in the executive budget reflect the actual needs of the

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office and or are there any additional positions that may be required?

DIRECTOR LOGAN: We are going back and reviewing. We've been in... I think, as many of the agencies with attrition and transition of staff. So where we are now is a place of assessing just what areas need strengthening, what areas are operating in the way that they need to operate, and then we will be able to answer that much more fully as to where we need to be going forward.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Do you have a timeline on when you'll be able to let us know?

DIRECTOR LOGAN: Hopefully, we should have a better assessment by the beginning of June so that we know where we stand and... and are...

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Okay, we're looking forward to knowing that.

How many of these new positions will be dedicated to managing MOCJ's criminal justice and indigent, indigent defense contracts?

DIRECTOR LOGAN: We add we have approximately three positions that we are looking to staff that will be dedicated to the indigent defense portfolio

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and includes a grant manager, another attorney, and another administrative position.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Yeah.

Talk a little bit about central staff and if you have sufficient resources to administer and monitor its significant contract portfolio.

DIRECTOR LOGAN: As... as I said, to Chair Brannan, our portfolio is... that... that is one of the areas where we could always use some strengthening. We have a very dedicated crew of fiscal and contracting professionals. However they're... that area could use additional hands, analysts to move that contracting... discretionary contracts also come through MOCJ which is not necessarily the area that is... that people think of when they think of MOC day. They think of the... the contracts that we hold that we move. We still do have to make sure that the funding that comes from the City Council, as well as additional state funds that flow through MOCJ to providers move. And so we would always welcome the ability to expand that area.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Definitely. Yeah, I agree with that.

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record?

So I'm going to move over to the Crisis

Management System expansion. A lot of these... some
of these questions have been answered, but does the
executive plan include any additional funding for
expanding the CMS crisis management system for the

DIRECTOR LOGAN: So it's committed to finishing the expansion that we started, and making sure that we are moving into providing services in the said areas, the precincts that were identified before, the 70, so that we are... we can go forward. We also are making sure that we have the... the Gowanus houses added in there. So we are... we are poised to provide services in the areas that needed expansion. We're always open to, as you know, Chair Hanks, having the conversations and working with the stakeholders, because that's how we identify where there are additional needs, right, The Council and our stakeholders...

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: We discussed that and having those... that education component is so important.

And, you know, this is... whatever is important needs to be funded and... and be managed properly. So I get it.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE

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Does the administration plan to increase funding for this program in the Fiscal Year 23, adopted, adopted budget if needed?

DIRECTOR LOGAN: Obviously, again, we would be open to looking at and saying where it's needed. So...

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Okay, great. So I know you have the precinct-by-precinct breakdown. I was told that you received that. Would MOCJ commit to sharing the precinct-by-precinct data on a regular basis?

Sharing the data with us?

DIRECTOR LOGAN: We absolutely will work with the council to give you the information that... that will most help be helpful to The Council in order to understand work that we're doing.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Okay, so as Madam Speaker has has alluded to... to the youth program funding and the importance of the prevention and the intervention programs.

Can you give an overview of MOCJ's total budget for youth programs? Which programs are currently in place? And what are they budgeted for?

DIRECTOR LOGAN: I would give our Chief of Staff a chance to go... to kind of go through that since

## FINANCE COMMITTEE

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she has been instrumental in working with our programmatic teams of getting that breakdown.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Laura. Hi.

CHIEF OF STAFF DANIEL: Hi. Hi. I'm sorry, you indicated... you said the youth programs?

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Yeah, just to give us an overview of MOCJ's , total budget for youth programs and which programs are currently in place and what are they budgeted for.

CHIEF OF STAFF DANIEL: So we'd have to give you that breakdown. We can provide that breakdown for you. We have quite a few youth-focused programs, including SYP MAP programming. Some of our ATI programs are also geared towards youth. And, you know, primarily it's through ONS, through school conflict mediation, as well as, the SYP and Vibe, and other programs to help with it in MAP, so we can get that break down to you.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you. And is there any additional youth programs that are going to be added?

CHIEF OF STAFF DANIEL: We are consistently looking at programs that we might be able to incorporate into our programming. You know, really depends on what the needs that we're seeing, and the

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conversations that we're having with stakeholders and
with providers.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you very much. I'll look forward to getting that information on all the things that we discussed.

So the last piece and then I'll pass it over to my colleagues is the Jail To Jobs Workforce

Development Initiatives. The Jail To Jobs: It was launched in 2018. It provides individuals leaving city jails with one-on-one peer mentors, workforce training, educational subsidies, and short term transitional employment. The program also requires all workforce providers to be trained in issues and laws relating working with people with criminal records. The fiscal 2022 adopted budget included \$6.6 million in fiscal 2022 for the Jails To Jobs Program. What is MOCJ's total budget for workforce development initiatives in fiscal year 2022, and fiscal year 2023?

CHIEF OF STAFF DANIEL: Again, our workforce development initiatives are sort of spread across a number of different programs.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: They're embedded in some of the youth programs? There's nothing standalone?

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CHIEF OF STAFF DANIEL: (inaudible) programs. So there's Jail to Jobs, and then a lot of our other programs also include a workforce development component. So there's also the Precision Employment Initiative as well as employment within the ONS portfolio, which is OPGV. We've got anti-violence, anti-gun violence employment, and then there's also SYP and youth employment within MAP.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Okay, great. And so do you...

Does the executive budget include any additional resources for workforce development? And if not, why?

CHIEF OF STAFF DANIEL: There are additional resources that the mayor committed to additional FYP resources? And so we do have additional funds related to that. There's also... there... that's the primary increase in workforce development within the budget.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Okay, great. I look forward to getting all of that detailed information. I think it'll be extremely helpful to us. And I... that concludes my line of questioning and I'll hand it back over to Central Staff. Thank you very much.

DIRECTOR LOGAN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you Nora.

- 2 CHIEF OF STAFF DANIEL: Thank you.
- 3 SERGEANT LUGO: Malcom. You're just on mute.
- 4 COUNSEL BUTEHORN You'd think I'd know by now.
- 5 All right. Let's try that again. Thank you,
- 6 everybody, and welcome. Council members. Let's
- 7 remember five minutes topsip please listen for the
- 8 | sergeant. We are behind schedule the order of
- 9 questions Councilmembers Schulman, Barron, Hudson,
- 10 Cabán, Louis, Rivera, Stevens, and Brewer. We've
- 11 also been joined by Councilmembers Carr, De La Rosa,
- 12 Farias, Abreu, and Gutierrez. We will turn to
- 13 | Councilmember Schulman
- 14 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.
- 15 COUNCILMEMBER SCHULMAN: Hi. Good afternoon.
- 16 DIRECTOR LOGAN: Good afternoon.
- 17 COUNCILMEMBER SCHULMAN: I want to thank the
- 18 | Chairs, Chair Brannon, and Chair Hanks, for their...
- 19 | for holding this hearing and for their great line of
- 20 questioning. And I also want to thank everybody here
- 21 | from MOCJ. So I'm going to be very brief, which I'm
- 22 | sure everybody is happy about. I want to ask you
- 23 about... Ms. Logan, I want to ask you about the
- 24 Assigned Council Plan, particularly 18B.

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there's a shortage of them, because a lot of them have been leaving because of pay issues and other things, that there's been a decline in attorney for children's programs of 30% since 2018. I'd like to know, if you have with... with, especially with raise the age more cases of going to family court, as you know, 18B is for children learning from litigants.

Do you have enough personnel in the 18B program and resources to handle these cases?

DIRECTOR LOGAN: So the assigned counsel plan is housed within the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice. However, the funding for the actual salaries for the 18B attorneys on the panel is a state concern, and right now that is being negotiated with the state.

Our office is working very closely with court counsel and with the state to support getting adequate funding to the assigned counsel plan so that we can make sure that the resources... the attorney resources are available to the different areas within the court system that they... that they support, and they represent clients.

2	COUNCILMEMBER SCHULMAN: I'm very glad to hear
3	that. Um, how many 18B lawyers are there now? And
4	are there enough of them to handle the caseload?
5	DIRECTOR LOGAN: I'd have to go back and give you
6	the the breakdown. I know that working with OCA
7	and with the other indigent providers, we are trying
8	to make sure that clients are not left without
9	representation, and so we would have to give you a
10	specific breakdown by different area in terms of how
11	many attorney 18B attorneys there are covering each
12	region.
13	COUNCILMEMBER SCHULMAN: And I appreciate that,
14	because what we don't want delays and a lack of
15	quality of legal representation for these very
16	deserving and needing clients. So thank you very
17	much. That was the question that I had.
18	DIRECTOR LOGAN: Thank you.
19	COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you, Councilmember.
20	Next we'll turn to Councilmember Barron.
21	SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.
22	COUNSEL BUTEHORN: He usually has his video off
23	so we may just have to wait. I will circle back to

him. We will turn to Councilmember Hudson.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE

- 2 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.
- 3 COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Thank you so much. Hello,
- 4 Director and hello again Chairs. I wanted to ask
- 5 about the crisis management system and the budget...
- 6 what the budget is for FY 23 compared to FY 22, and
- 7 how many individuals and communities these programs
- 8 | are serving?
- 9 DIRECTOR LOGAN: As it relates to the budget,
- 10 I'll let our CFO give you the breakdown for FY 22 and
- 11 FY 23.
- 12 COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Thank you.
- 13 CFO CRUZ: So the budget remains relatively
- 14 constant. For FY 22 and 23, we're talking about \$138
- 15 million crisis management systems budget from year to
- 16 year.
- 17 COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Okay, so \$130 in both
- 18 | years?
- 19 CFO CRUZ: Correct.
- 20 COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Okay. And then what's the
- 21 process, in the event of an emergency, you know,
- 22 | contract? What's the process for allocating the
- 23 | funds? Or at least that's how that's how they've
- 24 | been presented to me, as like an emergency contract.
- 25 Maybe that's not the proper terminology.

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DIRECTOR LOGAN: Yeah. So, I think the issue has been that in the, during the health crisis, we had to expand and stand up programming very quickly. So those were emergency contracts. As we have come out of this health crisis, we are we are going through a... the procurement process, right? The rules under procurement are no longer suspended like they were in 2020 for the pandemic. And so we are moving through the current formal procurement process.

just one quick follow up question is, with new organizations coming on board, you know, people who have been doing this work for a while and then maybe gained some expertise and then want to go out... out on their own and create their own, you know, organization: What is the... can you just talk about, like the... the barriers to entry for that process and what folks might face in terms of, you know, red tape? Hoops they have to jump through, like, what's the actual process for getting online and bringing a new organization onto line in order to get contract funding?

DIRECTOR LOGAN: So any new organization is going to go through the request for proposal process, that

2 are not currently contracted with the city. That 3 request for proposal process is a fairly robust 4 process, there's a lot of paperwork that needs to be 5 filled out, the insurance, workers compensation, all of the documentation that shows that they have the 6 7 back office supports that would make them eligible 8 for contracting with the city. And those are areas where we know have historically been a challenge for smaller grassroots organizations. One of the ways 10 11 that we have been able to try and create a more level 12 playing field for those smaller organizations is to 13 use a prime organization who would be... would be 14 able to provide some of that infrastructure for the 15 smaller organizations to remove some of those 16 barriers to access.

COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Great, thank you so much.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you Councilmember

19 Hudson. I'm still not seeing Councilmember Barron.

We're going to turn to Councilmember Cabán.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

22 COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Councilmember Cabán, are you

23 there?

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COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: Yes, sorry. Great. Thank you. Good afternoon, y'all.

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DIRECTOR LOGAN: Good afternoon.

COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: My question has to do with it... I mean, a little bit about last year's... last fiscal year. There was that that \$2-plus million that came out of the Points Of Agreement that chair Brannan had mentioned in his questioning. And so I just... I'm wondering if I can get a detailed breakdown of that \$2-plus million in funding that was earmarked for last fiscal year for restorative justice programming through MOCJ, and like, what's happening with it? Because I just there doesn't seem to be clarity on whether it actually was dispersed and used. And then how does that tie into this next fiscal year? Any money that hasn't been used where it is? And then is it being combined it combined with, you know, what the points of agreement layout in terms of the disbursements for this fiscal year? DIRECTOR LOGAN: Yeah, so Councilmember Cabán, I think that the best way to do that, because it is a fairly involved spreadsheet is to send that... that breakdown that we've committed to spending on the Points Of Agreement, and we'll make sure that we highlight for you the specifics on the restorative

justice funding and how that is going, how that...

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2 that commitment was met, and how it's going to be got
3 met moving forward.

COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: Okay, so the understanding that it has been met, and that that \$2-plus million has been used and dispersed...

DIRECTOR LOGAN: I... I think that we have to...

I have to go back and look specifically, unless our

CFO or Nora knows specifically where the restorative

justice monies were spent and which agency or which

entity started working with that... those funds but

that I would have to go back and look for you.

CHIEF OF STAFF DANIEL: I can provide a little bit of insight on it. So the... the funds have not been dispersed yet. So there was an advisory committee that developed some recommendations for the restorative justice programming. And so we're currently taking those recommendations and looking into how to implement them. But we will keep you updated on how the funds are eventually dispersed.

COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: Well, I have a follow up question on that. Because I mean, it's... if it was earmarked for the whole fiscal year. And I think if I'm hearing correctly, none of it has been dispersed. I'm familiar with the advisory committee. I know

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even just from like the outside looking in there 2 3 been. They... they've even put out some public communications about sort of like, how the funds 4 should be used and where they want them to go and things like that. So like, what's... what's the 6 7 holdup? Because it seems like it is something beyond 8 just... we need them to tell us where to put the money, because I do get the sense that they have a pretty good idea of where and how they want the money 10 used. Like what are... what are the other barriers?

CHIEF OF STAFF DANIEL: So it's my understanding that we're in the process of selecting a prime But I will go back to our... our team to vendor. find out a little bit more about it and get back to you on it.

What has kept this from happening? Because I just...

I find it hard to believe it is just a matter of

like, being told where it should go.

COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: But why has it taken so I'm guessing I also heard that there was a vendor identified and... and suggested by the advisory board. I think it was a church organization or something like that. But yeah, I guess my... my overarching question here is like, why has it taken

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2 this long? Is it the capacity? Is it staffing? Ιs 3 it something else? Like what or where? Where does the issues lie?

CHIEF OF STAFF DANIEL: I think we were just going through the process. But I can find out for you if there's been any sort of specific delays if there was something specifically that delayed it. I'm not familiar with a specific delay related to it. But I can find out for you and let you know.

COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: Yeah, I would love to find I think to have, uh, you know, several million dollars earmarked for an entire fiscal year and then to see not a single cent of it dispersed and used, when it's really important programming, right?, that's going to keep us safer and healthier. Is like... is deeply concerning. So I do look forward to getting that information. Thank you.

CFO CRUZ: Well, what I'll add just very quickly to Nora's statements, Councilmember Cabán, is that we are baselined for this funding. So it's good ... it's good that it is in the in the budget in the in the out years, and it and it grows from year to year. So... so as we ramp up and as we get going, we will have the ability to sustain and this programming.

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2 COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: Great, thank you. I yield 3 the rest of my time. Thanks.

COUNCILMEMBER: Thank you, Councilmember. Next we'll turn to Councilmember Louis followed by Councilmember Rivera.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

COUNCILMEMBER LOUIS: Thank you so much, Chairs
Brannan and Hanks, for the hearing. I'm happy to
hear from Deanna and Nora. I'm going to add some
quick questions. Can we get an update on the FY 23
RFP process for new MOCJ Cure Violence contracts?
Also, according to MOCJ's executive plan for the \$1.2
million, that one \$1.2 million will be included for
the expansion of the Office of Abusive Partner
Intervention Program also known as APIP. The current
MOCJ APIP is a 26-week fee-based program for
individuals who are mandated to participate by the
courts. I wanted to know if you both can explain how
its curricula and model have impacted these
individuals?

And the last questions on Family Justice centers.

We know that they... they're very important for New

York City and serve multiple folks. I wanted to know

if MOCJs fiscal 23 plan proposed... proposal for an

- 2 additional \$1.13 million in city and state funding.
- 3 I wanted to know how that will be utilized. Thank

4 you.

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5 DIRECTOR LOGAN: So that's multiple questions and

6 I am hoping that I have them all. And please,

7 Councilmember if I if I miss one, bring us back to

8 | the one that we missed. I'll start with our... the

9 APIP program. The APIP program is the... there are

10 | fees, but the fees are not passed on to the

11 participants. It is fee free. And I know that we...

12 we were very strong advocates of making sure that it

13 | stayed that way, because the APIP model is not a...

14 | has moved away from the more punitive model of

15 dealing with intimate partner violence, which

16 required participants as part of moving through the

17 process to pay for their programming. In this model

18  $\parallel$  that punitive... that punitive component is removed

19 | and it is focused on the behavioral changes that an

20 | individual needs to go through in order to maintain

21 healthy relationships, the APIP model additionally,

22 expanded. So most of the intimate... intimate

23 partner violence focused on male identifying

individuals and APIP incorporated curricula that was

25 specific to female identifying individuals as well.

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And so we... we are seeing that as a much more robust program than our previous iterations of intimate partner violence. We are committed and I will let Ozzie speak to the specific funding for the Family Justice centers. But we do understand that that is a very critical component of making sure that those... those services are there and consistent and being provided. I'll also let Nora go ahead and talk more about our FY 23 RFP process for the CMS programming.

CFO CRUZ: Sure, so if I could step in really quick and kind of talk about the Family Justice

Center. So what you're seeing in the financial plan with regards to that as a technical adjustment. In prior financial plans, we had transferred to HRA funding and contracts for the family legal components of the... of the Family Justice Center. My understanding is that they're in the process of completing an RFP and have asked us to continue the work on our end for one more year. And so what you're seeing in the in the plan is the money effectively coming back to us for us to extend these contracts for one more year.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE

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I will note, there's a small technical adjustment that will be required in the future being that initially, we thought we were only going to be amending for six months, but we're going to be doing it for a complete year. So you should expect to see an equal adjustment in a subsequent financial plan making this one full year.

COUNCILMEMBER LOUIS: So the change is just for the technical component, it's not for outreach services, programs, or anything of that sort.

CFO CRUZ: Correct. Everything stays as is we're just doing the procurement for one more year.

COUNCILMEMBER LOUIS: Okay. Thank you, Mr.

Cruz. And if I could get an update regarding the FY

23 RFP process for the Cure Violence contracts.

Thank you.

CHIEF OF STAFF DANIEL: All right, Councilmember

Lewis, good to see. So due to our -- as you know, we

have been in the process, and you've been very

helpful with that process in terms of providing

feedback, et cetera -- our... due to... we had a very

overwhelming response to the RFP. And in addition to

that we are looking to, and we did, institute an

evaluation process that was very community-focused

- 2 and involved a lot of stakeholders from the
- 3 community. And as a result of those two components,
- 4 we are a bit delayed on the RFP. And so we're
- 5 anticipating issuing and designating the awards in FY
- 6 24. And we are working with our providers and also
- 7 | the organization Block Power in order to maintain
- 8 continuity of services for the next year.
- SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.
- 10 COUNCILMEMBER LOUIS: Thank you so much to the
- 11 panel. Thank you chairs. I'll yield back to you.
- 12 COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you Councilmember Louis.
- 13 Next we'll turn to Councilmember Rivera.
- 14 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.
- 15 COUNCILMEMBER RIVERA: Thank you very much. I
- 16 just want to make sure can you can hear me. Okay.
- 17 COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Yes, ma'am.
- 18 COUNCILMEMBER RIVERA: Great. All right. Thank
- 19 you to the chairs. Thank you, of course, the
- 20 administration as Chair of the Committee on Criminal
- 21 Justice, I deeply appreciate MOCJ's efforts to
- 22 | support people involved with the criminal legal
- 23 system as well as expanding programs with evidence
- 24 | based practices, and developing innovative services

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that build deep ties with the communities across the city.

So how does MOCJ measure programming success and metrics in particular? Do you know how many people are accessing these programs in detention and continuing on these service programs once they leave?

expansion in getting the planning phase done while people are incarcerated, and that they have continued to jails to jobs, as well as accessing housing. Our reentry hotels had over 800 individuals that are housed in them, receiving services during the... currently and during the height of the pandemic. I'd give Nora an opportunity to go through and see if we have a specific number as to the full continuity of individuals who start program either in DOC or in state docs. And where are they where they are once they have come back out and they are in more permanent housing as well as accessing services.

CHIEF OF STAFF DANIEL: Hi. Hi, Councilmember Rivera. The... we will have to get you the full number of folks who have accessed services through COC, and then through our reentry providers on the outside. But we are... we do know that through our

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hotels program, about 1600 people have been served
there over the past year. And so, you know, we know
that those folks have gone through the program and
are accessing the services that we provide there,
which does include the Jails to Job Program, so I
will get that... get that those numbers for you.

COUNCILMEMBER RIVERA: All right, I would appreciate that.

So a question on Family Justice Centers. We know that they can be powerful resources for survivors of domestic and gender based violence. So I'm glad to see an increase in support for these centers. So what language capabilities do Family Justice Centers have? And how do you plan to provide culturally appropriate services? And I've heard from service partners that work in the Family Justice Centers often provide critical language services, but they're actually not funded to do that. So their capacity is strained. Do you plan to extend contracts to these partners?

DIRECTOR LOGAN: So when you say that there... I just want to be clear, when you say there are partners who are providing languages, we as a city make sure that we are providing translated materials

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as well as information in like 15 language, the 15 major languages that we see across the city.

COUNCILMEMBER RIVERA: But... but they're... as you know, as you know, we're very, very diverse.

DIRECTOR LOGAN: Extremely.

COUNCILMEMBER RIVERA: So this was actually a question that came out of an AAPI roundtable with the number of service providers who say that sometimes, maybe those dialects or those languages that aren't covered, they actually have to provide services, and they don't receive funding to do so. So I guess, you know, to consider extending funding to those service providers -- and we're happy to get you a number of them that exists within the centers, though, I'm sure you've had those... those names of those nonprofits yourself -- but also, I guess, what language capabilities does the Family Justice Center have? And how do you plan to provide culturally appropriate and humble services ongoing, and understanding kind of the sensitive environment that we're in right now, especially with some of the Violence Against communities like the AAPI community?

DIRECTOR LOGAN: And so on that front, we have been working very closely. Our... our office to

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prevent hate crimes has significantly stood up more roundtable discussions and community events in order to start to get more information about that. So Councilmember, we really would like to hear where we can strengthen some of the language access and cultural competency of... within the family justice centers, if there is an area or specific center that is servicing a population that is not meeting the complete needs of the population, were absolutely open to having a separate meeting and discussion so that we can work on that. Our coordinating efforts, especially as we've seen the rise in AAIP hate has been to make sure that we are doing that and providing grants to the organizations to be able to fund smaller entities within the communities so that they are... they do have capacity to providing services.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

COUNCILMEMBER RIVERA: Very good. Well, thank you very much. I just want to clarify, did you say that MOCJ's funded contract partners work both inside Rikers, and city jails, and outside the community? I just wanted to confirm that?

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programming is dealing within DOC and dealing with DOCS to have to do release planning, and then making sure that people are connected to services, once they actually are released and able to get housing jobs and continue on that continuum of reintegrating into society.

COUNCILMEMBER RIVERA: Thank you so much for the time, Chairs, and for your answers, and I look forward to communicating both with the numbers and then some of the service providers that I mentioned. Thank you.

DIRECTOR LOGAN: Thank you.

SERGEANT LUGO: Malcolm, you're just on mute there.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: I'm clearly having problems today. Thank you. Councilmember Stevens? Are you starting time?

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

COUNCILMEMBER STEVENS: Yes, I'm here.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: There we go. Hi.

DIRECTOR LOGAN: Good afternoon.

COUNCILMEMBER STEVENS: Good afternoon. I hope all is well. I just have a couple of quick questions

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and just thinking about what the expansion of you
know, the the CMS sites and thinking about that
I've we've been getting a lot of feedback from the
groups around victim services, and how it's really
hard to access access to services. And some of
the groups are having a lot of issues. Can you talk
a little bit about what the process looks like of
getting feedback and supporting CMS sites with the

work that they're doing across the city?

Neighborhood Safety has program initiative managers that work closely with our community partners. We also as MOCJ have a very strong relationship with our Office to End Gender Based Violence. And our Office of Crime Victim Support is a coordinating factor amongst the... with EndGBV, as well as internally with our programming and serves to help connect people to services. Happy to talk about how we can make that more robust. As you know, our office... Office for Crime Victim Services has recently absorbed the Crime Victims Assistance Program. And so we are continuously striving to see how we can strengthen and really make that outreach more robust.

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COUNCILMEMBER STEVENS: Because... I'm happy to hear that you guys are looking to make it more robust, but there is like a formal system that... that can be tracked. Because I think that it's important that if we have victim services, and then we have CMS sites saying that they're not able to access some of the services, and they're having issues, that we should really definitely be thinking about how to really make sure that those things are happening in conjunction and working well together.

I guess my next question, too, is just around... with the expansion, are we... are we getting feedback? Do you guys have a formal process for getting feedback from the CMS sites around the supports that they need before expanding the site's... capacity?

DIRECTOR LOGAN: Yeah, so all of the expansions, even though we, you know... the statement was we're expanding. Those expansions happen in conjunction with each one of the CMS sites. So our partners were the ones who helped to shape where and how the programming within their specific catchments were... were going to be expanded. What the... what the personnel resources were, what the offerings needed

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to be. All of those things were done in conjunction for... by our programmatic teams with our partners in their in their catchment areas. And I don't know, Nora, if you wanted to add anything to that, but that is... that is how we designed where, where and what sorry, expansions should be occurring.

COUNCILMEMBER STEVENS: No, I think you covered it.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Is that all Councilmember Stevens?

muted. You'd think I'd know how to work this. No... but no, thank you. That was, um... that was helpful, but definitely look forward to having some more conversations, because some of the feedback that I've been receiving in some of my other calls, and receiving that there is a disconnect between, like victim services and even like getting feedback from the CMS sites around like how that is actually being rolled out. So definitely, we'd love to talk more.

DIRECTOR LOGAN: Absolutely. We are absolutely open to having additional conversations,

Councilmember Stevens to talk this through.

COUNCILMEMBER STEVENS: Thank you.

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2 COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you, Councilmember. And next we'll turn to Councilmember Brewer.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWERS: Thank you very much. And I really want to thank you for two things. One is during the last year, you helped domestic violence

\_\_\_\_\_. And I can't thank you enough. It may have been before your time, but MOCJ was their savior for helping people in domestic violence in Harlem. And second, we're very excited about the work that you've done with the \_\_\_\_\_ building and the one that the \_\_\_\_\_ Society is moving into. And you mentioned that in your testimony. So thank you, huge.

My question is more on the terrific work you do when folks are coming out of prison or jail. But I'm trying to get them some support, before they go in and to prevent. And I mentioned that to the commissioner of PD, and she understands that.

Midtown Court has some ideas. I know you work with them. But how... we got to... we got to figure this out, because I happen to be supportive of the work that Alan Bragg is doing and others, but they too say that... and the police are the first to tell the that they don't know what to do with the young people whom

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they do not want to send to Rikers, whom they want to support, but they have no place to send them.

And the problem is there really aren't programs. I know you think they are but there are not, because the young person is either in the precinct and there is a program that the Manhattan Midtown Court is trying to figure out, where you'd have these sort of navigators in the precincts. So literally when somebody comes to the precinct, you're there, you follow them if you need to, to the courthouse, and then when they released, which I hope they are, then you are with them when they are released and you take them to Avenues For Justice or whatever the program is. They have to have that kind of support.

Is that something that you're thinking about? Or is that just PD? Or who's thinking about this? I know that that's the right way to go. You know what? It's the only way to go. Because they're not going to follow... they're not going home. I had 35 foster kids. Everybody knows they... they act out. You've got to have that contact immediately. So what are we doing? Is that something that MOCJ is thinking about?

DIRECTOR LOGAN: Yes, absolutely, Councilmember
Brewers. So the what MOCJ has been working on
multi facets, right? We have within our office of
neighborhood safety, we fund year round internships
for individuals that are identified as at-risk, and
they are they are within the crisis management
system. They are getting the mentors. They are
learning skills. They're working on their resume. And
they're working on themselves as people, right? A
lot of our partners one that I would point out is
Life Camp will make sure that kids have the
necessary foundation. And we don't call it
therapeutic services, but it is therapeutic services,
right? It's getting getting them to work in
gardens. Getting them to really start being more
introverted and looking at which ways they can move
into a different path. So we do fund that one. As
well, the Office of neighborhood safety has Safe In
The City Grants. So any community member that thinks
have a great idea of something to do with young
people can apply for those grants, and those grants
go up to \$20,000, for a community to really start
thinking about what they can do to shape a young
person's life.

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We are absolutely looking to see how we redirect the paths of individuals in coordinating with our NYPD and see DA and defender partners. We are looking at how we really expand our Pretrial Services Suite so that it will encompass having much more peer mentorship involved there. I know that DAs have raised the willingness and want to be able to say that instead of asking for bail that they ask for an individual to be assigned to a peer mentor. And so all of those ideas we are open to working with and bringing to fruition so that we can strengthen as you are pointing out not only the work that we do once people have already been justice involved, but to really cut off the avenue of getting people to become justice involved.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: I know Erica does a good job. I love Ramon. I love MAP. I have spent hours and hours and hours at the MAP program in Harlem.

But I'm what I'm seeing is working with Midtown

Court. That's what it's coming out with. It's great to have... you just have to be right there in the precinct, and you have to be at arraignment. It doesn't work to say, "Hey, Johnny, will you go to the mentorship program?" They do not go. So I'm just

- trying to say it's got to be right in your face in 2 3 terms of support. And for whatever reason, because I 4 talk to the cops all day long. They don't know about these programs. I'm just telling you can say up 5 here, they know, okay, all the way up here. But down 6 7 on the grounds when I... they don't even know what Midtown Court is. And I was with like 30 of them the 8 other day. Okay, that's a fact. So they certainly never heard of MOCJ. Then they don't know it. Okay, 10 11 and they don't know, Erica. They don't know Ramon. So it has to be 12 They don't know all these things. 13 somebody who's with them, and with the young person 14 at the precinct.
  - SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.
  - COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: All right. I'm trying to make my point. I'm not going to give up, because I know that's the right way to go. And I hope you think about funding something like that. All right. Thank you.
- 21 DIRECTOR LOGAN: Thank you.
- 22 COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you, Councilmember
- 23 Brewer. Councilmember Baron?
- 24 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

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COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Okay, I just wanted to make sure I went back to him. Chairs Brannan and Hanks, we have concluded Councilmember questions for MOCJ.

I'm going to turn it back to you two for your closing thoughts.

CHAIR HANKS: So thank you so much. I appreciate everyone that came out today for this very important hearing. Thank you to all of MOCJ who testified and we look forward to hearing more information as we discussed and some of the questioning line of questioning that I had. I thank my colleagues for coming out and answering those really powerful questions. And thank you so much, and I will hand it over to Chair Brannan, who will close it off.

Yeah, I echo Chair Hanks's sentiment. And you know, as we look at public safety holistically, MOCJ is a big part of that. So it sort of, as is at the intersection of a lot of the challenges we're hearing... that we've been hearing for a while, right? I mean, this administration is barely five months old, but with procurement challenges, you know, this is something that needs to get fixed from the top down. But when you're talking about public

1 FINANCE COMMITTEE 232 safety and the work that MOCJ does, I think doing 2 3 what we can to fix the broken procurement system is 4 going to go a long way in keeping some of our most... 5 most vulnerable, a lot safer. So it's, it's really critical work and we're here to support you, however 6 7 we can and to be partners in doing this work. So we 8 appreciate your time today. And thank you so much. 9 DIRECTOR LOGAN: Thank you. CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thanks. Thank you, Jack. 10

DIRECTOR LOGAN: Thank you.

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COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you, MOCJ. We're going to just pause for a few moments while we switch over to DoITT.

For the last portion of the hearing, I just want to recognize we were joined by Councilmembers Moya and Velázquez. So everyone bear with us. We'll switch to the Department Of Information Technology and Telecommunications in just a few moments.

SERGEANT LUGO: In the meantime, we will do audio checks. Commissioner Fraser can we just test your audio?

COMMISSIONER FRASER: Testing testing.

SERGEANT LUGO: Coming in loud and clear. Deputy Commissioner Antonelli?

I'm counsel to the Finance Committee.

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I would first like to acknowledge the council members that we are joined by: Councilmembers Brannan, Gutiérrez, Abreu, Barron, Brewer, Carr, Farias, Holden, Moya, Ossé, Rivera, Sánchez, and Velázquez. I'm going to remind everyone that you were able to mute and unmute yourselves. We just asked you to remember to mute yourself when not speaking. So I will turn to Chair Brannan for his opening, then Chair Gutiérrez, and then I will swear in the witnesses.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you, Malcolm. Good afternoon, everyone. Welcome to the third portion of today's executive budget hearing.

Next, we'll hear from the Department of
Information Technology and Telecommunications. I'm
pleased to be joined by my colleague and Chair of the
Committee on technology Councilmember Gutiérrez.

DoITT's projected fiscal 23 budget of \$716.5 million
represents less than 1% of the city's proposed FY 23
budget in the Executive Plan DoITT's FY 23 budget
increased by 1% to \$9.6 million from the preliminary
plan of \$707 million. I want to jump right into this
hearing, but I do want to extend a warm welcome to
Commissioner and CTO, Matt Fraser and his team for

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being here today. My questions will mainly focus on the reorganization of DoITT and the city's various technology offices, the Internet master plan and broadband expansion... expansion is of a particular interest to this Council, and the reduction in the city's Cyber Command as well as additional savings that I think we can find in expanding cloud services and storage. I want to give special thanks to John and Florentine from the Finance Division for all their work in making today possible. And I now want to turn for her first executive budget hearing Chair of the technology committee. Chair Gutiérrez for her opening statement.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Thank you so much, Chair Brannan. Good afternoon and welcome to the fiscal 2023 executive budget hearing for the Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications, known as DoITT. My name is Jennifer Gutierrez and I am the chair of the Committee on technology. Today's hearing is joint with the committee on finance and just want to thank my colleague again, Councilmember Brannan, for co-chairing today's hearing with me.

The department's proposed fiscal 2023 Executive Budget totals \$716.5 million, including \$176.1

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million in city funding to support 1755 full time positions. The budget also includes \$540.3 million in OTPS, of which nearly \$282 million is allocated to contractual services.

Additionally, the department fiscal year 2022 through 2026 capital commitment plan totals \$703 million dollars. In the executive plan DoITT's fiscal 2022 budget totals \$993.3 million and is \$277 million more than its fiscal 2023 budget. change is driven by the recognition of additional non-city funding in the current fiscal year, mainly to cover COVID-19 expenses. At today's hearing, it is my hope to examine how the department is currently managing operations with significant vacancies of 224 positions, and how these vacant positions impact DoITT's overall performance. We will also hear how DoITT has been utilizing federal funding in response to the pandemic. Lastly, we will dive deep into DoITT current capital projects, specifically how the department is rolling out its broadband initiatives. As the office continues to consolidate the city's various technology offices into a single entity, the Office of Technology and Innovation or OTI, we look forward to working with DoITT to ensure that the

department has sufficient resources to carry out its
duties in the most efficient way.

In closing, I want to thank the committee staff
for working on putting this hearing together
including Florentine Kapoor, John Russell, Irene
Bayovski, Charles Kim, and my chief of staff Ana

Esindor. I'll hand it over.

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COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you chairs. The following members of the administration are here to testify and/or answered questions Commissioner and CTO, Matthew Fraser, Deputy Commissioner of Management and Budget, Joseph Antonelli, General Counsel Tynia Richard, and Chief Operating Officer Michael McGrath.

I will first read the oath and after I will call on each member from the administration individually to respond. Do you have do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth before these committees and to respond honestly to Councilmember questions. Commissioner Fraser?

COMMISSIONER FRASER: I do.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you, Deputy Commissioner Antonelli?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANTONELLI: I do

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2 COUNSEL BUTEHORN General Counsel Richard?

3 COUNSEL RICHARD: I do.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: And COO McGrath?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER MCGRATH: I do.

6 COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you everyone.

Commissioner Fraser. We may begin when ready.

afternoon chairs Brannan and Gutierrez, and members of the council City Council's committee on finance and technology. My name is Matthew Fraser, and I'm the Chief Technology Officer of the city of New York and the commissioner of the Office of Tech and Innovation. I'm joined today by Joseph Antonelli, our Deputy Commissioner for Management and Budget. Tynia Richard, our General Counsel and Deputy Commissioner for Legal Matters. And Michael McGrath, our Chief Operating Officer.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on OTAs fiscal 2023 Executive Budget. Furthermore, I'm excited to update the Committee on the consolidation of the city's legacy technology offices within OTI and how we are leveraging the technology to improve service delivery to all New Yorkers and close the digital divide. Since my testimony in March, we've

2	made three key appointments to OTIs executive team:
3	Kelly Moen, Michael Fitzpatrick, and Ruby Troy, who
4	will be driving OTI's efforts on cybersecurity,
5	information privacy, strategic planning, and
6	implementation initiatives, respectively. Kelly Moen
7	is our new city-wide Chief Information Security
8	Officer. Kelly leads OTI cybercommand in the
9	protection and defense of the city's digital
10	enterprise to ensure continued security and integrity

of our operations and ability to get stuff done for

Michael Fitzpatrick is our new city wide Chief
Privacy Officer and leads the Office of Information
Privacy. Michael will ensure the administration and
its agencies zealously protect New Yorkers
information privacy, while maximizing allowable data
sharing and for inter-agency coordination. Ruby Choi
is our Deputy Commissioner for Strategic Initiatives,
and will be leading a portfolio of key initiatives
around user-centered digital transformation,
improving IT programs and managing and customer
service and researching emerging technologies to help
the city further its mission for these agencies.

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New Yorkers.

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Additionally, the Strategic Initiatives Division is working with various stakeholders to develop a strategic plan, which will lay out the mission, vision and goals and major initiatives and serve as a roadmap for OTI moving forward.

One of these major one of these major initiatives is the My City Portal, through which OTI will transform the way New Yorkers experience and transact with their government online.

When seeking essential services and benefits, residents are often forced to navigate bureaucratic processes that are unduly time consuming, cumbersome and confusing, especially for working families. We are creating the My City Portal to help alleviate those burdens for those burdens. My City will not only provide a one-stop shop to access all services and benefits, but its first major feature will provide a unified intake process for our working families, where they can apply for all subsidized childcare options and city offers. Making essential city services and benefits subsidized childcare more accessible to New Yorkers will change lives, bolster our economy and support the children and families.

OTIs new needs for this budget cycle reflect our

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commitment to improving and modernizing digital service delivery across the administration. For example, additional funding will go towards ongoing 311 application modernization, which will extend 311's Customer Service Management System to provide significant enhancements to 311 application.

Enhancements will include multi language capabilities and developing solutions with ESRI to improve location accuracy for service requests, conditions across mobile, portal, and call center channels. New Yorkers will be able to navigate the application in their choice of 10 different languages and access to content translated by native speakers.

Beyond our new needs OTAs fiscal 2023 budget provides operating expenses of approximately \$716 million, allocating \$176 million personnel services to support the 1755 full time positions, and \$540 million for OTPs. Intercity funds transferred from agencies will account for \$146 million, or about 20% of the total allocation of telecommunication costs, representing the largest portion of interest expense projected at \$141 million for fiscal year year 22. For fiscal year 22, the expense budget appropriation increased by \$24.7 million from fiscal year 23.

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January's financial plan to the Executive Plan. The increase to the fiscal year 22 Executive Budget is largely attributed to funding that OTI receives for COVID and vaccine-related costs, funding associated with the approved capital projects as well as from agencies for telecommunication related costs.

For fiscal year 23, the expense budget appropriation increased by \$9.6 million, for the fiscal year 23 January financial plan to the executive plan. The increase for the fiscal year 2023 executive budget is largely attributed to the funding that OTI has received for the extension of our IFA positions, lease costs, adjustments, and rollovers of grant funding from fiscal year 22 to fiscal year 23. OTIs fiscal year 23 executive budget provides for a capital budget of \$1 billion over the fiscal year 2022 through fiscal year 2031, a 10 year window, the majority of the budget and fiscal year 22 and 23, totaling \$461 million over the two fiscal years. For fiscal years 22 and 23, the capital budget appropriation decreased by \$51 million, for the fiscal year 23 preliminary financial plan to the fiscal year 23 executive plan. This... this decrease... this decrease to combine fiscal year 22

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2 and fiscal year 23 is largely attributed to project realignment.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today.

I will now take Councilmember questions.

Want to jump right into it. In January of this year, one of the first executive orders the mayor signed consolidated the city's various technology... technology offices. And I know your agency is undergoing a reorganization, including a name change from DoITT to the Office of Technology and Innovation. I guess, just plainly: Why was this reorganization necessary? And what improvements to citywide Technology Operations can we expect from this reorganization?

COMMISSIONER FRASER: Fantastic question. So when we look at the reorg, I think we have to look at it in two different aspects. One of it was a realignment of the city entities that had a tech or tech-adjacent function... or... and in some cases, the other part of it is actually an extension of authority for broader oversights over the city's technology initiatives.

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So historically, when you looked at New York City, and you asked who had the voice of technology or what... what direction technology was going in, we had... there wasn't a very... there wasn't a clear answer. Cyber Command, which was responsible for the cybersecurity needs of the city was pointed... had its own lead that was disparate from the city's tech authority. DoITT had its own lead that was disparate from the city cyber authority. We also had a lead for data and analytics, and a lead for information privacy, that that were all under different chains of command. So when we looked at the problem of how do we (1) provide consolidated services, not to the city agencies themselves, but to the public? And how could we coalesce all those efforts around an entity, it was clear that was that there wasn't a single place in the city where we could do it. So when the Office of Technology of Innovation was birthed, what we are... what we serve as for the city is a guiding light for not just tech initiatives, but its tech, its cyber, its privacy, but it's also partnership and thought leadership around business initiatives that are focused on making New York City greater for those that are dependent on government services.

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So when you look across the enterprise of how it's actually materializing, what efficiencies that we've been able to create? We've consolidated two separate security missions over the first... first two months, with the announcement of the Joint Security Operations Center, within what was once DoITT, and what was once New York City Cyber Command. We had one information security team that was working... that was focused on infrastructure protection for hosted agencies -- by hosted I mean, agencies where DoITT holds their infrastructure -and then you had another entity that had a broader mission to ensure that the city's tech estate across... across all entities were protected. those teams suddenly worked in unison. And what we did, as we established a joint security operations center, is we tore down the wall that stood between those two... those two teams brought all resources together as a consolidated team. We also brought in our partners... brought in our partners from the NYPD, from the FBI, and also from New York State.

And now we have a consolidated security mission... cybersecurity mission that has more capability than any individual entity had before,

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2 individually, as we work collectively towards a 3 common goal of security.

And that's not just limited from a security perspective. Also, from an operations perspective, we've had the capability to take a look at commodity level services that the city provides... the city leverages. Things like, when you think about cell phones and rate plans and how that stuff works out between agencies. And due to the consolidated authorities and mission, we're all... we're working on rationalizing things like the acquisition of commodity services. And we have as we move into the new fiscal year, and as we get towards the end of the calendar year, we're projected to see significant reductions in terms of... in savings associated with some of these initiatives.

So that's just a little bit of how but if you have any questions about a specific area, I'm happy to answer it.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Sure. I mean... you touched on something there at the end, is there... are there budget savings that we can expect as... as a result of these increased efficiencies of the reorg?

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COMMISSIONER FRASER: Yeah. So the... if you look at how the entity, or DoITT, or any of these entities have operated year over year, and you look back historically, the budgets seldomly shrink, they think more often than not expand. And what that expansion... if you measure the value in terms of output and what the public is received, I think you'd find varying results. So what we're... what we're hoping to do is instead of seeing significant expansions, we're appropriating costs that we're saving towards initiatives that affect the lives of those that are dependent on the government. And we expect in many cases for some of the new initiatives that are coming up to self-fund them through reappropriation of programs that... that we may deprecate or we may consolidate. Does that does that answer the question?

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Sure. Yeah, I appreciate that.

I want to talk about the Internet Master Plan and the broadband expansion.

So 2020 the de Blasio administration launched the internet master plan. One of the primary goals of the Internet Master Plan was to establish a robust

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marketplace by leveraging city assets where internet 2 3 providers would compete to bring the best and fastest low-cost internet to all New Yorkers. Will DoITT now 4 be... and this administration continuing the internet master plan from the de Blasio administration? 6 7 COMMISSIONER FRASER: So also another great question. We're... we're looking at Internet Master 8 Plan holistically. And the reason why we're doing it is part of the Internet Master Plan, and part of 10 11 what's proposed, is infrastructure build out across 12 the city using some city assets. But given the fractured nature of what was once the legacy CTOs 13 14 office, and what was DoITT, there wasn't a concerted 15 effort to use all of the infrastructure or make available all the city's infrastructure from a fiber 16 17 perspective. So there's a... there's a possibility 18 that in the existing proposal, that we may be looking 19 for resources to build out infrastructure where the 20 city already has infrastructure present. So what 21 we're doing now is doing a review and a 2.2 deduplication, to ensure that we're not wasting any 2.3 money associated with it. It's \$160 million initiative. And although it was started in the last 24

administration, anything that moves forward from this

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point, it's this administration's burden to ensure
that's the best thing for the taxpayers.

So we're in the process of unpacking every component of the Internet Master Plan, and deciding what's the best way to move forward. But what I would like to reaffirm in this... in this forum is that (1), low cost broadband, broad diversity in the market: It's the best thing for New York City, because the people that live in the city should not pay a premium because the marketplace is limited. So we are focused on how we do that. And we're also cognizant of the cost of inaction. Every day that a New Yorker that is that needs access to service, especially kids that... that are in school that needs access to service that doesn't have access to it, that day brings them further and further... or extends the digital divide a little bit further. what we're... we're looking at although the Internet Master Plan is under review, we have options that we're executing now that will fast-track delivery of broadband services to places including public housing. We've already done it across homeless shelters. And we're... we're looking at other ways that we can expand broadband capacity in near term

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without depending on some of these longer... longer
term programs.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Yeah, I mean, as you... as you noted, and I think we're on the same... we're... I know we're on the same page here, I mean, definitely a priority of this council, as well as the budget negotiating team of this council, as well as the speaker and myself personally, we are dedicated to prioritizing, expediting universal broadband to low-income New Yorkers and treating internet access like... like the necessity that it is not the luxury that... that it may have seemed to be not too long ago. The... how... you mentioned public housing, and how many NYCHA buildings currently have free and low-cost internet access?

COMMISSIONER FRASER: So free broadband access, so we have the Queensbridge Connected Program, which provided wireless access for every... for all the developments within Queensbridge... all the units within Queensbridge housing. Beyond Queensbridge Connected, it's sparse, right?, and it's far less than it should be. What we're aggressively looking at now is a way that we can expand that universal

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broadband access beyond the few years where it exists

to the entire NYCHA development population.

So...

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Is there a timeline for that?

COMMISSIONER FRASER: So the timeline is a bit nebulous, but we are... we are hopeful. And I usually speak in affirmatives, because it's the land I come from. It's like, "This is when it'll actually happen." But in its current state, we expect the first wave of this to get off before the end of the second quarter of this year, meaning that will be in our first five developments and then after we get past the first five, we can rapidly expand beyond that.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, so according to a press release from last year, the vendors have been selected to carry out the universal broadband RFP project along with the \$157 million in capital funding to support the program. Can you give us an update on the status of the RFP and the vendors that were selected?

COMMISSIONER FRASER: So I'd be happy to provide counsel within with an overview of everything that's

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come out of that process so far, in terms of vendor selection, and where we currently sit. But as I mentioned, as we started this, that we are currently reviewing that RFP to ensure that it... and the responses to the RFP to ensure that what has been proposed is not duplicating any... any assets the city already has in this space. So we're working on it.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, but... okay, because we... the press release stated that the vendors had been selected and secured.

COMMISSIONER FRASER: Yeah, so a lot... the process of this... the administration of this is split between the legacy of what was once the CTOs office, which is now a part of the OTI umbrella and the Economic Development Corporation. So during that process, there was a preliminary selection, but a notice to proceed in terms of moving forward has not been issued, which is why the contract is currently on hold, pending a notice to proceed from this office.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, because if... if a vendor was awarded a contract with the city,

think that... (crosstalk)

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CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN:

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interested too in knowing, you know, how final determinations are made, especially with regard to MWBEs. You know, we have lots of questions.

Universal broadband is very important to this council. So we had lots of questions about this.

COMMISSIONER FRASER: Yeah. So I when we talk

I mean, because we're

about universal broadband, and we look at what this actually means, universal broadband as a service, and what it enables as a utility, as you so rightly mentioned: When you look at things like heat and hot water, and you work in public housing, it's not something that you have to ask to have. It's provided. And broadband, although not technically considered a utility, has been... has evolved to such a point where if you don't have it, as a student that's in school, or the average household, it's hard for them to survive in today's... today's world. for us, broadband access, which is why it's one of the first things that we looked at, how do we fix that? It's... it's one of the most important priorities to the mayor, and it's one of the most important priorities in this office.

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So counsel has an... nothing but an ally here, and we will get this where many have tried and haven't made much room, we will get this over the line soon.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: That sounds good to me.

Do we have a map? Or any data related to cable infrastructure in the city? What areas, streets or blocks might not be covered or wired?

COMMISSIONER FRASER: Yup. So we can provide details on that front.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay. And do we have a timeline for when we expect New York City to be fully covered by 5G?

COMMISSIONER FRASER: So we're currently working very aggressively across the administration to streamline and fast track that process. The timeline is highly dependent on a number of... of external factors: capabilities of the actual carriers to build, approval process and time across the city. So we're in the process of rationalizing that. By the next time we have a touch point, and we can follow up outside of this, we're hoping to unravel and have and have something tangible to point to. Anything that I tell you right now would be speculatory, based on

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- 2 some of the inconsistencies across some of the
  3 dependents that I just mentioned.
  - CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: What are we doing with these link kiosks? Are we continuing those? I've never seen one outside of Manhattan.
- 7 COMMISSIONER FRASER: Oh, yeah. So Link... Link 8 is...
  - CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Do they exist outside of Manhattan.
- 11 COMMISSIONER FRASER: Link is certainly moving
  12 forward and our Chief Operating Officer Mike McGrath
  13 will happily jump in here.
  - CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER MCGRATH: Sorry, can you hear me okay?
- 16 CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Yes, sir.
- 17 CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER MCGRATH: Okay. Thank
  18 you Chair Brannan?
  - Yeah, so the LinkNYC is The program is progressing. There was this hiatus, as we know, when we went to go through an agreement about renegotiation with the vendor -- or not renegotiate, that decision was made a couple of years ago. We since we started that program. There are a number in

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- 2 the outer boroughs. I happen to live in Greenpoint.
  3 I can't walk up Manhattan Avenue...
  - CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: It's like the Loch Ness

    Monster, I don't know. Some people have seen them.

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER MCGRATH: It's so funny.

So, anyhow, yeah, but we are progressing. Actually, the build year schedule for build year six, which ended December 31 called for 50 units to be installed, and that was met. And the build year seven projections for 310, our current plans, have that on target as well. So they are progressing, and they are continuing to go out there. And we also have, you know, the old model versus the current model... not old... the current model versus the new one that's... that will enable... help enable 5g as well. So.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Um, how do we think about and plan where... where those kiosks land?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER MCGRATH: Sure. I'll note that the... the original 1800 and change that were installed, were definitely slanted toward Manhattan, because they were replacing payphones.

And, you know, there's a bit of a disparity in that in terms of leaning toward Manhattan. But the

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current agreement that we have with them calls for up to 4000 units, which is roughly about another 2200-or-so units, and 90% of those needs to be above 96th Street in Manhattan and the... the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, Bronx, and Staten Island. And in terms of where they go, there's... the first push is to hit equity districts that have been identified in the agreement. And there's 739 of those that need to be, you know, prioritized to hit areas that were missed, and underserved in general, to try and propagate this out there and address some of the digital divide statements that the commissioner made a few minutes ago.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Got it. Okay. I appreciate that. Yeah.

Going back quickly to the Affordable Internet access. I know. There's... I mean, the DOE in New York State, I think in Buffalo, work with ISPs to provide affordable internet access to students through bulk purchasing agreements. Is that something that we would consider for our schools or NYCHA? Or something that we are considering?

COMMISSIONER FRASER: So you... you hit the nail right on the head, right? So there's a couple of

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ways where this is accomplished today, on the federal level, you have the federal ACP program, which is reimbursement, up to \$30 a month for broadband access. And then what you have in terms of bulk purchasing... bulk purchasing agreements, were usually isolated to city facilities. But that's one... that's the area that we're exploring for both NYCHA and... and we'll... we'll have to defer to DOE in terms of what's the plan around schools, but we will work in conjunction with them towards... towards that... that consolidated... that combined effort for

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Two last questions. And then I want to turn it over to the Chair. Cyber Command in terms of vacancy reduction. Cyber Command, I believe is set to lose 64 positions, is that a right number of Cyber Command vacancy reduction?

for... stemming that digital divide.

COMMISSIONER FRASER: So what I just want to reemphasize on the Cyber Command is: Because we've
consolidated Cyber Command with the legacy DoITT
information security team, Cyber Command's total
headcount associated with who's actually... people
that are actually in seats has increased, because

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Joe?

we've combined the two teams. What we are looking at eliminating is vacant positions. It's not... it's not people. So for the vacant positions, the exact count, or deputy commissioner for management budget, Joe Antonelli, can attest. But from an efficacy and a resource staffing perspective, we've increased the number of bodies that we have towards a combined security mission by consulting the two teams. But

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANTONELLI: Sure, I think the number of 64 that you're referencing is actually the current number of Cyber Command vacancies at this time, and we're not actually set to lose those.

That's just the current standing vacancies right now.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, so where... so where are we at? Because then I'm confused. Because I thought we had... I understand what the commissioner is saying with... with combining the two teams. So how many spots are vacant? Are we eliminating spots still?

COMMISSIONER FRASER: So that... and I'll let Joe jump in right after this. So during the initial run of the plan, as the city rationalize the budget, during the last go-round, we took a look across OTI

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as the enterprise, and we looked at any vacant

position that we had, regardless of what function it

was associated with. And then we did analysis to see

where could we give back where necessary, especially

considering the efficiencies that we would gain as we

consolidated the teams. So I... Joe can talk to what

the historic give-back was on that front, or we can

we can come back to after... But Joe?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANTONELLI: Yeah, I mean, I'd have to get back to you with the exact numbers on... on the historic look-back. But, just basically, to reiterate, what we're looking at right now is based on the current division makeup, which the you know, the Chief Technology Officers kind of talk that we've looked at, we do have 64 vacancies there that are not being cut.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay. Is there... I mean, is there... the current city policy requires that city employees have a residency in New York City. I know, you know, there's sometimes challenges in finding skilled employees in the cybersecurity field. Are we having issues retaining Cyber Command employees because of that reason?

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market that, from an employment perspective, it's a very, very aggressive employment market at the moment. If you look at just what's going on from the geopolitical perspective, with the events between Russia and Ukraine, and the amount of cyber activity that's been generated out of that, proceeding that the escalation of global attacks and attacks focused on the nation, including what we saw with SolarWinds, what we saw with the pipeline, and what we saw from... from a utilities perspective, and then you look at other municipal parallels, like Atlanta, Baltimore, and what happened in those spaces.

Cyber talent is... is one of the areas that are highly in demand. So any entity that has any resources with any capability, retention is a problem across the entire tech industry. But it's a particular issue around Cyber Command around cyber... the cyber industry itself. But... and we don't, we don't really use that... we don't... we don't look at it as an insurmountable challenge. But what we look at is how we develop talent within the New York City pipeline to ensure that we have a consistent... we

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2 have consistency in how we groom and build resources 3 to fuel that security vision.

So to that end, we baseline security training, so that we can take resources that have come in as entry or mid-level employees across the city in a tech area and build cyber capabilities amongst those, employing some of the best practices that are used by both the FBI and other national security parallels. So when you look at how the FBI takes a federal agent, and turns them into a cybersecurity personnel... professional, it's the same thing that we are looking at employing of how we groom talent within the city itself.

So the short answer to the question is retention is a problem across the spectrum, especially in the cybersecurity space. But we have contingencies in place to ensure that we keep the pipeline fed within the city itself.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay. My last question is about cloud services. Are all our city agencies using cloud services? If not, why not?

COMMISSIONER FRASER: So it really depends. So if you look at... there's a couple of aspects of cloud that we can we can point to. So when you look

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at some commodity services that are offered at scale in the cloud, like email, the vast majority of the city is dependent on the cloud for email services, whether that be Office 365, or Google Cloud.

We're in the process for those that are outliers or remnants, doing a second round of cleanup, to bring them and pull them into the cloud itself.

When you look at other things like infrastructure as a service -- and when I say Infrastructure as a Service, for those that aren't familiar, it's the concept of taking... instead of buying a server and installing it in one of your data centers, it's renting space and capacity from a cloud provider. when we talk about the cloud, so this is... I love to say, "There is no cloud, it's just somebody else's computer." Right? And depending on the scale at which you use it in the way that you use cloud, the costs, if you use it... if you use an Infrastructure as Service Model, which is the traditional way that folks... that the people typically deploy, it costs more operating in the cloud, and it does cost running on premise.

So what we're looking at is, as we approach our cloud strategy, it is ensuring not that we just go to

cloud for the sake of going to cloud. It's looking
at that we how we transform our workloads so that
they run cloud native in ways that save operating
expense costs, and that provides higher levels of
availability. Across the nation, New York City with
our combined cloud presence between all the city
entities, we are amongst one of the larger entities
nationally that that leverage cloud providers
that leverage cloud services, and we are we want
to ensure that as we continue to grow in this space,
we are we're being fiscally responsible to ensure
that we're not burning excess costs, just to just
to move from on-premise to the cloud. Does that
I'll just pause here to see if that makes sense.
CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Yeah, I mean, I guess I
guess it's hard, it's hard for me to believe that
it's cheaper to, you know, pay for real estate than

COMMISSIONER FRASER: So big things like Software

As A Service, right? I mean, you look at all our

Platforms as a Service. You look at something like

Office 365. The concept of building mail servers,

it is in the cloud elsewhere. But I, you know, I got

interested in the cloud, based on savings, based on

how you know, that we can save the city some money.

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plus the human capital that's required to manage those mail servers, plus backup, plus all the other things that are required.

When you look at services like that, by taking that kind of service and shifting it to the cloud, right?, you save money doing something like that. Or even from a security perspective. Leveraging things like managed service providers that look at the information that comes off of your... your computers, and says, "This is a threat. This is not a threat." For a small business, they may pay \$100,000 or \$140,000, for a service like that, that's cloud based, where for a cybersecurity professional, they can't hire a single FTE at that rate. So there are areas where the cloud is cheaper. But if you use the cloud, like you use... like your on-premise data center, you want to take one server, buy it in cash, versus one server and provision it in the cloud, and you'd let that same server run 24 by 7, 365. And you let that run over a three year period, the consumption costs of what you would pay the cloud provider for the same size, same skills, and same compute would be more expensive than what you pay on premise. And this is where I... this is where I say

1 FINANCE COMMITTEE
2 it's... it's not

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it's... it's not about whether you go to the cloud or not. It's about making sure that as you move, you transform your services in such a way, where you take advantage of the scale and cost saving nature of the cloud... the cloud. Does that make sense?

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Absolutely. Thank you,

Commissioner, I appreciate your time. Thank you to

all your deputies, your CTO, and CFO that joined us.

I'm going to hand it over now to the chair of our

technology committee.

COMMISSIONER FRASER: Absolute pleasure. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Thank you, Chair Brannan. And thank you, Commissioner, and Mr. McGrath for all of your answers.

I've got a few of my own. I'm going to start with actually a few from just a follow-up from the preliminary hearing.

I want to start with the NYCWiN decommission, because I feel like we didn't spend a whole lot of time on that. So I know that DoITT continues to... to work in replacing end-of-life and legacy system, with NYCWiN, being one of them, which implement measures to secure the city's network. Can you share

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a breakdown of those costs of what it is to decommission some of these legacy systems? And a schedule for completion dates of the breakdown and transition... full transition off the system?

COMMISSIONER FRASER: So as NYCWiN was the first thing, I'll handle them in orders of... in orders of succession. So the first one was around NYCWiN. NYCWiN is fully decommissioned, meaning service wise, there's not a single city entity that is dependent on any service that was once provided by NYCWiN. Alright? NYCWiN is dead. Now, infrastructure wise, we have only two sites remaining with this legacy infrastructure, where we are in the process of pulling that infrastructure down. infrastructure, I literally mean, there may be an antenna or a rack or a small tower in a building that... that has that. So we're in the process of pulling stuff out. Now, the reason why we haven't been able to get it done yet. It's a mix, because in some of these properties, they're private property, so we have to manage with the building owners to get the stuff out. And then some of them they're in public housing, so we have to work with NYCHA to get

teams in to pull that stuff out.

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Now, with that being said, although we haven't wrapped those two sites up yet, we expect to have them done within the calendar year. So by the time we get to the end of the year, we look back and you can say every... every remnant of NYCWiN has been pulled out.

Now in terms of the spend plans and the funds associated with... with upgrading legacy systems.

I'll defer to my my colleague, Joe Antonelli, who is our Deputy Commissioner of Management and Budget.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANTONELLI: So, I mean, in terms of NYCWiN specifically, you know, NYCWiN actually carried a cost to the city of approximately \$42 million a year. Now with the use... or with the decreased dependency on it, now with the use of... of commercial networks, this city cost is approximately \$15 million a year for that. So there was a significant net savings to the city by decommissioning NYCWiN.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: I don't know if that's a savings, necessarily, because we're paying to decommission it, but I understand what you mean. And so can you... is the \$15 mil that you just referenced. Is that the cost? Is that... can we say

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2 that that's the cost associated with the final
3 infrastructure breakdown?

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: No, that \$15 million really represents what the new annual cost of the system is. So NYCWiN as it existed carried about a \$42 million cost to maintain the equipment, you know, keep everything live, and by switching off of city run equipment, and onto commercially managed equipment, like, you know, the various wireless carriers, etc, we're only carrying now a \$15 million annual cost to utilize that equipment.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Okay, and so what... sorry, go ahead.

COMMISSIONER FRASER: I was just saying the cost to remove the equipment from the legacy sites, it's nominal, and we're not... we're not in... we're not even in the million threshold we're in... we're sub million to get that equipment out.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: And that's for the two remaining sites?

COMMISSIONER FRASER: That's for the two remaining sites, right?, because we don't pay any operating costs for it. It's just for the space and

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also the cost to have a team literally go and pull stuff down.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Okay, can you... do you have the numbers to be specific on it?

COMMISSIONER FRASER: We can follow up with that.

I don't... I don't have that. I don't want to speak

for Joe, but I'm pretty sure Joe doesn't have that on

hand and not that don't have that number on hand.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANTONELLI: No. I don't have that number on hand.

COMMISSIONER FRASER: See? Synergies. We're well connected.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Thank you. Okay. I want to kind of do some of the follow up questions that Chair Brannan asked regarding the broadband component.

Can you talk a little bit about the federal programs that offer free Wi-Fi to state residents, and how much is the cost for these programs.

COMMISSIONER FRASER: So the federal ACP program, which is the Affordable Cable Program, which is the one that we common... that's commonly referred to in this space. So it's a voucher that families can apply for that reimburse up to \$30 per month in spend

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associated with broadband. Now in each one of the cable... in each one of the carriers that provide this service, each family is responsible for reaching out, contracting with that service provider, and then using the ACP voucher to reimburse the services for that.

The important thing to note about the federal program is that it's not a baseline into perpetuity. The program is scheduled to exist for the next I believe, two years, three years. And then after that, it's unclear whether federal funding will continue to be provided in this space. Which is why we as a city, when we look at the need: Our need goes well beyond two to three years, which is why the broadband initiatives that we're looking at now are focused on sustainable baseline expenses associated with providing that utility like service.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: So thank you, and thank you for specifying how long, like what the timeline is for it. So does that two or three year investment... does that... I guess, where does it meet with the city's plan for broadband expansion?

I'm just curious to know kind of what that... what that intersection looks like. Specifically, since

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2 we're prioritizing... the city's prioritizing

3 broadband expansion for NYCHA residents, and they are

4 the... they are going to be the primary population to

5 be eligible for this ECP program. So I just want to

6 know, kind of what is the city's plan around where

7 these two programs can potentially intersect?

COMMISSIONER FRASER: Yup. So currently, the federal program doesn't allow for bulk reimbursement, meaning if the city wanted to make a bulk application on behalf of the residents who live in public housing, the program doesn't currently allow us to leverage it in that way, which one, which is one of the things that we are in conversations with the Federal Government about, to see how we can expand it a bit, so it can help cities help... help the city help its residents by providing consolidated services.

Now beyond just the population of folks that...

of people that live in city... city-operated

buildings like NYCHA or... or some of the homeless

shelters... or the homeless shelters, it's the

Affordable Cable Program is an ACP program is

extended to all those that meet a certain income

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threshold, right? So when you look at our working families, they extend well beyond public housing.

So what we're looking to do is expand our messaging campaign and awareness about what's in that space, while providing baseline coverage in the... in the facilities where we actually have control. So in terms of the intersect, we look at with the digital divide is it's a complex, multi-layered problem. And we are putting in solutions that address each one of those layers. And the ACP program is about it's... it's an important tool in the belt to help those that are at that income threshold and access to the services at lowered costs.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Thank you. I just have a... kind of a quick questions. I know Councilmember Menin has piloted a program in her district. Are residents that are signing up for this program, to the best of your knowledge, are they being... are they aware that they're signing up for a program that's got a lifeline of about two to three years? And is the idea that in those specific major developments, the city's broadband expansion will then be able to cover those whose voucher has expired?

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COMMISSIONER FRASER: So I cannot attest to the messaging campaign that went out with this particular The mayor and I both support any program program. that that focuses on providing free access or nearfree access to broadband services. So it was one thing that we're happy to see the council taking initiative and pushing forward on. And in terms of the awareness of... of what will come as part of the city's overall program. We're in conversations... early conversations now with tenant associations. So as we touch each development, it's more than just, "Here's a service, we're going to drop it on your door and walk away." We look at broadband as a... as part of an ecosystem of services that can be delivered.

So when you look at workforce development, when you look at when you look at upskilling, and when you look at recreational activities that are dependent on... on the internet, right, there's a lot that broadband offers, it's... and what we... when we go into the developments and into NYCHA, we want to go in not just as, "Here's broadband", but here's a continuum of services that we're looking to bring in. And this is how... this is the first step in multiple

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2 steps that will that will increase the quality of
3 what you get out of the city.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Thank you. I had a follow up question just to the your response to Councilmember Brannan's question about the... some of the providers being selected.

I know -- and correct me if I'm wrong -- I did
hear that it's... I did understand from your
statement... your response that it's on hold, the
vendors that are being selected, because the
essential contracts haven't been executed. Can you
go in a little bit more on what... what that
challenge has been? Why are some of the... why are
these vendors execution of the contract on hold?
Specifically, what are some of the reservations that
you as the Commissioner have to move forward?

COMMISSIONER FRASER: So when we look at... when we look at \$165 million spend that... that comes from a legacy entity, and especially one that's on the verge of execution? I think that's the biggest thing. It's in terms of flag... just the sheer dollar amount that's associated with it causes... "All right, \$165 million, let's... let's make sure that we, before we sign on this, we know where everything is going. And

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it's in the city's best interest." In terms of the technical complexity, because of the bifurcation of duties between the legacy CTOs office, and what was once DoITT, we had two entities that... One that had the city's franchise authority, and then the other that had a mission of bringing universal broadband, that didn't... that didn't really collaborate towards this... this initiative. So some of the dysfunction, and how that was manifested, and what the contract was issued. So instead of it being held by the city's tech authority, it was... it was held by the Economic Development Corp. And that in and of itself shows like how that communications void manifested from a contract perspective, the same thing manifested from a proposal and service availability perspective.

So what we're doing is we're unpacking every aspect of what was provisioned as a build out, looking at where the city has existing infrastructure, and ensuring that we're not putting additional conduit in places where the city has already built conduit historically. So that... that's the thing that... that really... that I've got a lot of concerns about. One of the things that

1 FINANCE COMMITTEE 278 you'd hate to spend... hate to see... if you spent 2 3 hundreds of millions to diversify the marketplace, 4 but you've only provided services in areas where we've already had services, right? So like that's... 5 that's what we're looking at. 6 7 CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Okay, thank you. you for that response. And just to kind of wrap up 8

the conversation about broadband and broader internet connectivity. Do you... are you aware of any of the city programs for internet connectivity that offer affordable internet? And how... and what is the process to access this... this program? Or are they even being managed by DoITT in these instances?

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COMMISSIONER FRASER: Yeah. So what was once the legacy CTOs offices spent a lot of time working on building both awareness around the Affordable Cable Program and also managing...

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Is that the name of it? COMMISSIONER FRASER: Yeah, the ACP. It's the federal ACP program.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: So it's the same program. 2.2

COMMISSIONER FRASER: Yup. It's the same program. But we as a city had... we had historic messaging campaigns that went out around the

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availability of program. We had initiatives focused on getting people enrolled. So they're still... we still have a site up on nyc.gov that... that accommodates that enrollment and redirects resources for people to... to that program. So those programs were more so focused on, as I mentioned before, someone going to a cable company or an ISP saying, "I want service. I want to contract with you, " getting that lower level rate plan, then getting a voucher, using the voucher to reimburse for the use of that service. What we're looking at now is removing the process of (1) needing to negotiate your own connection with the cable company, working... rationalizing and standardizing the rate plan, and removing the dependency on the voucher for public housing and city-run facilities. So that's... that's what the big difference is, and... but like I said, the legacy programs are still being used in our tool belt to help capture those that that aren't in city facilities.

Thank you.

want to transition over to a few follow up questions

from our last hearing regarding LinkNYC, which was a

Now I just

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ:

marathon of the hearing.

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The last time we had the hearing last week, Chief Operating Officer, Mr. McGrath testified that they had just completed the physical audit of kiosks and were going to draft a report... and... I mean, excuse me, the report was currently being internally reviewed. I had asked if this report would be made public. And so I'm just... I would like to know if that is still the case? Or if the report is even ready yet? And if not, what... what is the expected timeline?

COMMISSIONER FRASER: So great question. So part... one of the things that we are... we are, as the city's cyber privacy and tech authorities, we are key on ensuring that we're very transparent about what we're doing. And... and we hold ourselves to the highest standard. So the Link audit that was performed of the kiosks and all the information surrounding it is something that we take a lot of pride in, but like anything else, anything that's delivered, we have to ensure that we quality assure, the work product meets the standards that we... that we asked for. And our intent is to publish it so that the public can view it. We're very excited to get it out. But like any... any review of any audit,

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or any funding that we have received, we have to ensure that the work product is complete, and that it's in all the areas that we needed... that we needed, the services performed that. And that's just a process where it's a... it's a normal review and oversight process. And we should have it out hopefully soon. We have a lot of... a lot of resources in our in our GC team... our general counsel team that's focused on reviewing and ensuring 

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Okay, can you say if it will be out to the public by the end of the calendar year?

that it meets the contracted request.

answer that in a little bit of a different way.

We... we would like to see it out by the end of the calendar year, barring extenuating circumstances.

And by extenuating circumstances, it's hard for me to say that it would be there until we confirm that everything in the product... in the product of the audit, meaning all the components and all the aspects that we asked in the audit was actually performed.

And like you... as you're aware, like some of these processes, if we're go in and something's missing,

- 2 and we need them to re-perform that work, we're
- 3 highly dependent on the assessors themselves. So as
- 4 it stands right now, we have no reason to believe
- 5 that it will not be ready by the end of the year.
- 6 Right? But it's hard to say that definitively until
- 7 | we... until we get through the assessment of this.
- 8 Does that make sense?
- 9 CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: No, definitely. I
- 10 appreciate the thoroughness. And so. Yeah, I would
- 11 | love to... I would like to review it once it's ready
- 12 for the public.
- 13 My next question is Would you consider conducting
- 14 | an audit on data collection?
- 15 | COMMISSIONER FRASER: On data collection?
- 16 CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Mm-hmm.
- 17 COMMISSIONER FRASER: Well, I think any... any
- 18 | service or any areas where we actually collect or
- 19 house information, we are dependent... we are
- 20 responsible for ensuring that those align to the
- 21 | city's best practices and aligns to nationwide best
- 22 practices from a privacy and security perspective.
- 23 So audits are something that we're always open to
- 24 and we're working... we will look to see what's been

2 | done historically in

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done historically in the space and we'll unpack it where necessary.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Thank you. Still on the LinkNYC hearing: Mr. McGrath also testified that the additional revenue stream would be from leasing 5G equipment. Would you or Mr. McGrath -- I know you're here -- would you be able to elaborate once again on that statement?

COMMISSIONER FRASER: So our Chief Operating

Officer Mike McGrath is very eloquent with his words.

And as he is... as he is the person that testified I

like to give him the floor so that he can do so. Any

area where necessary, I will jump in. Please, Mike.

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER MCGRATH: Thanks

Commissioner. And Chair Gutiérrez, good to catch up
with you again here. Yeah, relative to... Can you
repeat the question again? I just want to make sure
I answer it.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Sure. So we this was in the portion of the hearing where we were talking about revenue streams, and you said that the revenue stream would come from leasing of the 5g equipment... an additional revenue stream would come from the leasing of the 5g equipment. So I just wanted to

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year.

2 know if you could elaborate a little bit more on
3 that, and if the city... Yeah, I'm sorry. Let's
4 just stop there. If you could elaborate a little bit

more on what that will look like.

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER MCGRATH: Absolutely. So
there's two aspects to this right? One is our
contract with City Bridge. And within that contract,
there's the minimum annual guarantee payments. Those
payments are based on the number of units that are
deployed, and you know, that's the money we get each

Beyond that... well, not beyond that...
underneath that, so to speak, the second piece of
this is the agreement that City Bridge and their
consortium have with... they do with the carriers,
sorry, for leasing those units as they get deployed.
That's a contract between them and the carriers,
right? Our revenue stream that we get from City
Bridge accounts for that, right? So it's X number of
units with X number of space, right? That's... I'm
sure there's an algorithm that they have, that we had
also, and I can, you know, kind of find some more
information on that. I'll talk to my team. But
that... nevertheless, it's more of a simplified

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agreement.

version for us, in that it is just a minimum annual guarantee for which we collect that money. And it's assumed that that they will get their leases and they will take care of all that and so forth. So, you know, we watch, we monitor, and we have a close governance process with them, where we meet very regularly. And nonetheless, from our perspective, our view of things our revenue stream perspective is the minimum annual guarantee. There's also the forborn manual minimum annual guarantee, which is the recoup of the money that was negotiated in the

But as far as the leasing of space, yes,
that's... that's a way for them to make money. And
that is the underpinning for the amount of minimum
annual guarantee that we have with...with City
Bridge. So I hope that's a little more clear. If
not, I can...

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Yeah. So that's a way for City Bridge... that City Bridge's additional revenue.

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER MCGRATH: Yeah. That's how they make their money to then set up... underpin how they pay us, right? So it's... we don't get

put their equipment.

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involved with leasing, but it's assumed we do,

because we govern them, right? We want to make sure

these go in places that need them. I mentioned

before that 90% of the new units are going to be

above 96th Street, and you know, the other boroughs.

And so you know, as we deploy these units, when

they're ready, that... the leasing will then come

into play for the carriers, for where they need to

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Got it. And I just want to confirm... I think you may have covered it. So the city... would the city receive any portion of these payments for leasing 5G equipment from City Bridge or lease use?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER MCGRATH: Well, we receive it as an avenue of the minimum annual guarantee. That that's how we get that. It's... they made forecasts, and we agreed with them based on the money they think they're going to make, right? And the number of more units that get out there, the more that increases, and then there are... I'll call it, I guess, accelerators at \$100 million and \$200 million if they happen to get that high. That's where you know, we can actually make a little bit

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more money. But that's a future tense thing, and we have to see how the, how the carriers actually lease the space in those, and we'll keep a close eye on that. Like I said, we govern City Bridge pretty

6 closely, and we take this, you know, seriously in
7 terms of what they need to be doing.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Absolutely. So with the forecast then increased, as you see this down the line, as you see more of their revenue increase, would that mean more money for the city, essentially?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER MCGRATH: It could be yes. And I'm happy to share details offline as to what that means. It's... you know... it's, you know, it has parameters and assumptions as any forecast would. But yes, there's a baseline MAG, as they call it, Minimum Annual Guarantee. And then if they hit certain numbers, if it's super successful, so to speak, then... then yeah, we can certainly make more money off that. And there are provisions in the agreement for that.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Fantastic. And those are benchmarks that DoITT has agreed to as well as part of the contract?

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CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER MCGRATH: Yeah, it's in the agreement that we signed last year. Just...

Yeah. Last year, or like the year prior. Sorry. My timing is off.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Thanks. Thank you.

Thank you for that. So these are my last few

questions on... on some of the feedback that we got

from the... the LinkNYC hearing.

One of the questions that I had asked and I know it went unanswered was: If you are aware of the number of kiosks that are... are located near homeless shelters and or NYCHA, but I... if you can... if you have any of those numbers, I'm curious to know if you're able to provide those numbers today.

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER MCGRATH: I can't provide them today, but I have them. I just need to verify them with City Bridge. So we followed up, as you can imagine, we took the notes on that as well. We did talk to City Bridge. They provided some preliminary information. I just haven't had a chance to sift through that with them to make sure I can tell you intelligently and accurately that this is what we have.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE

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But they did provide them and I can at least give you the context in terms of its X number within X 100 feet per... around the city. You know, to remember also the units can't be installed in residential districts right now. So you know, there's footage of 300 feet, 400 feet, 500 feet near a resident, and... but it's obviously based on commercial or manufacturing space that's nearby. So we have the numbers, I just need to get through them and clean them up. But sorry, that's a bad statement. Not clean them up. Make sure I understand so that we can intelligently tell you that... and accurately tell you what they represent. But we do have a draft of that already.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Thank you. No, I got it. I understand what you mean.

And then my last question is: Do you consider the location of shelters and NYCHA developments when you're siting the kiosks? I know earlier at the top of the hearing, you mentioned obviously that those... that the first round of the kiosks were being installed where decommissioned pay phones were. But I think obviously, when we're looking at a third of the city lacking access to broad band, and when we're

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in most need of access. What... kind of... what is the strategy now moving forward with the installation of these new kiosks? And will you seriously consider their distance to shelter... homeless shelters and

7 NYCHA developments?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER MCGRATH: Yes, it's definitely part of all the discussions. So what we do is we work together with City Bridge to identify areas where we need these now. In the agreement, it's very specific to the number of equity districts that were called out. And there's a certain number of units that were targeted. I say targeted because there could be more or less depending on our discussions with the borough president and community district... and community boards within those areas. But yes, we not only replace DBTs, there are what we call Greenfield locations, sites where we didn't exist. And we are... we actively work with the... the community members to make sure that that there... that they have a say in where they go, as well as try to promote other areas. Now we do have a say in those commercial and manufacturing lanes for right now, but we are hoping later this year to get

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approval for the residential areas. And to me that that's paramount, because it might be obvious that's where we need it most. Right? And to your... to your questioning about relative location to NYCHA locations and shelters. Yes, that... we try to look for areas that that need it the most and focus on that. It's a big, big part of the Agreement that was negotiated with them, and it's a big, big part of what we need in the city. I think we all agree with that. And we do lean on City Bridge hard to... to keep that as the focus, and they've been great so far with that in the new agreements.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Thank you. Next, I'm just going to transition over to the conversation around staffing and vacancies. Commissioner. I know you touched on a little bit on this on chair Branna's questions. So at the... in the executive plan, the fiscal 2023 budget for 311 Technical Support decreases by \$21 million compared to the current budget. The pandemic has shown how 311 services are... were essential as New Yorkers rely on these services. At our preliminary hearing you testify that 311 is now stabilized. How will the budget reduction impact 311 operation?

COMMISSIONER FRASER: So for the specifics around
the budget implications, I'll let Commissioner
Antonelli talk to some of that, but in terms of from
a service and quality perspective, a lot of the
agreements that we have in place that supplement 311
services as an overflow, is to ensure that when
someone calls, there is a reasonable wait time for
it to answer that phone call. And especially
there are periods in time where we see bursts in
activities, whether that's whether that's during
storms or other high volume times, like during the
summer when fireworks are a big issue. So we want to
ensure that those base-level lines of support and
capabilities in our tool belt remain present. So
that's why some of those services that we employ
during the height of COVID are services that we will
keep running in the background at lesser scale. But
in terms of cost in any areas where 311 was directly
impacted, uh Joe?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANTONELLI: Sure. I think what the... the Chief Technology Officer highlighted with the supplemental call taking services. That's something that, since the height of COVID, has been

2 funded utilizing federal funding. The approximate

3 cost for that has been around \$24 million a year. So

4 the drop off in funding your seeing is that we don't

5 have any federal funding in the budget for next

6 fiscal year. We do anticipate, you know, working out

7 | the funding issues with the Office of Management and

8 Budget, because we do plan on continuing the

9 services. So it's... it's more of just what you're

10 seeing in the budget versus actual operational

11 change.

12 CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Okay, that's good to

13 | specify. So, um, so there's... you're not

14 | anticipating there being a direct... like a big

15 | impact of operations, okay.

16 Now, can we talk about the headcount reduction of

17 | 45 positions. Will that have an impact on 311

18 performance?

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19 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANTONELLI: We don't

20 anticipate that that'll have an impact either. Well,

21 I don't know that 40... so 45 is not the correct

22 | number. So there's 45 vacancies at 311 right now. A

reduction in headcount for 311, which was taken as a

24  $\parallel$  part of the January plan was actually 17 heads.

So... but throughout the entire pandemic, and

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ability.

historically, our call taker numbers have been at the required levels that we need them to be at. So the vacancy reductions are really happening largely in administrative areas. So we don't... we don't anticipate any sort of drop off in our call taking

COMMISSIONER FRASER: So we're, we're looking at his holistically with 311, as... the Deputy

Commissioner just pointed out, we want to ensure that

(1) when someone picks up the phone and they dial

311, the quality of support that they get, and having someone available to answer the phone is a priority.

And any area where we projected a cut does not impact our capability to provide that basic level of service. So like, as Commissioner Antonelli pointed out, it's largely coming from administrative areas which have no impact to our capability to answer and triage phone calls.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Thank you. I want to just ask a question about 311 operations before handing it off. I know we have a couple of councilmembers with questions.

So regarding 311 operations, during the preliminary budget hearing, we've... we've brought

## FINANCE COMMITTEE

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questions regarding 311 complaints on homeless individuals, are complaints on the 311 line related to these individuals continuing... are they continuing to be redirected to NYPD?

COMMISSIONER FRASER: So when you look at 311 just from an operations perspective, our... our mandate... our mission around 311 phone calls is to intake a call and brought them to the appropriate... the appropriate entity. In terms of the processes around homeless services, and who responds to homeless-related complaints? I would respectfully ask the chair to direct the questions to the NYPD and the Department for Social Services as they are the primary entities that are responsible in the city for dealing with that. Our role is... is simply call triaging and routing. And that... that's how we've operated. That's how we will continue to operate.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: But are they being triaged to... I mean, I'm happy to ask this question to PD and DSS, but are they being triaged to the PD, for example? That's something that...

COMMISSIONER FRASER: So when... depending on the type of call that comes in, and depending on the type of complaint that comes in, related to a homeless

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call, it could go to the NYPD or it could go to DSS,

or in some cases, it may need to be transferred to

911, depending on the egregiousness of the

interaction. So as it comes in, both PD and DSS have

a role. And in homeless-related phone calls, we

would have to break down a specific call type,

specific condition, to tell you specifically where it

would go. But short answer the question is: There a

portion of calls that are routed to PD, a portion

to 911, based on the call type.

that are routed to DSS, a portion that are redirected

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Yeah, I'm curious to learn a little bit more about what that process is for the operators. I know that they oftentimes are encouraged to ask certain questions just to obviously to better triage. And I know that there are certain words that could trigger kind of where it gets directed. I'm curious to know kind of what that looks like and what those conversations look like, in an effort to triage to the appropriate agency.

COMMISSIONER FRASER: It makes sense. We can share... we can share a sample of what the decision tree looks like when routing that, so that that gives the insight that you need.

I'm just

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Thank you. 2

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going to ask a couple questions very quickly on the capital plan, and then I'm going to pass it over. At this point, what are the... what are DoITT's largest challenges... what are DoITTs' challenges to their biggest capital projects, excuse me. COMMISSIONER FRASER: So challenges. I think, at

this point for a lot of what we're moving forward, whether it's our foundational infrastructure programs or any of our other outline programs that focus on... that focus on replacing legacy infrastructure. Are... there are less of... I phrase it less as challenges, but more as complexities in dealing with systems that are as old as and delicate as some of the things that exist within the enterprise. And for us from a funding perspective, our partners at the Office of Management and Budget, and the Budget Director has been very responsive to where the city has priorities. So I don't think financially we face challenges. Administratively, and the technical complexity behind execution is where we're... that's where we typically run into... run into run into issues where we we've got to work around.

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2 there's... there's nothing notable worth mentioning
3 at this point.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Thank you. Um, you mentioned, I believe in your... your opening remarks about modernization projects with 311. Are you looking... is the department looking to add any new... any other it modernization projects, and if so, if you can share what those are.

COMMISSIONER FRASER: So as... as part of the expanded scope of what the Office of Tech and Innovation is responsible for, we consider it less of what the... the legacy DoITT approach has been in terms of hosting services, and looking at it through that lens. But it's actually working as a business partner with the city's various agencies and looking at initiatives that are running within the... that have been run traditionally within the departments themselves. So when we have big tech initiatives or programs that that have significant spend and significant scope, working with the agencies to see how those programs are moving, finding synergies and combining efforts where necessary. It's the whole goal of making sure that every taxpayer dollar goes towards something that furthers the quality of life

2 of the person that lives in the city, and ensuring 3 that we as government are taking advantage of 4 opportunities where we're modernizing and one area that we also expand it into other areas as well. we have 311, modernization. The big thing behind 311 6 7 is a system... it's a system that was commissioned 8 almost two decades ago. And from a telecommunications perspective, it hasn't had a major upgrade since. So what we're doing is we're taking 10 11 with create taking them the capabilities of a modern 12 call center, and bringing them into 311 not just 13 from... not just from a technical perspective, but 14 from a resiliency perspective. Being able to operate 15 at multiple sites, seamless failover, and expansion of, you know, the quality of service that that people 16 17 get out of 311. As you mentioned, increased number 18 of languages, better location accuracy, you think 19 about a person that lives that... that's reporting an 20 abandoned vehicle. And I know this is one thing that 21 Councilmember Holden knows a lot... a lot about. Someone calls in about a vehicle that's been 2.2 2.3 abandoned. And then you have someone that comes to a location, because they can't find the street address, 24 25 or they can't specify, they have to go based on the

- 2 nearest location that they have. And with the
- 3 updates to 311, being able to pull GPS and be able to
- 4 use mapping services to give a more approximate
- 5 | location of where they've seen the issue is going to
- 6 increase the quality of service not... not only do
- 7 | they get out of 311, but to the entities that respond
- 8 to 311 related complaints.
- 9 CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Thank you. Absolutely.
- 10 My last question related to capital is: We saw that
- 11 the... the capital plan includes \$17.4 million for
- 12 | the implementation of a project named DoITT Alarming
- 13 | ServiceNow? What... what is this project? What does
- 14 | it entail? And what is the direct service?
- 15 COMMISSIONER FRASER: So the ServiceNow Program,
- 16 so the Alarming it's an interesting... it's an
- 17 interesting, uh...
- 18 CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: What is it?
- 19 COMMISSIONER FRASER: So Service Now is a case
- 20 management system for service desk tickets. So when
- 21 | you dial the city-wide service desk, and you say I
- 22 have a problem with a computer, or I have a problem
- 23 with the system or service, the system that the
- 24 problems logged in and then routed to someone to
- 25 triage. That's what ServiceNow does.

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CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: So this an internal edge for the internal... for the employees. It's an internal case management system?

COMMISSIONER FRASER: Yeah, it's a case management system for... for folks that work... for people that work in the service desk, not limited to OTI itself, but across the city. So there's a number of agencies that are... that are dependent on what was once Remedy. It's an old service desk ticket system. We... we've updated that from Remedy to ServiceNow.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: Okay, fantastic. Thank you. I'm going to pass it up to our moderator who then will call on our members for questions. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER FRASER: Chair Gutiérrez, always a pleasure. Here. I'm not leaving. Don't thank me yet though, but thank you, Commissioner and thank you, Michael.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you Chair. First we're going to turn to Councilmember Brewer, followed by Councilmember Williams, and then Councilmember Holden. Councilmember Brewer?

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have some little questions. And then couple of big ones. The little ones are: We all care about NYCHA, and in addition DoITT is also involved in the Education Superhighway Group out of California. So I wanted to know if you know, because I don't know the group, if they can help with this issue of trying to make sure that people can get online for \$30. That's number one. Even though it's sometimes hard to work with Spectrum and Verizon, in my experience.

Number two, with the franchises, I am concerned about Manhattan Neighborhood Network, and the other providers, and the city because obviously, we have less cable, more online, the money comes from cable. So I just don't know how you're going to handle that issue. With the kiosks, I think there's two issues. One... the current ones, as soon as \_\_\_\_\_ put them in, I knew he was going to have a problem with the Internet. So they cut it off, because too many people were using it. So I just didn't know if they would also be cut off and the new kiosks. And I know in Manhattan, had to complain about the size of them. So I assume you're aware of that.

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On E-Rate, I wanted to know if they have them in schools, libraries, and so on. I'd love it to be a hotspot. I tried to go to the FAA and have not been successful in the past, so that you're could have opportunities for free Wi Fi in the area. I didn't know if you were thinking about that. And in terms of 311, you always have city employees, Keene, which is your... I assume still your contracted agency, and CUNY students. I just didn't know, you know, if they're still the three partners. Obviously, we want as many city employees as possible.

And then the larger questions are: There are a lot of companies that want to provide internet options and applied for the universal broadband solicitation, as you know, but not all of them have heard back from the city. So I wanted to know the status of the Universal Broad Band Solicitation, and I believe the last administration put in \$157 million, and I didn't know how the build out and the \$157 million were coordinated.

And then of course, I'm always dealing with the... the private providers, and they're always challenging. But do we have a plan for how to make it easier for companies to build the internet network

with Verizon.

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throughout the city, and my \_\_\_\_\_ sued Verizon

because they weren't doing it. And these new

broadband franchises are in place, but some of them

rely on Verizon to schedule conduit reviews, and, you

know, deal with the costs. And I just didn't know if

Verizon, at least in my opinion, is always slowing

things down. So I didn't know how you were dealing

So those are, those are my questions. And thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER FRASER: Councilmember, thank you very much for the questions. So I will... I will try to answer in succession and anywhere... any area where I miss, please feel free to pull me... pull me back in. So in the first question around education superhighway in the work that the Councilmember did in terms of partnering with them to increase the advocacy and awareness of the program: There are many entities that play in the space around advocacy, and that we're able to partner with. And as the city we are... we are exploring all opportunities to leverage partners where... that can extend our voice as far as possible about... especially about free services that the city can leverage, that our

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residents can leverage. So we are very open to
partnership opportunities, and we are actively

4 exploring all viable paths that we can do that with.

In terms of the viability in what we're doing around...

In terms of what we're doing around the availability of services, and what we're doing in NYCHA as a whole. And exploring where how we can expand that free \$30... use that \$30 per month of broadband, the initiatives that we're focused on right now is democratizing the process for enrollment. So instead of having the tenant be dependent on an individual process to connect with the provider to come in and establish a service, it's more so having a tenant connect with someone just to schedule installation. And let's remove the burden of them having to enroll with the service itself. And as you've mentioned, sometimes dealing with the companies can be a bit complex and navigating how you get to these the service offerings it may be a bit a bit challenging for... for the residents and that's why we want to use our... this opportunity to demystify and scale back the level of engagement that's necessary to get this critical service.

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So I'm going to pause there for a second and see if that makes sense.

I don't want to take too many people's... I know plenty of places like Silicon Harlem, there are three such groups in Manhattan under the previous administration. I don't quite know what they're doing, except that trying to do the same thing. I think it... it is complicated. I've been trying to do this for many years. So, you know, and it's carrier challenging, too, because in the past if you didn't pay your bills.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: (inaudible) the key point.

I'm sorry. I can't describe it. We should talk

about it later at this point.

COMMISSIONER FRASER: No. We'll be very happy to follow up offline on this front. And thank you, thank you for all efforts that you've done in the... in the past trying to push these things forward. I mean, for us, it's important to have our allies and advocates in the right places, and you are certainly one of them.

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COMMISSIONER FRASER: So the franchise, can you just...?

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: So the issue is, I think they're up next year. They're not going to give you cable money. So then what is going to happen with all of the internet and so on, because they're not going to get that cable money.

COMMISSIONER FRASER: And so we're... we're in the process of... of exploring all of the existing franchise agreements, and we're looking at those that that are... that are up, and those that have lapsed, and how we can bring them back into compliance and standardize them in a way that continues to ensure that the city collects revenue in the areas where they're actually being utilized. So the team, both from our general counsel's office, and our franchise administration that are working very diligently to try to bring these into compliance.

Now, this isn't this isn't an issue that that's new this in this... in this space. I mean, a lot of these agreements have been expired for... or have been in an extension mode for years. So it is our

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goal during this this administration's term to
rectify and establish a new baseline.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Are you going to worry about the municipal channels and the (inaudible)?

COMMISSIONER FRASER: Yes.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: On E-rates, we all have them in libraries and the schools. Do we make some hotspots out of them?

COMMISSIONER FRASER: Yeah, so we've been in a lot of contact... a lot of conversation with the New York Public Library, and a number of other entities about having these.... using some of these community sites, including libraries, as a hub for... for... as they've been for generations, go to the library to get a book, but you can also go to the library to connect and leverage some of these services. So we're in conversations to see how we can fast track and partner on some of these efforts.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Outside... outside into neighborhood. That's what I mean. Outside.

Outside.

COMMISSIONER FRASER: Outside. Oh, outside, like on the perimeter?

- 2 COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Yeah. A hub. Hub.
- 3 Outside. We've been trying to do that. I just...
- 4 that's what I'm wondering.

- 5 COMMISSIONER FRASER: Oh, yeah. So there's... we
- 6 are actively pursuing not just in building but we're
- 7 also looking at... as we look at other areas, like
- 8 NYCHA developments. As we look at pursuing build
- 9 outs and other places like homeless shelters, not...
- 10 not just on the inside of the development or in the
- 11 units, but also in the common spaces, the atriums,
- 12 and in the public areas.
- 13 COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Yeah, but with the
- 14 libraries and the schools, you have the E Rate. So
- 15 | the FAA would have to agree to let's do it into the
- 16 | neighborhood. That's a problem.
- 17 COMMISSIONER FRASER: Yeah. So we... we will
- 18 | follow up with you off offline on that front and make
- 19 | sure that we're all working on the same page.
- 20 COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: On 311, do you have... is
- 21 | it still King and CUNY students and city employees?
- 22 COMMISSIONER FRASER: It is so.
- 23 COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Okay. And then do you
- 24 | have Spectrum. Does the city have spectrum?
- 25 COMMISSIONER FRASER: Spectrum?

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2	COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: On the clouds, you know,
3	buying spectrum? Did we buy spectrum? I don't know.
1	I was just wondering.

COMMISSIONER FRASER: Like... regular...?

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Broadway operates with spectrum. HITN has spectrum.

COMMISSIONER FRASER: Yeah. So the city, the city owns various degrees of spectrum depending on what you're looking at. So we own radio spectrum, we own a number of other things that... like our public safety channels are used for communication.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: So at some point, if you'd let us... let this committee know what we're paying for it, though, and how much we have.

COMMISSIONER FRASER: Okay, sounds good.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: And then the other issue was just about the issue was just about the Universal Broadband Solicitation, the \$157 million from the last administration. What are we doing about that?

COMMISSIONER FRASER: So it's currently under assessment and of the \$157 million, the vast majority has not... the vast majority meaning... the significant majority of that money has not been

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touched as yet and we are trying to determine whether

we move forward with that or not.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: And then the issue with the... again, challenging Verizon, just pushing them to do what they're supposed to do. I assume you continue to do that, because it's not easy to get them to help with the build out, or to do what they're supposed to do. I just didn't know where you are with Verizon, and maybe others doing what they're supposed to do, because they're not good at it.

COMMISSIONER FRASER: Yeah. So I think... I think historically, there's been a number of challenges that's plagued both our franchise partners in the space, and also a lot of the... a lot of the entities that that are tasked with delivering. And I think one of the things that we're doing is holding them accountable. Right? So when they commit to provide a service for the city, ensuring that that service is provided in the time that they actually commit to providing it, what we've seen historically is big commitments and a limited amount of follow through. And we are... we are, in terms of what this administration's motto is, "get stuff done", we have

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to ensure that we hold them accountable so we can get the things done that we want to get done.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Thank you very much, Madam Chair.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you. Councilmember Williams.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

a lot of questions about 311. But the chair did such an amazing job, so I won't spend so much time there. Just to say I'm really interested in any outreach, or budget to go to outreach. So a lot of people, of course, we always tell folks in our office to call 311, call 311, but a lot of times, they don't know how to navigate 311 and understand the process. And so we've been thinking a lot about how to improve on like educating people and outreach around 311. So wanted to know if there's any allocations to outreach in like education... education and training around 311.

COMMISSIONER FRASER: So for the budgetary breakdown of anything that's specifically focusing on outreach, I... my deputy commissioner for management

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budget, Joe Antonelli, can... can talk a bit about
that... anything specific to that.

But before we get to that, one of the things I want to mention is, as we look at 311 service enhancements, what we're trying to do is rationalize and simplify the way that people interact with both the 311 mobile app and 311 website, and also looking at how we can simplify the call tree when someone dials 311. So for us, there's a lot that we can do in terms of enhancing the quality of service that you get other products that we issue. So we're actively looking at a human-centric design model, actively looking at how we can update those things to... to be more compliant and easier to navigate. But, Joe, anything specific on that front, you'd like to mention?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANTONELLI: Uh, there's nothing specific that I have to mention. You know, I don't have it have the budget down to that granular level. But certainly, if there's specific outreach that you wanted to do, you know, we'd be open to having that conversation. And, you know, figuring out how that could be funded.

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COUNCILMEMBER WILLIAMS: Yeah, I think just kind of following up on the commissioners point, if we had these products and services that we want people to use that, for all intents and purposes, is useful, I just want to make sure that people actually know how to use the products and are aware of the product. So Okay.

The next thing is, would you be able to share -not now -- just like the timeline around
modernization of 311? And like, you know, exactly
what you plan to do in more detail? And this is like
a yes or no, because I don't... I don't want you to
explain it now. I just want to know, like, okay,
great, I would love to know that. And also I wanted
to flag if you all are thinking about user feedback.
So also kind of getting information from users on,
you know, what might make better sense to them, and
even working with Councilmember offices to think
through how we can improve the 311 system.

COMMISSIONER FRASER: Yes, so I think when we look at... we look at application development as a whole, the feedback continuum is part of the process. So measuring service, measuring satisfaction, measuring and ease of use is something that we are

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enhancements, we are looking to also measure the
efficacy behind them to make sure that we're heading

always open to doing. And as we look at these

5 in the right direction. And so to both your current

6 question and your previous question, yes, and yes.

7 And we will happily follow up.

COUNCILMEMBER WILLIAMS: Awesome. And yes, I would love to meet with you at some point soon. The other two or... well, I don't have a lot of time. So I know the mayor is really interested in cryptocurrency and wondering like from your agency's perspective, has there been any -- well, you know, this is a budget meetings -- so is there any, like budget allocations to kind of explore how the city might manage cryptocurrency or you know, any anything to that?

of... crypto... when we talk about blockchain and
Web3... it's a big part of how the tech ecosystem and
tech ecosystem has evolved. And from a FinTech
perspective, crypto represented a decade ago nothing,
but today it only represents over \$2 trillion In sort
of global investment, so for us as a city, it's one
of the areas where we have a vested interest in

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ensuring that we create policies, and that we... we ensure that our youth as they evolve into the working space, have awareness of what these technologies are, and that they... they're educated and capable of growing and taking part of the next... the next phase of the digital revolution.

So we're in the early stages of developing what our... what our strategy is going to be in the crypto-blockchain-Web3 space. We are working as... as the mayor stated, he took his first three paychecks in crypto. That's the initial sign of how much we... how important the space is to him. And we're currently working on building something out.

In terms of budget allocation for this: We're leveraging our existing innovation pipeline and our existing innovation budget to build our strategies and policies around the stuff. So it's nothing explicit that's in the budget, but it is a work in progress as we speak.

COUNCILMEMBER WILLIAMS: And I would love to also follow up with you. And Chairman, may I have just one more minute. Okay.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: One minute.

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right. So I won't ask you this question... but just in terms of, like, the automated decisions. I know, this has been like a conversation in the past around like the algorithms and so would love an update on that at some point. Um, you guys put the timer for one minute. I love that. Yeah, so I'd love some information on that in the future, and again, as it pertains to the budget, if we could follow up.

And then this could just be statement and follow up question in my last 30 seconds, another point is also wanting to see how we can like decentralize the chain of command for like different agencies and even community boards that always have to kind of go to do it to like, make any changes, even if they're super simple changes. And so I just wanted to have a conversation, I understand budgetary, administrative-wise, logistical-wise, programmatic-wise, if there's any conversations around how to sort of like, decentralize the authority around like, making certain changes online for the agencies.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

COMMISSIONER FRASER: So I think great, great, questions. We're always looking for ways that we

- 2 | could create broader levels of efficiency. So any
- 3 area where it's... the process is a bit cumbersome,
- 4 and we can... we can make it better, I'd be happy to
- 5 know. You know, if, they like they say... if you
- 6 want to make any positive change in any parts of the
- 7 | way that you operate, it starts without having an
- 8 | honest conversation about the ways that you can do
- 9 | that and where we can and any areas where you see it,
- 10  $\parallel$  I'm happy to have a discussion about it.
- 11 COUNCILMEMBER WILLIAMS: Thank you.
- 12 COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you. And next we'll
- 13 | turn to Councilmember Holden.
- 14 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.
- 15 COUNCILMEMBER HOLDEN: Thank you chairs, and
- 16 | thank you, Commissioner. I guess my... my I'll try
- 17 | to be very brief. I guess my first question would be
- 18 directed to COO Michael McGrath. And, you know, I
- 19 mentioned this at the last hearing, but I'd like a
- 20 commitment, sort of, if you can do it, that these
- 21 LinkNYC kiosks could be -- when possible -- be
- 22 | installed close to like bus stops, because my
- 23 constituents are... are asking for that. So can we
- 24 can we make that a priority? At least, where
- 25 possible?

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CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER MCGRATH: Yes,
councilmember, I'll say this: We have a list of
siting guidelines that we are governed by and
relevant... and proximity of us one unit to another,
you know, other street furniture, it's something we
need to consider. I will commit to you that we
will... I'll talk to the team about it and see what
we can come up with relative to ideas and possible
recommendations on what we could do. That... that I
can do, but right now, just based on the siting
guidelines and criteria, tere are certain rules we're
bound by.

COUNCILMEMBER HOLDEN: I get it. I know it's difficult, especially we haven't even started to site them in many locations, especially my district. But you know, the ones I've had they... I've never seen anybody using them. You know, that's the problem, and what's the use of having them if they're not going to be used? And I think... and I know they'd be used near a bus stop.

But just a question on... Did I hear you mentioned that the kiosk can't be installed within 500 feet of residential?

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CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER MCGRATH: No, no, no. My apologies. So the context of that statement was relative to the to the chair's question of how close are these... how many are close to NYCHA facilities and/or homeless shelters, so to speak. The data that I've gotten so far that I need to just go through and review with the team before, I provide that answer... those answers back is sort of a radial... radius type of stat that we have. So there's X number of NYCHA locations around the city, and there's this many units within 300 feet of them just for now. That's what I meant to convey there. If that wasn't clear, so my apologies.

COUNCILMEMBER HOLDEN: But what is the regulation close to residential?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER MCGRATH: Right now, it's how the zones apply. So right now we can... we're... we are approved to install the units in commercial and manufacturing zones, for example. We are not approved to install them in the strict residential zones, that... that's the guidance... the guiding principles we have.

COUNCILMEMBER HOLDEN: But at the last hearing, I mentioned... you answered me, because I said, I have

- 2 a lot of mixed-use areas, just like the chair has.
- 3 So if it's residential is... let's say, would it be
- 4 right outside a window of a residential, if somebody
- 5 is on the second floor above the store.
- 6 CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER MCGRATH: Right, and my
- 7 | apologies. Mixed use is approved as well. And so
- 8 | with that, there's... again, I refer back to the
- 9 siting guidelines for how we can install them, and
- 10 where we can install them. There's things like: You
- 11 | can't put them outside of the doorways, you know,
- 12 adjacent to doorways, out by the curb, and so forth.
- 13 | And so I'd be happy to talk to you offline about
- 14 | that, in terms of the details of how the site...
- 15 siting guidelines work. And if there's some ideas
- 16 there, and we can maybe put forward some
- 17 | recommendations on how to change them, that's fine,
- 18 | too. But again, it's going to have to go relative
- 19 | to all the siting guidelines.
- 20 COUNCILMEMBER HOLDEN: Right, okay. We'll get
- 21 | into it I guess... we'll get into the trenches
- 22 when... when this thing... when they start to be
- 23 installed.
- 24 And I guess this is a directed to Commissioner
- 25 Fraser: As far as 311 was mentioned, you mentioned

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about the mapping locations, which has always been a sore point. I'm... you know, I'm glad you're working on that. And I forgive me if I mentioned this at our at our meeting, but I'm getting forgetful in my old age, but can we add photography submissions, not only you know, more of that, you know, we ended it for our parking violations, which is wonderful, because we're getting a lot more attention to the... to the violations with... with the photography. But on the other end, can we do... can we get agencies to photograph, let's say, a violation of a sanitation, let's say... a dirty sidewalk, where we wouldn't go back and forth as much when you can show the storekeeper or the resident here, here's what your sidewalk looked like. So you submit a photograph. Is that possible?

COMMISSIONER FRASER: Yup. So in terms of in terms of "possible", everything... there's a lot... everything is possible. In terms of effort, we will... we will follow up offline, but we will certainly unpack and see areas where we can continue to expand this capability. I mean, Councilmember, you've been... you've been a big advocate and helped refine 311 to what it is today. And we will continue

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to leverage that partnership to make... help... help
us be our best selves. So we'll... we'll take this
away. We'll see what we can do in... in the near
term, but certainly mid term and long term, certainly
possible.

COUNCILMEMBER HOLDEN: Yeah. When I mentioned in the pre... excuse me. When I mentioned in the previous council, I got like pushback, "Well, we'd have to buy, you know, phones for the agents or the officers." But this would minimize... you know, and I think especially in sanitation, or any anything, even buildings. If this comes up, where somebody say, "Oh, I didn't have that commercial van parked in my driveway, " or "I didn't have, you know, the dirty sidewalk," you'd be able to show them the condition at the time of inspection. And that would minimize the kind of court fights that go back and fourth. So I just think it just... using the technology that we have today in the best possible way, at the time of the summons, you especially get the pushback in sanitation. Because I constantly get storekeepers saying, you know I sweep every you know, few hours. And this is baloney is a popsicle stick that I was I was summoned for so I think that would...

- SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.
- 3 COUNCILMEMBER HOLDEN: ...that would help. So 4 thank you. Thank you, Commissioner. And thank you

5 Chairs.

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COMMISSIONER FRASER: Yeah, I just would like to clarify: Technically, making the capability possible is something we can certainly work on. But in terms of operationalizing... working with the entities that are responding we'd have to work with... with them on on how it's actually operationalized. But as always your... your great ideas, and let's... let's see how we can push it out.

COUNCILMEMBER HOLDEN: Well, I love the app, and I... I'm just trying to push on every one of my constituents that... I ask them to use 311. The app is great, and I thank you for that. Thanks so much.

COUNSEL BUTEHORN: Thank you, Councilmember

Holden and Chairs Brannan and Gutiérrez. I'll...

excuse me... I'll turn it back to you. We have no
more counselor questions for DoITT.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Jen-Gu, you got something?

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÉRREZ: I just want to thank

everybody. Thank you to the Commissioner. Thank you

to the DoITT Team for... for today, for your

1 FINANCE COMMITTEE 325 responses, and just a shout out to my committee team 2 3 for... for all of your assistance in preparing for today. I'm looking forward to continuing this 4 5 conversation, and how to just create more access and equity for... for all of our constituents. 6 7 CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Right on. Thank you so much. Thank you to all my colleagues. Thank you, 8 Commissioner Fraser and your team for answering all of our questions. If there's anything that we need 10 11 more clarity on, we will send it in written form, and 12 it'll help in our negotiation process. So thank you to the whole finance team. Malcom, 13 14 thank you so much. And with that, this hearing is 15 adjourned. 16 [GAVEL] 17 COMMISSIONER FRASER: Thank you. 18 MS. ANDERSON: I'm going to end the live stream 19 now. 20 21

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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 06/20/2022