1	COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION	1
2	CITY COUNCIL	
3	CITY OF NEW YORK	
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5	TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES	
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7	COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION	
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10	February 15, 2023 Start: 10:12 a.m.	
11	Recess: 12:55 p.m.	
12	HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall	
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14	B E F O R E: Carlina Rivera, Chairperson for Committee on Criminal Justice	
15		
16	Shahana Hanif, Chairperson for Committee on Immigration	
17	Thuntgracton	
18	COUNCIL MEMBERS:	
19	Shaun Abreu David M. Carr	
20	Shahana K. Hanif Mercedes Narcisse	
21	Lincoln Restler Lynn C. Schulman	
22	Althea V. Stevens Sandra Ung	
23	Keith Powers Carmen De La Rosa	
24		

1		RIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY MITTEE ON IMMIGRATION	2
2	COUNCIL MEMBERS:	(CONTINUED)	
3		Rita Joseph	
4		Shekar Krishnan	
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1	COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY
2	WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 3 A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)
	AFFEARANCES (CONTINUED)
3	Alma Diego
4	Impacted by ICE
5	Daniel Lopez
6	Impacted by ICE
7	Meghna Philip
8	Special Litigation Attorney at the Neighborhood Defender Service of Harlem
9	Scott Felida
LO	Immigration Counsel for our client Alexa Resbutny
11	Paul Shechtman
L2	General Counsel at DOC
13	Michael Clarke Director of Legislative Affairs Unit at NYPD
L 4	Director of Legislative Arrairs offic at NiFD
15	Heidi Grossman
16	Executive Director and Special Counsel for the Criminal Justice Bureau at NYPD
L7	Wayne McKenzie
L 8	General Counsel at the Department of Probations
	Miguel Santana
L9	Chief of Staff at the Mayor's Office of Immigrant
20	Affairs
21	Janay Cauthen
22	Executive Director of Families For Freedom Organization
23	

1	COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 4
2	APPEARANCES (CONTINUED)
3	Ravi Ragbir
4	Executive Director of the New Sanctuary Coalition
5	Alex Zooker(SP?)
6	Child of an immigrant and a member of the New York City Chapter of Showing up for Racial
7	Justice
8	Cheryl Andrada
9	Immigration Attorney at the Legal Aid Society
LO	Lena Graber
11	Senior Staff Attorney at the Immigrant Legal Resource Center
L2	Rosa Cohen Cruz
L3	Director of Immigration Policy at the Bronx Defenders
L4	Terry Lawson
L5	Executive Director of Unlocal Community Center
L 6	Nonprofit
L7	Yasmine Farhang Director of Advocacy with Immigrant Defense
L8	Project
L 9	Sophia Gurulè
20	Immigration Attorney at the Bronx Defenders
21	Tiena Wagnack(SP?)
22	Asian Immigrant as well the Senior Manager of the state and local policy for the New York
23	Immigration Coalition

1	COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 5
2	APPEARANCES (CONTINUED)
3	Zach Amid
4	Senior Policy Counsel to New York Civil Liberties Union
5	
6	Tanya Matos Director of Advocacy and Policy at Envision
7	Freedom Fund
8	Nathan Yaffe
9	Immigration Attorney
LO	Isabelle Muhlbauer
L1	Advocacy Coordinator for Latino Justice PRLDEF
12	Lindsay Nash Associate Professor and the Co-director of the
L3	Kathryn O. Greenberg Immigration Justice Clinic at Cardozo Law
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WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION SERGEANT AT ARMS: Good morning. This is a mic check for the Committees on Immigration jointly with Criminal Justice. Today's date is February 15, 2023, located in the Chambers, recording done by Pedro Lugo.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Good morning and welcome to the Committees on Immigration jointly with Criminal Justice. At this time we ask if you can please phones on vibrate or silent mode. Thank you for your cooperation, we're ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: [GAVEL] Good morning everyone. I'm Council Member Shahana Hanif, Chair of the Committee on Immigration. Thank you for joining today's joint hearing with the Committee on Criminal Justice. I'd like to begin by thanking my Co-Chair Council Member Carlina Rivera, Chair of the Committee on Criminal Justice who is unable to join today but has been instrumental in putting this hearing together. I want to thank my Council colleagues, representatives from the Administration and public for being here and to members of the public participating remotely.

New York is a proud sanctuary city. As a sanctuary city, New York has a responsibility of

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keeping immigrants safe and protected from federal immigration agencies that have historically executed punitive policies that result in unjust detention and deportation.

Our city has been at the forefront of creating legislation that protects our immigrants from the enforcement of outdated and xenophobic federal immigration policies and the agencies that wheel them. From as early as 2011, New York City has limited cooperation with ICE. Local Law 62 of 2011, specifically prohibited the Department of Corrections or DOC from detaining immigrants who did not have criminal records.

More recently, under Local Law 228 of 2017, New York City prohibited city agencies from partnering with federal immigration authorities and utilizing city resources to enforce federal immigration law. New York City detainer laws also include limitations on when requests to detain an individual for ICE officers can be honored by the DOC, Department of Probations, and NYPD.

These limitations are crucial for ensuring that immigrants are not subject to violations of their rights and dignity in our sanctuary city. However, COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY
WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 8

even with the successes of New York City's detainer

laws for some, others have been victims of gaps in

the laws or blatant violations of the laws.

A 2021 City Council Immigration Committee Hearing discussed specific cases of individuals who were unjustly treated, arrested, and threatened with deportation in violation of our New York City detainer laws. Today, advocates continue to share examples of these violations occurring. Highlighting the urgency to reinforce and improve the protections for immigrant community. The three Immigration Committee bills we will discuss in the hearing will strengthen these protections. Majority Leader Powers's bills, Intro.'s 184 and 185, which he will share more about include additional limitations on how city agencies can interact and implement federal immigration law.

In addition to limiting agency interactions with ICE, immigrants need recourse when their rights under these detainer laws are violated. For immigrants interacting with DOC, DOP or NYPD, detainer law violations can go unnoticed if they do not have legal support or protections.

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If their rights are violated, immigrants deserve a pathway to voice these violations and access justice. My bill, Intro. 158 would create a private right of action for folks whose rights have been violated under New York City detainer laws. This means they would be able to sue the parties responsible for that violation.

Under 158, violations of the detainer laws can be exposed and discussed in a court of law granting immigrants who are victims of these violations, a measure of dignity and fairness. I'd like to thank the 17 Council Members sponsoring this bill, especially co-prime sponsors Council Member Krishnan, Chair Rivera and Majority Leader Powers.

It is clear that national immigration reform is necessary and long overdue. While steps are being taken to improve our nations immigration policies, there is a long way to go before it catches up to the current reality of migration into the United States and provides the dignity that immigrants deserve.

In the interim, New York City can continue to be a leader as a sanctuary city and a defender of immigrants rights. We must. I look forward to learning more about the administrations interactions

7 Legislative Counsel, Jeremy Whiteman Legislative

this issue, including Jayasri Ganapathy Senior

Counsel, Rebecca Barilla Policy Analyst, Florentine 8

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Kabore Principal Finance Analyst and Jack Storey Unit

Head of the Finance Division. 10

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I would also like to thank my staff Chief of Staff Nora Brickner, Legislative Director Alex Liao, Communications Director Michael Whitesides and Legislative Intern Amy Whitcomb (SP?) and every one working in the background to make this joint hearing run smoothly.

I will now be reading a statement on behalf of the Criminal Justice Chair Rivera, who is unable to join us for today's hearing as I mentioned. out on parental leave. Over the course of the past decade, New York City and the City Council in particular has led the way in protecting its immigrant residents. In 2014, the Council passed legislation that removed ICE from Riker's Island and prevented the Department of Correction, Department of

In 2017, during the beginning of the Trump

Administration, these laws were again strengthened

when the Council passed another package of

legislation that restricted the use of city resources

for immigration enforcement and enhanced our status

as a city that welcomes immigrants, regardless of

xenophobic and cruel national policies. With today's

hearing, we are furthering that legacy and

reasserting our values as a safe haven for immigrants

by advancing three vital pieces of legislation.

These bills will close the existing gaps that enable

Probation and the NYPD from unlawfully detaining

undocumented people without a judicial warrant.

I am proud to cosponsor Intro. 158, which would create legal redress for violations of local detainer laws and will help remedy devastating consequences and hold law enforcement officials accountable when they do not adhere to our laws.

our city's law enforcement agencies to coordinate

with federal immigration authorities.

According to statistics compiled by the NYCLU between 2017 and 2020, 89 people were transferred to ICE custody as a result of the legal loophole that enables DOC to disclose information to ICE regarding

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WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 12 a persons immigration status, release dates or court appearances. The DOC notification exception violates the spirit of our laws and exposes Black 804 Brown people, who are the disproportionate targets of law enforcement actions to the federal deportation machine.

Both Intro. 184 and Intro. 185 will remove these harmful loopholes in our detainer laws and further limit the circumstances that DOC and the NYPD can honor civil immigration detainers. As Chair of the Committee on Criminal Justice, the legislation being considered today has my full support. If we truly want to call ourselves a sanctuary city, all law enforcement policies that lead to ICE arrests and family separation must end.

I would now like to pass it to Majority Leader Powers for his remarks.

MAJORITY LEADER POWERS: Thank you and nice to see everyone here today. Thank you to the Chair for letting me speak about Intro.'s 184 and 185, which we are reviewing today and I'm proud to sponsor along with my colleagues. I want to thank the Chair, both Chairs and I want to congratulate Council Member Rivera as well for holding this hearing and to the

advocates who are here today who work tirelessly on

3 behalf of immigrant rights in New York City.

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In my time, last term as Chair of Criminal

Justice Committee, I spent countless hours engaged on issues with Department of Corrections and ways to improve the system. The term Cultural Change is mentioned repeatedly as DOC worked towards addressing longstanding challenges that resulted in anything but justice for many of the people that lived within the city in the jail system.

The communications between DOC and ICE that we'll discuss today, will make it abundantly clear that that cultural change we don't believe has happened and it's critical for the Council to pass legislation to hold DOC accountable. Building on the past detainer laws from 2014, these bills we're hearing today will prohibit local authorities from coordinating with ICE and the detention and deportation of immigrants.

This package of legislation will strengthen our existing detainer laws and ensure that NYPD and DOC are upholding the intent and spirit of the law.

Intro. 184 will prohibit NYPD from holding a person in ICE without a warrant signed by a federal judge,

COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY 1 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 2 which will bring the local law in line with the 3 existing state law. We have heard instances, this goes back to last terms, where people were continuing 4

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to be detained with a warrant in certain

circumstances despite the New York State law 6

7 requiring otherwise.

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Similarly Intro. 885 cleared communication between Department of Correction and ICE, despite the existing laws, we have heard reports that DOC staff have continued to facilitate, to transfer people into ICE detention in certain circumstances without a warrant from a federal judge. New York City has always been a city of immigrants and this legislation is a critical step to ensure that we are protecting immigrant New Yorkers from violence and abuse while in detention and to keep people together.

I want to thank Chair Hanif and Chair Rivera for holding this hearing and my fellow sponsors, Committee Staff, advocates for their support. to thank my support from my staff in the Criminal Justice Committee last term, who really highlighted the need for these issues and these pieces of legislation. And I want to thank the Administration

COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

2 for being here today and look forward to hearing

3 their testimony. Thanks.

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CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Thank you so much. I'd like to acknowledge my colleagues who have joined us this morning, Council Member Joseph, Council Member Ung, Council Member Narcisse, Council Member Abreu, and Council Member Carr.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair. Good
morning and welcome. My name is Jayasri Ganapathy, I
am Counsel to the Committee on Immigration. Before
we begin testimony, I would like to remind everyone
that is joining via Zoom that you will be on mute
until you are called on to testify. I will be
calling on a panel of public witnesses to testify
currently, and then again we will call the public in
panels of four after the conclusion of the
administrations testimony.

Council Members, you will be called on for questions after the full panel has completed their testimony. Please note, we will be limiting Council Members to five minutes. And for the purposes of this hearing, we will allow a second round of questioning.

COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

For the public panel, we do have a two-minute timer and we do ask that you kind of stick to that clock. We have another hearing in this room at one o'clock, so we do have to be very strict with that timer.

I will now call on the first panel. We have Alma Diego, Daniel Lopez and Meghna Philip. I believe we do have a few interpreters on this panel as well. You can go ahead when you're ready.

INTERPRETER: Good morning, my name is Alma
Diego.

ALMA DIEGO: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 13:07-13:19].

INTERPRETER: And I'm here to talk about how a birthday party turned into a nightmare that continues to impact my family and my community.

ALMA DIEGO: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 13:28-13:43].

INTERPRETER: On December $14^{\rm th}$ of 2019, we were celebrating the birthday of a close member of my family.

ALMA DIEGO: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 13:50-14:07].

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COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY 1 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 17 2 INTERPRETER: He was not only arrested by the 3 city but also reported to ICE. ALMA DIEGO: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 14:13-4 5 14:261. INTERPRETER: This nightmare started one Monday 6 7 morning when I was working as an essential worker for the city and learned that my son was in the custody 8 of ICE. ALMA DIEGO: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 14:36-10 11 14:53]. 12 INTERPRETER: Three minutes can make all the difference in harm and collateral damages to our 13 14 family, including economic harm and emotional harm. 15 ALMA DIEGO: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 15:03-16 15:13]. 17 INTERPRETER: And physical harm and we were -18 ALMA DIEGO: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 15:18-19 15:21]. 20 INTERPRETER: Because we have to spend time looking for support from people who could help us. 21 ALMA DIEGO: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 15:26-2.2 23 15:37].

because we were desperate. We needed help and when

COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY 1 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 19 2 you're in that situation, people take advantage of 3 you. They charge a lot of money. There's a huge 4 cost for private immigration attorneys who you know take advantage of you and charge thousands and 5 thousands of dollars. 6 7 ALMA DIEGO: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 17:36-18:081. 8 9 INTERPRETER: The emotional loss is not only for the person who is under custody or the person who is 10 11 directly impacted but also for the people close to 12 them and for those of us who are employees, the 13 employers then have to make a decision about whether 14 they will continue with us. 15 ALMA DIEGO: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 18:24-16 18:30]. 17 INTERPRETER: 14 months of a nightmare that came 18 from what was referred to as an operational error. 19 ALMA DIEGO: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 18:36-20 19:01]. INTERPRETER: That was a conclusion of a three-21 2.2 minute period that one worker decided to report my 2.3 son to ICE and that resulted in 14 months of a

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nightmare during a pandemic.

1	COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 20
2	ALMA DIEGO: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 19:13-
3	19:31].
4	INTERPRETER: The emotional damages are
5	incalculable. No matter how much therapy, no matter
6	how much support.
7	ALMA DIEGO: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 19:40-
8	19:42].
9	INTERPRETER: The incalculable harm continue.
10	ALMA DIEGO: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 19:45-
11	19:51].
12	INTERPRETER: I know that more than uhm, there
13	are many members of this community that have
14	immigrant stories.
15	ALMA DIEGO: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 19:58-
16	20:05].
17	INTERPRETER: Why don't we work together to move
18	forward?
19	ALMA DIEGO: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 20:08-
20	20:16].
21	INTERPRETER: Instead of dividing ourselves, we
22	need to come together to have a permanent union.
23	ALMA DIEGO: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 20:23-
24	20:49].

any sort of collision between the city and ICE.

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DANIEL LOPEZ: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 25:13-

27:201. 25

Additionally, I want to thank Council Members Rivera, Hanif and Powers for leading the charge in moving this legislation forward.

DANIEL LOPEZ: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 23:24-24:181.

INTERPRETER: My story begins back in 2020 when I was arrested by ICE with the help of the police. That summer, ICE arrived at my house unannounced and began to violently knock on my apartment door. they did not identify themselves as ICE, I was scared and hide in my room and call the police, who I thought would help find out who these strangers were.

When the police arrived, they told me to come out of my room to talk to them and assured me that nothing was wrong. No one was there. When I came out of my room, I realized that something was off. police officer told me I had to go with ICE and allowed me to be detained by ICE agents who appear, despite what the NYPD officers had told me in the beginning. Despite my shock, I was arrested and quickly deported back to Mexico where I ended up staying for about two years.

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2 INTERPRETER: You could imagine my shock and 3 disappointment that the police who I reached out for 4 help were the ones that aid ICE in my arrest. I always understood that the police would not cooperate with ICE and I would never had called them if I knew 6 7 that my rights were going to be violated. Being the 8 stream of stress and trauma to my family and myself, I was so distraught in Mexico thinking that I will never see my family again. Thanks to the tremendous 10 11 work of Make the Road New York, that was able to come back to New York and reunite with my loved ones after 12

It's time for this Council to help pass

legislation to protect our community members from

situations like this. Often times immigrants feel

unempowered and afraid to interact with city agents

because they know that their lives could be upended

by ICE at any moment.

almost two years of being separated from them.

Additionally, if their rights are violated, immigrant New Yorkers don't have a way to hold ICE accountable, given that they are such an unregulated agency. This Council has an opportunity to step up and do the right thing by passing Intro.'s 184, 185 and 158, which will make sure that there is no

COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY 1 24 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 2 communication between ICE and the New York Police 3 Department or the Department of Correction. Prevent individuals to be help beyond the required time in 4 order to facilitate ICE arrests and to allow an individual to seek a private right of action that 6 7 will help them start legal action if their rights are violated. 8 This is the only way that immigrants like myself can truly feel safe in New York City. A place that 10 is often called as a sanctuary city but that often

MEGHNA PHILIP: Good morning. Thank you to my fellow panel members and thank you to the City Council for holding this hearing. My name is Meghna Philip, I'm a Special Litigation Attorney at the Neighborhood Defender Service of Harlem. I'm an immigrant New Yorker. I'm joined here by my colleague.

times it does not feel like it. Thank you so much

SCOTT FELIDA: Scott Felida(SP?), Immigration Counsel for our client Alexa Resbutny.

MEGHNA PHILIP: We're here to speak to the experience of our client Alexa Resbutny, a 46-year-

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for your time.

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On September 15^{th} of 2022, just this last year,

old New Yorker who came to this country from Ukraine

Mr. Resbutny was in Manhattan Supreme Court for a

routine court appearance where a judge ordered that

he be taken into DOC custody temporarily for a week

until a hearing could be held in his case. And his

attorney left him with two investigators from the

Manhattan DA's Office and believed them to be taking

him into DOC custody.

when he was a teenager.

DOC did not take him into their custody.

Instead, a few days later, his attorney received a

distressed call from him and Mr. Resbutny was no

longer in New York. He was not at Rikers Island. He

was instead at an immigrant detention facility in

Pennsylvania. Where his understanding that he was

facing deportation to Ukraine. He had never

previously been in ICE custody before this.

I spoke with Mr. Resbutny last week about what

his experience was like and he wanted me to share the

following words with the City Council. I did not

expect this at all. I couldn't understand what was

going on. I did not understand why this was

happening to me. The DA detectives did not tell me

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what was happening. The NYPD Officers did not tell me what was happening. No one explained anything to me. They just handed me to the people from immigration.

They didn't answer my questions. They said they are going to take me anywhere they want, probably to a different state because it's federal. They took me to Federal Plaza; they took my finger prints. They took me downstairs, put me in a van and drove me away.

In the van, I didn't know where they were taking me. It was night time, I couldn't really see where we were going. I felt like I was being kidnapped. I didn't know where I was. I was expecting to go to Rikers. I reached there in the middle of the night. I was handed off and when I got into the unit, other people told me where I was, that I was an ICE prison. They said, they are going to deport us.

I was really scared and sad and angry. The country I am going back to, I haven't been for 29 years and it's at war. My life is here. I don't want to go back to ICE custody. I'm scared for my life and I don't want to go back to Ukraine. I was surprised that New York City would do this and hand

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at all and I encourage the City Council to ask

27 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION me over. I thought New York didn't hand over its people like that. This whole country is made up of immigrants. I don't know why they did that. It was terrible how they treated me.

Mr. Resbutny is now back in DOC custody at Rikers because the Manhattan DA's office scrambled to bring him back here to continue to prosecute him when they realized what had happened. But he has not received any help from the Mayor's Office, from the DA's Office, from NYPD or DOC to rectify what happened to him and he expects that at the end of his time at Rikers where he is serving time on a misdemeanor case, he is going to be handed back over to ICE custody.

This happened in September of 2022. This is not a remote issue here. This is not a far away issue. These problems continue to occur and this is exactly why the loopholes in the detainer laws must be closed. And Mr. Resbutny as it stands now has no way to seek redress for the violations of the detainer laws that occurred because there is no private right of action.

So, these rights without remedies are not rights

question from Council Member Narcisse for this panel

you know they detained him and [INAUDIBLE 35:44].

For me in the minute, bye and good luck in our

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country.

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Was he offered anyone in medical? Does he have any

COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY 1 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 31 2 doctors visiting him, giving a thorough assessment to 3 make sure mentally and physically he was okay? 4 INTERPRETER: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGAUGE 37:49-37:511. 5 ALMA DIEGO: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGAUGE 37:52-6 7 37:54]. 8 INTERPRETER: At that time, no. 9 COUNCIL MEMBER NARCISSE: Thank you. Before I go, one more question for the lawyers. Your client 10 11 where he was in the U.S. for - in New York perse for 29 years? 12 13 MEGHNA PHILIP: Yes, that's correct. 14 COUNCIL MEMBER NARCISSE: He was here for 29 15 years. So, any explanation given to him how you know, any problem? Did he encounter - I had to ask 16 17 that question. Did he encounter anything that should 18 put him in that position for police to come to his 19 door? SCOTT FELIDA: No and in fact if the detainer law 20 21 had been followed, he never would have been 2.2 transferred to ICE custody in the first place. He

never would have had that contact with ICE.

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COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

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COUNCIL MEMBER NARCISSE: Alright, thank you.

Thank you Chair. I don't want to take too long.
Thanks.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Thank you. Council Member Joseph.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: Thank you. Good morning. The question is to the attorney's. How often does this happen and when it does happen, what are things to remedy that situation and how long does it take?

SCOTT: So, in Mr. Resbutny's case, immediately after being transferred to ICE custody, he was placed in removal proceedings and so, now he's sort of in a path that can't be turned back. He is in removal proceedings and you know we are going to be fighting on his behalf obviously but there's a very, it's very possible that the could lose his case and be ordered to move to Ukraine. And there's really nothing that we can do to walk back the clock because removal proceedings have already been started.

MEGHNA PHILIP: And again, this resulted from violations of the detainer law. Of the State Protect our Courts Act. His privilege against an arrest at a court house and yeah, we will be fighting to protect him from Return to ICE but there was no reason he

COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY
WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION
should have been turned over in the first

should have been turned over in the first place by

NYPD, DOC and the Manhattan DA's Office. There was

no judicial warrant from a federal judge for his

arrest and he had never previously been in ICE

6 custody.

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COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: How often do you see cases like this?

SCOTT: This is the first case of this type that has come to us but uhm, you know we've relied on these protections very much because during the Trump Administration and before the Protect our Courts Act passed, our clients were arrested from the court house all the time. And our clients rely on these protections on a daily basis.

So, in cases like this that slip through the cracks, our client has no remedy under the detainer law to do anything about the violation that happened to him. And that's one of the reasons why these laws need to be strengthened.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Thank you. I have a question for Alma. I know you mentioned that the NYPD admits that they made an operational error. Have they

over to ICE officers and in terms of why this

body cameras in that incident?

COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY 1 36 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 2 MEGHNA PHILIP: We don't know at this point. 3 COUNCIL MEMBER ABREU: Alright, we should get 4 answers to these questions. Thank you. MEGHNA PHILIP: Thank you. UNIDENTIFIED: Council Member Hanif if I can add 6 7 something to? 8 CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Yes. 9 UNIDENTIFIED: So, this is [INAUDIBLE 43:25] with Make the Road New York. I just wanted to add that 10 11 similar to the other case and in Daniel's case, he's 12 been living in New York City for almost 20 years, 13 almost his whole life when this happened. And then 14 he was away in Mexico for almost two years, which of 15 course we can not give him back but that was 16 definitely the impact of this case and of the 17 collaboration between ICE and the police. 18 CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Thank you for that and thank 19 you Council Member Abreu for your questions. We will 20 be able to dig in a little bit more with the 21 Administration. Do any of my other colleagues have 2.2 any questions for this panel? 2.3 Seeing none, thank you and I'd like to

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COUNCIL MEMBER NARCISSE: That I want to ask. How many detainees that by now from let's say this year, for example. Do you know the statistic on that? That ICE from our city?

No, I don't. SCOTT:

MEGHNA PHILIP: I'm happy to just say one thing in response to that, which is that the city is obligated to report annually on you know both the DOC and the NYPD have to report annually on their communications with ICE but I think what you'll hear today from the testimony that will follow the Administration, is that we believe that that is severely, severely misrepresenting the volume of communication and collusion that we know and believe and will explain happens on a regular basis.

So, unfortunately we can't answer that question because the numbers are far larger than those which are reported by the city. And we'll get to that with testimony later today.

COUNCIL MEMBER NARCISSE: Because I'm very concerned to have people that live 20 something years and out of the blue, like this young man just said, and just pick up in the nighttime and leave the family behind and the trauma that we're dealing with

COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY

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WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 38 the high risk neighborhood. And I believe that's where mostly probably that that's where they're taking place and we cannot live in the blind. We have to know exactly what's going on. So, I'm sure the Chair will take care of that, to ask the question to follow. Thank you. Thank you Chair.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Thank you Council Member Narcisse and I'm really appreciative of my colleagues for being here to hear from impacted folks and legal service providers. We will hear more public testimony later but wanted to begin today's hearing, hearing directly from folks who have been impacted and frustrated with the ways in which that the NYPD, DOC and the city continues to collaborate with ICE in participating in the federal mass deportation machine.

I'd like to acknowledge that we've been joined by Council Member Stevens and pass it back to Jaysari.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair. I will now call on the following members of the Administration to testify: Paul Shechtman General Counsel at DOC, Michael Clarke Director of Legislative Affairs Unit at NYPD, Heidi Grossman Executive Director and Special Counsel for the Criminal Justice Bureau at

an individuals relief only if the individual is on

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Rikers Island and one, he has a qualifying conviction. Meaning a conviction for a violent or otherwise serious offense within the past five years or two, he is identified to us as a possible match in the tourist database and the request for that individual is supported by a document demonstrating probable cause.

Our notification is made when the discharge process begins. Importantly, we will not hold an individual for an ICE pick up beyond the time that the individual is authorized to be released from our custody under local or state law. Which is to say, if ICE is late, we do not wait.

Perhaps most significantly, if this criteria are not met, if there is no qualifying conviction or no tourist database match, we will not communicate further with ICE about the individual in question and not facilitate a transfer to ICE custody. We do not honor ICE detainers.

The Department's public reporting reflects this policy between July 2021 and June 2022, which is to say Fiscal Year 2022. Federal Immigration

Authorities logged 92 detainers and only 8 individuals were released to federal authorities. So

On behalf of Police Commissioner Keechant Sewell,

I'm here to testify before your Committees regarding
the Departments policies and procedures around

federal, civil immigration detainer requests.

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Department of Probation.

At the outset, it's important to state
unequivocally that the NYPD does not engage
immigration enforcement. It is vitally important

COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY 1 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 2 that all members of the public feel comfortable 3 coming to the police for help, especially when they

victims of crime. Undocumented immigrants should not 4 fear deportation if they need to access police

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services and our vulnerable community members should 6

not remain victims in the dark.

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Unreported crimes skew how we analyze crime trends and hinders our ability to dedicated resources where it will be most effective. Moreover, if certain groups of New Yorkers do not feel confident they can interact with the police, they will become permanent victims to be preyed upon by criminals with no fear of the consequences of their actions.

In our last reporting period, we received 157 detainer requests from ICE. We honored zero of those requests and we transferred zero people to the custody of ICE. In the previous reporting period, we received 1,485 detainer requests. Again, we honored zero and transferred zero people to the custody of ICE.

I would like now to turn to the bills being heard today. Intro. 184 would eliminate the exception in the law that allows the department to hold individuals after receiving a detainer request

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WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 43 without a judicial warrant for up to 48 hours under certain circumstances when it is anticipated that a judicial warrant will be presented within 48 hours. The Department does not employ this exception to hold individuals. It has not for quite some time. Administration has no position on this legislation.

Intro. 158A would create a personal cause of action against any employee of the NYPD, Department of Probation, Department of Correction, as well against either department for any violation of any law restricting when and how an ICE immigration detainer request may be honored and potentially for violations of other related laws.

This would apparently be a strict liability cause of action for officers in the city, even when acting in good faith. This bill thus wholly reverses the originally and longstanding City Council determination codified in present law that while city agencies would implement a policy of noncooperation with immigration enforcement. The city would subject itself and its agencies and employees to liability for the unfortunate occasional instance, almost always inadvertent when the agencies fall short of that goal.

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In reversing that determination by the Council, this bill would undermine valid defense of the city and an officer can utilize and even authorize as punitive damages, which are especially problematic. It further allows the plaintiff to elect an award of at least \$30,000 that can be imposed without having to prove damages. This bill would thus convert a beneficial city policy into an opportunity for plaintiffs to exploit difficult situations that represent themselves to city agencies.

By newly placing issues related to implementation of that policy and a litigation context, the bill could actually impede the city's ability to learn from those situations and report on them and in the event of a mistake. The bill would also place onerous and unworkable obligations on officers to not only notify the individual and their attorney of the detainer request, but also provide detailed records on every contact with ICE regarding that person, whether the detainer is on it or not.

The Administration opposes this legislation.

Thanks for the opportunity to testify on this important issue and we look forward to answering any questions you may have.

PAUL SHECHTMAN: Can I pause for a second.

I'm not familiar with what we did in 2017.

the question is, do we do it now? The answer is no.

DOC Foil on December 18, 2017.

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COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY
WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 46

communicated then, I think under the city law it was

inappropriate but the short answer to your question

now is no.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: That's fine. We want to really elaborate on the culture that has existed and it would be really important for us to hear from you even if you do not have the information for the particular emails.

PAUL SHECHTMAN: That's fine.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Captain Deshan Rainey and ICE
Officer Robert Sprusia(SP?) where ICE had sent a list
of detained individuals with information taken from
the inmate locater system and DOC tells ICE that one
person appears to be a youthful offender adjudication
or dismissal and that there is no detainer and
another, two of the persons have not yet been
sentenced. ICE then asks the two that are pending
sentence upon conclusion of sentencing, would their
detainers be honored? And DOC responded, yes, let's
hope they both go upstate. How do you explain this?

PAUL SHECHTMAN: I don't. As I read that, that is not consistent with city law.

COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

2 CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Right, it is inconsistent and

3 it shows collaboration and violation of the detainer

4 laws.

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PAUL SHECHTMAN: I don't mean to be difficult but it shows collaboration in 2017. It would not happen today.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: To move on, does DOC ever delay release of the — for the purpose of facilitating ICE arrests?

PAUL SHECHTMAN: No.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: I have another email dating back to 2017 between Captain Deshan Rainey and ICE officer Nicole Francis about a detained individual who was ordered release on a Tuesday scheduling for ICE's ability to pick up on Wednesday, assuring ICE that "pick up will be easy." The email then continues offline. Captain Rainey asks, I have to call her so the conversation is continued off email. How do you explain this?

PAUL SHECHTMAN: I assume it happened in 2017. It would not happen today.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: How do you hold that to account? What are the practices right now?

COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

2 PAUL SHECHTMAN: The practices are what I said.

Our only communication involves individuals with a qualifying offense. There's a terrorist list provision, we've never had anybody in my knowledge who satisfied it in recent years.

So, all of our communication involves individuals with qualifying offenses consistent with city law.

We tell ICE that the person with a qualifying offense is being released and then we do nothing more. We do not hold that person. If ICE shows up, we turn that person over. But all communications with ICE today involve individuals with qualifying convictions.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Are there specific policy changes that you can point me and this Council to that indicate that communication between Captain Deshan or Rainey and DOC communication has changed?

PAUL SHECHTMAN: Uhm, I'm not sure the policy has changed. I'm not sure whether that communication in 2017 was consistent with an old policy or not. I can share with you however you want to do it Councilman, our current policy, which would not permit that communication unless the individual had a qualifying offense.

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CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Okay, does DOC slow down or change the release process to facilitate ICE arrests? PAUL SHECHTMAN: No.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Uhm, from another email dating to 2017 between Captain Rainey and an ICE officer indicated by an email that a community members release time is dependent on when ICE will arrive to make an arrest. It states, please advise me when your arrival time will be, so I may inform the facility and have the subject waiting for your I also have an email from September of that arrival. year where DOC affirmatively alerts ICE that a detained individuals attorney called and advised them to act fast in securing a warrant for the detained person. How do you explain this?

PAUL SHECHTMAN: Uhm, if it happened, it happened in 2017. It would not happen today and the proof in many ways as they say is in the pudding. We had 109 detainers and we released eight people last year, last Fiscal Year. So far this year we have even more detainers and we released three people. It is not our practice to communicate with ICE unless the individual has a qualifying conviction and then only to say he will be released on this date. If ICE

deportation of immigrant New Yorkers?

COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

2 PAUL SHECHTMAN: You'll be surprised at my answer 3 but the answer is absolutely not.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: I have an email from 2015 when DOC signed an email to ICE asking them to pick up someone with a hashtag, team send them back. As well as one on March 2, 2018, in which DOC solicits a detainer from ICE with the subject line, urgent missing detainer.

DOC claims that the court is awaiting for these documents but ultimately the detainer is located.

DOC informs ICE that you are my boo for real. And BOO FOR REAL are all capitalized. How do you explain this?

PAUL SHECHTMAN: Uhm, Councilwoman, 2015 is even before 2017, right? I don't know what happened in 2015. If that happened, it was inappropriate. It would not happen today.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: And then the you are my boo for real is from 2018.

PAUL SHECHTMAN: It would not happen today.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: What kind of disciplining happens in the team for messages like this that are clearly failing to adhere to our detainer laws.

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COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

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PAUL SHECHTMAN: I don't know what happened in 2015 in terms of discipline. I do not what happened in 2019 in an incident and the individual, officer was disciplined and I think you know Commissioner Molina well enough to know that if there was a failure to abide by this policy, if we to use the expression colluded with ICE, he would take strong disciplinary action.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Understood. I'd like to pass it to Council Member Powers for some questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Thank you. Why wouldn't it happen today? It happened in 2018.

PAUL SHECHTMAN: Well, I think the short answer is four years later, new Commissioner, new General Counsel, and people learn lessons. 2019 we made a mistake. The officer was punished. The message was reinforced. I'm quite confident it would not happen today and is not happening.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Does the staffer still work at Department of Corrections?

PAUL SHECHTMAN: Uhm, he was terminated.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: I think the question is then maybe are appropriate. I understand and I am grateful for your testimony and I do hope that the

25 COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Hmm, hmm.

that.

2 COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: And the legislation I
3 have essentially you know I think codifies that the

4 city levels, is that fair to say?

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MICHAEL CLARKE: I think that's fair to say.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Okay. This is not to pick on you guys but it would be I think, why is there no position? I feel like the Mayor would support that if that's the legal standard of the state and we often have agencies come here and some say they hate my bills and they tell me they like them. Sometimes they love them and they support them. It feels like I'm just confused why there's no position.

MICHAEL CLARKE: Yeah, I mean I think it's — I agree with you that it is codifying what pretty much already exists and for that reason, we're not opposing or supporting it. I agree with you that it's codifying what the Court of Appeals has already said.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Okay and I just want to ask — I have a minute and a half actually, so just to clarify, under any circumstances or what circumstances would the NYPD be permitted to detain a person for civil immigration purposes?

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in asserting that?

MICHAEL CLARKE: Uhm, for civil only, I don't think we could and we don't. You know if there was a judicial warrant, which I don't believe, I mean, rarely if ever happens. You know the context of that warrant may change that but for based on an ICE detainer, I don't think we would.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Okay and is there a reason why the same standard that applies to DOC's ability to detain individual federal immigration enforcement should imply to NYPD?

MICHAEL CLARKE: And what's that standard?

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: The DOC has a different standard I'm familiar with or I guess the question is, it feels like the DOC's policy and the NYPD's policies are different from each other. Am I correct

MICHAEL CLARKE: I mean I think there might be some difference. I think that circumstances certainly since 2020 when the state passed Object our Courts Act and we are operating mostly in the court room. So, we've sort of pulled back even more than we had been doing but I'm not familiar enough with DOC's policies and 9131 to comment on what the differences and the similarities are.

as in the emails that have been read this morning?

COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY 1 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 58 2 Was it an accident? And so, it would vary but there 3 always would be some sanction. We take the policy 4 seriously. COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Okay, but this one seemed like more of an accident. 6 PAUL SHECHTMAN: Oh, I agree. COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: And the last thing, MOIA, 8 9 to MOIA, do you guys support 184 and 185? 10 MICHAEL CLARKE: MOIA and the city as a whole are 11 strongly committed to ensuring that all New Yorkers 12 can thrive regardless of immigration status. We are reviewing the legislation and look forward to 13 14 continuing discussions with the Council on the 15 procedures in place to prevent unnecessary 16 cooperation with ICE. 17 COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Thank you for that. 18 doesn't sound like you guys have a position on the 19 bill. 20 MICHAEL CLARKE: Yeah, that's our position. 21 COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Okay, thanks. CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Thank you. Is Captain Rainey 2.2

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still in the DOC?

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PAUL SHECHTMAN: I think the answer to that is yes but I'd have to check but I think the answer to that is yes.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: We know that she's still there and holding her Captain position. Has there been any disciplining based off of these email exchanges?

PAUL SHECHTMAN: I don't know. I mean, as I said, it well predates my time. I don't know if disciplinary action was taken against her. I do know the emails that you read are not our policy and should not have happened.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: We agree, they should not have happened and if there's still emails being sent back and forth, that show the xenophobic culture of this department, it is really unfair to our immigrant community.

PAUL SHECHTMAN: Yeah, but look, I don't want to corral but I think xenophobic culture is a statement that suggests it's ongoing. And I had no evidence of that and respectfully, I don't think you have any evidence of that. We are trying very hard to abide by the law here, which limits our communications with ICE greatly, which prevents us from holding people

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WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 60 for ICE to show up. So, whatever happened in 2015 as General Counsel and more importantly, I can tell you this is Commissioner Molina's policy, it will not happen in 2022 or 2023.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: We really hope so because that hashtag team send them back doesn't send that message to immigrants.

I'd like to now turn over to colleagues, Council Member Krishnan.

COUNCIL MEMBER KRISHNAN: Thank you so much Chairs Hanif and Powers for today's hearing and I appreciate the testimony today. My first question and thank you for your position. I just want to state upfront, you know I understand Counselor that your position is that these practices are not happening now but they were in the past, they predated your tenure. I have to say, I find that and not necessary representations but I find the fact that they're not happening. I find it to be not credible because what really these emails show in the fault request is a culture, a pattern and practice of ICE regularly cooperating, sorry with DOC regularly cooperating with ICE in contravention of the laws passed by this body.

they meet the bail that the court has required of

2 them. And there, our rule is that the person should 3 be released in three hours.

Three hours is tight and we don't always make it but we try very hard. And so, you do have a record in those cases when the bail was paid and when the release was made and I think 80 percent of them, we do within the three hours. The others will sometimes go slightly over. And in those cases, we release the person. We have a law that says release.

The other individuals are sentenced prisoners and there we tell ICE when the release process starts and then the person's out the door. We're not holding on to them if ICE isn't there.

COUNCIL MEMBER KRISHNAN: Going back to the larger question of as I mentioned the pattern and practice of DOC violating these laws that City Council in terms of communication with ICE. When did your representation; when did your position as General Counsel of Department of Corrections start?

PAUL SHECHTMAN: Uhm, August.

COUNCIL MEMBER KRISHNAN: August of this past year?

PAUL SHECHTMAN: Yeah, maybe July.

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COUNCIL MEMBER KRISHNAN: July, okay. Given the extent — I mean, the full request is a plea with communications and I understand your testimony that this was in the past but the fact of the matter is it is repeat with cooperation, which raises serious questions about the agencies commitment to actually complying with the statute.

And so, given what we're seeing in those foil requests and the response, given statements like, team, send them back and all those kinds of things.

When you come in in your position in last year, what are the steps at that point the General Counsel's Office is taking as far as any corrective action, training, any ways to address this situation?

Because given how systemic it is and the fact that some of the employees or many of them are still at DOC, it sounds like it's an ongoing issue.

PAUL SHECHTMAN: Look, uhm, I don't want to corral. I mean, you have evidence from 2015, 2017, 2018. That's a while back.

COUNCIL MEMBER KRISHNAN: It's also the three years with evidence 2015, 2017, 2018.

PAUL SHECHTMAN: I understand, it's systemic but the good thing about the City of New York is that

PAUL SHECHTMAN: Not on that topic.

COUNCIL MEMBER KRISHNAN: So, I do understand that point but it is your testimony that despite the fact that these instances occurred in the past; they did occur over at least several years as far as we know. It is your testimony that those instances revealed in the foil request violated the law. That DOC violated the law in those instances, correct?

PAUL SHECHTMAN: It's my testimony that if the law is then was what it is now, those communications should not have occurred.

COUNCIL MEMBER KRISHNAN: So, knowing that coming into your position as General Counsel for the agency, knowing that the agency has committed serious transgressions of the law in the past. In the recent past, it's not that long ago, what specifically what corrective measures were taken? Were there any trainings done? Were there any policy amendments, new manuals issued? What corrective practices were taken to ensure no such violation ever happened again?

PAUL SHECHTMAN: Our policies were changed in 2019 to ensure that they were consistent with the law. I'm confident the training was done because training is always done when policies have changed.

COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY 1 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

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When I came in, I'm unaware of any problems. unaware of any communications that have occurred and as I said, I think you're unaware of any communications that have occurred in my tenure or before.

And so, I don't take corrective action when I'm not aware that anything has happened that violates the law. We are being very careful. As I said, my lawyers are involved in each of these and the numbers support that just because you lodge a detainer doesn't mean you get an individual. When your numbers are more than 100 detainers and you're releasing eight people, that should be proof that we're taking our legal obligations quite seriously.

COUNCIL MEMBER KRISHNAN: But are there any ongoing trainings to ensure compliance with these legal obligations? It says you have regular trainings at any place of work under civil rights laws or anything else. Are there ongoing trainings given what's happened in the past to ensure there's no future violations of this law?

PAUL SHECHTMAN: I'm not aware of ongoing trainings.

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COUNCIL MEMBER KRISHNAN: Thank you. My next
question is, you do stipulate that the employees that
were involved in these communications in the past

5 | that DOC are still employees at DOC.

PAUL SHECHTMAN: I don't know that sir. I mean, they may be, they may not be, I can get back to you on that. I think some of them are but I don't know.

COUNCIL MEMBER KRISHNAN: What was Captain

Rainey's position as far as the — or did she have any

training responsibilities in her role at DOC at the

time that this was all happening?

PAUL SHECHTMAN: I don't know.

COUNCIL MEMBER KRISHNAN: And so, do you have any sense of those who like Captain Rainey and others who in all likelihood still at DOC, isn't it a concern of yours to that they may have trained other officers as well on these kinds of practices that violate the law?

PAUL SHECHTMAN: Uhm, what I care about is that we train people on what is the law. We changed our policies and as I sit here today, I am aware of no instance in the last two years in which we communicated with ICE inappropriately.

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given the serious transgressions before, given that

the employees have continued in the agency and the

COUNCIL MEMBER KRISHNAN:

It seems to me that

likelihood that other employees have also received trainings from them too, it is of grave concern that there are not ongoing trainings right now as to ensure compliance with the law.

If in the past what's happened, the fact that a

future transgression may happen again to, it seems like a realistic possibility. So, it is of deep concern that there is an ongoing training, just as a general matter, as a preempted matter, to ensure compliance with this law.

PAUL SHECHTMAN: I hear you. I would just say the following. This law is easy to comply with. You simply say if it's not a qualifying offense, do not talk to ICE, right? That doesn't require daily training and our people know if it's not a qualifying offense, do not talk to ICE and that is our policy.

COUNCIL MEMBER KRISHNAN: Understood and I hear that. As a lawyer myself to, I know the laws are only as good as they are enforced in reality. And my concern would be that the laws and the books my be there but if the agency and the staff are not

PAUL SHECHTMAN: You couldn't be more correct.

me some hope because I am a person with faith. Like,

New York City is a great city and we're going to do

our very best to make sure everyone that steps in the

city, that feel welcome and treated fairly and knows

their right and we're going to have to keep on doing

PAUL SHECHTMAN: Councilwoman, I don't think you've had that many I don't knows from me.

that the great city of immigrants, right?

that. Because that's what makes us; if anything,

COUNCIL MEMBER NARCISSE: Uh, no, in refer to Shekar's question about the training, I realized there was a lot of I don't know.

PAUL SHECHTMAN: I promise you both this. I will go back and I will reenforce with the unit in charge here, what the rules are. I have no sense whatsoever that they're violating them. None, but I will make clear to people, that two distinguished members of this Committee wanted me to reenforce it and I will.

COUNCIL MEMBER NARCISSE: And I believe that because we have faith here. Because we're hoping when we put a law in place, that it follows because this is an immigrant city.

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and DOC have previously posted detainer reports

COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY 1 72 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 2 available online from as far back as 2013. 3 for NYPD and 2017 for DOC. Why does DOP only post 4 the most recent detainer report online? WAYNE MCKENZIE: As far as I am aware, our numbers have always been zero and so, if you're 6 7 saying that prior reports were not there, I will go back and look into that. 8 COUNCIL MEMBER NARCISSE: Thank you. You commit to post all of them online, right? 10 11 WAYNE MCKENZIE: When it's zero, yes. 12 COUNCIL MEMBER NARCISSE: Alright, even the zero. 13 We want to know the zero. When an immigrant is 14 called to appear at DOP, when ICE officers are 15 present, who is making that call, DOP or ICE? 16 WAYNE MCKENZIE: To my knowledge, there are no 17 ICE officials present at DOP when our clients come to 18 see their probation officers. 19 COUNCIL MEMBER NARCISSE: Thank you. Will you 20 commit to reporting on the exchange of information 21 regardless of who initiated the exchange, rather than as a response to federal authority requests. Do you 2.2 2.3 like every single exchange between the two agencies? WAYNE MCKENZIE: Uh, we keep records of the 24

detainer requests, which as I've stated before are

policy that you had referred to from 2019?

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PAUL SHECHTMAN: I'm never sure what our policy is with sharing with Council but I'll go back and if it's consistent with our policy, no reason you shouldn't have it.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Could you elaborate about what that means? You can't share with us the policy

PAUL SHECHTMAN: I know there are other policies we haven't shared with Council because of security reasons. I don't know if this is a policy we can share but it may well be. And so, if you will give me an opportunity to check, I'm happy to —

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: That would be great. We would really appreciate that. And the testimony we heard from the Neighborhood Defender Services, involves a case where DOC detainer law violation occurred in 2022.

PAUL SHECHTMAN: No, can I speak to that?

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Go for it.

PAUL SHECHTMAN: So, here is what I know. That individual was presented to us in the court house and I believe I'm right in saying the court house in Manhattan and presented to us to take him into custody. We didn't because there was no securing

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order. In other words, there was no order saying he had bailed a post and handed posted it. And so, we simply said to the NYPD, we can't take him. At that point, he went back and I do think; I don't live in a world where one should assign blame, but I do think the District Attorney's Office has said publicly that they made a mistake involving ICE and bringing ICE in and taking him into ICE custody. But we had no role in that incident whatsoever, other than to say, we can't take him into our custody because there is no bail that we're aware of that has been set.

After that, what occurred seems to be self help on the part of the District Attorney's Office and self-help that I think the District Attorney has said, shouldn't have happened. I will tell you this Councilwoman. It's created a problem because that person was then written back out of immigration custody to face the charges in Supreme Court. He is now in our custody because he was brought into us as what is called a borrowed individual. We borrowed him from federal custody. We're going to have a great deal of trouble not giving him back to ICE, right because they brought him to us in response to a writ. And so, we would be thrilled if the District

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Attorney's Office and other agencies found a way to get him so that he doesn't go back into ICE custody, where he wouldn't have been but for communications that seemed to be wrongful.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Thank you. I'd like to turn to MOIA for a few questions. Could you share the role that MOIA plays in the implementation of our city's detainer laws?

MIQUEL SANTANA: Yes of course. We serve in two different capacities. First and foremost as a consultant/advisor, however, you know there's no specific role under the city detainers law for MOIA. We do have a charter mandate that requires us to play an advisory role on questions related to implementation of these laws.

In general, we support agencies whose expertise is not on immigration issues and we also serve as a trusted liaison to the community at large, who works hard to build bridges between immigrant communities and city government.

When advocates have concerns about detainer laws implementation and bring them to MOIA, we elevate to the appropriate agencies, facilitate dialogue between the city and the provider, advocate or constituent

happening on a regular basis?

2 MIQUEL SANTANA: Uhm, no consulting unless on a

3 case-by-case basis.

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CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Could you talk about any investigation that MOIA has conducted into the September 15, 2022 hand over by NYPD and investigators from the Manhattan DA's Office of the case we've been hearing about, Mr. Alexa Resbutny to ICE custody at Manhattan Criminal Court. Is that an incident of a case that would now require you all to begin some consulting and advising?

MIQUEL SANTANA: MOIA first learned about this situation on September $29^{\rm th}$ from the constituents attorney. His attorney followed-up with additional information on October $5^{\rm th}$.

We responded in more of a liaison role. MOIA immediately elevated the issue to the law department, MOCJ, DOC, the Manhattan DA's Office and NYPD. MOIA has met with these agencies to understand what happened and discuss requests made by the attorney to support their client.

MICHAEL CLARKE: And I just want to be clear, he was never in NYPD custody and we never received a detainer. I think as Paul mentioned, probably the Manhattan DA's Office is probably the best place to

conversations.

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comes up to MOIA.

2 CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Okay. And have you conducted
3 any interviews with the NYPD regarding this incident?
4 And then any interviews with the Manhattan DA's
5 Office regarding this incident? I'm just trying to
6 understand the channel of communication per case that

MIQUEL SANTANA: Well, I mean we just engage on fact finding our end and then look at ways that we can support in whatever ways that we can as it relates to that particular case.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: So, the fact finding right now doesn't include conversations with NYPD,

Manhattan DA's Office?

MICHAEL CLARKE: No, sorry, I mean, I think we've all been in conversations about what happened and trying to figure it out and maybe, you know I understand this was sort of an abnormal and confusing thing that didn't follow the normal protocols but I know I've been on phone calls with MOIA and Danny to try to figure it out. I think ultimately it's Manhattan DA's Offices case and they're the best place to talk about the role. But certainly, you know in my experience when issues are raised to MOIA, MOIA's attorney's will come to me or other people in

the NYPD to sort of raise them and figure out if this is a one offense if there's something that we need to fix.

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I know right now we're working with MOIA or we're going to be working with MOIA to develop a training around sort of various topics and laws related to our interactions with immigrant communities. So, you know those are ways that we sort of collaborate.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: So, for this particular case regarding Mr. Resbutny, you're working on some trainings you mentioned?

MICHAEL CLARKE: No, not on this case. Just in general, it's something you know every now and again we look and make sure we're up to date on what we've done. Make sure we've alerted our officers on the rules. So, not based on this case, based on I mean, I guess, the conversations that were inspired by this case but uhm, you know that's just a way of collaborating. Sometimes these discussions come into, is there ways we can improve, right? So, one thing we thought maybe it's just time to update training after these conversations.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Meaning the conversations about Mr. Resbutny's case?

COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

2 MICHAEL CLARKE: Right, right.

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CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Okay, so what kinds of trainings are you all thinking about developing or community conversations?

MICHAEL CLARKE: So, right now, we're working on probably you know something to work with our criminal justice bureau specifically and then maybe an NYPD video that we could send out to everyone. But that's still, we're in the early process of trying to figure that out.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: And what role does MOIA play in that?

MIQUEL SANTANA: I mean we consult. I mean, we try to engage with whether it's DOP, DOC and NYPD in terms of the content that's being shared out and we also engage with our different legal providers that can also help to frame and shape the content that's going to be disseminated ultimately to the public.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: So, is MOIA working on any recourse support Mr. Resbutny or engage with the community to better understand what justice for him looks like?

MIQUEL SANTANA: You know, we have to defer first and foremost obviously to the District Attorney's

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We don't know the extent of their process in 3 that matter. So, right now you know we're available 4 to support but we can't take the lead in that

process.

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CHAIRPERSON HANIF: I see, okay, so in 2021 when the city's detainer laws were violated against Javier Castillo Maradiaga, the New York City Law Department provided a letter acknowledging the violations that occurred. Will a similar letter be supplied for Mr. Resbutny?

MIQUEL SANTANA: We'll take that back and we'll circle back with you to have a response for you.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Yeah, I'm just trying to understand the role captured by MOIA as it comes to the detainer laws and how exactly you're administering. I mean, it sounds like there is no oversight role that MOIA plays outside of an advisory role that is sounding a little vague from the responses. But if you can provide anything tangible in like what particular cases have yielded and especially with Mr. Resbutny's case, we will be really keeping our eyes peeled on what comes out of MOIA, if anything. But we also want to see MOIA be a

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2 partner in the fight for immigrant justice, which you

3 all of course prioritize and play the role of.

MIQUEL SANTANA: Yes, I mean, again, you know we are serving in the capacity of consultants as mandated by the Charter and as a trusted liaison and our objective is, this already has been elevated in terms of you know engaging all the appropriate agencies. But the bottom line is we want to facilitate that dialogue, engage with the different entities that are involved in this process and provide the technical assistance that we can provide as it relates to these immigrant related issues.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Does this mayoral administration take a different position on affirmatively supporting immigrant New Yorkers and defending the city's sanctuary laws than the last administration?

MIQUEL SANTANA: I mean, our administration is committed, committed to supporting immigrant New Yorkers throughout this process and making sure that you know their rights are not violated as a result of the detainer laws. So, that's our position.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Thank you. Council Member Joseph.

procedure on you know these laws. When people in

COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY 1 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 86 2 terms of the detainer laws, all the detainers come 3 through our Criminal Justice Bureau, which is responsible for central booking. Officers are 4 instructed and informed of their obligations when 5 they join that unit but this is more of a refresher 6 training to go make sure everyone's -7 COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: On the same page? 8 MICHAEL CLARKE: Right. COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: Pretty much. 10 11 MICHAEL CLARKE: Yeah. 12 COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: Okay, so when someone is 13 being released from the criminal court after a 14 conviction right, who runs the warrant check? 15 MICHAEL CLARKE: So, I guess maybe it would be 16 helpful to explain a little bit how the process works 17 for NYPD. So, the way it all starts off is when we 18 have an arrest, we fingerprint people. It is 19 fingerprinted through; we have mandatory 20 fingerprinting on the Criminal Procedure Law for 21 felonies and penal, on misdemeanors and a few other uhm, for instance if it's a violation that could be 2.2 2.3 bumped up to a misdemeanor if it is a second conviction, that would be something we fingerprint 24

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on.

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It goes to DCGS, which is a state board that handles fingerprints and then goes to the federal government. The federal government would then determine whether they want to lodge a detainer. If they did and I just, you know individuals are only in our custody for 24 hours. If they do it in time, it will come to us. In which our case, our individuals in the CJB would do a review of the rap sheet and look at the warrant. Again, you know in the last few reporting periods we've honored zero of them and facilitate no transfers to ICE. If a person after arraignment it goes to DOC custody, we would send the detainer along with them. If they're released, then it just stays with us.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: But DOC determine whether they'll notify the transfer to ICE or no? Yes or no?

PAUL SHECHTMAN: Uhm.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: Yes sir.

PAUL SHECHTMAN: How are you?

COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: Okay.

PAUL SHECHTMAN: We'll only notify ICE if there is a qualifying conviction and that we do do. And again, you see it in the numbers.

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any communication that isn't exempt under the law.

taken into custody from ICE on any DOP premises.

probation officer might know everything. I've

ICE was operating out of a court house, we might, the

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COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY 1 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 90 2 checked that and the response to that over the past 3 number of years has also been negative. 4 CHAIRPERSON HANIF: I see and how would any conversations between DOP and ICE be logged? WAYNE MCKENZIE: Any and all conversations with 6 7 ICE; any inquiries that come from ICE are automatically referred to the Office of General 8 Counsel. If it involves a detainer request for law, we would log that. As I've stated before, we 10 11 received zero detainers, detainer requests. 12 CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Thank you. Those are all my 13 questions. Thank you. 14 PANEL: Thank you. 15 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. We will be 16 calling public panels next but we'll give the 17 Administration a few moments. [1:48:47-1:49:52]. 18 Thank you. We will now call for public 19 testimony. For public witnesses, once your name is 20 called, if you are joining us by Zoom, a member of 21 our staff will unmute you and the Sergeant at Arms will give you the go ahead to begin after setting the 2.2 2.3 timer. So, please listen for that queue. For fairness of all testifying today, all public 24

testimony will be limited to two minutes per person.

2 When the Sergeant announces that your two minutes are

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3 up, we ask that you please wrap up testimony, so we

4 can move on to the next person. As I mentioned, we

5 do have a hard stop at 1:00 p.m.. For those of you

6 who are here in person, once your name is called, you

can come up to the dais or to the table and give your

testimony once everyone has settled.

If you have not already registered to testify and you are present in person today, please speak with the Sergeant at Arms and make sure to fill out a witness slip. I will now call the first panel. We have Janay Cauthen, Alex Zooker, Cheryl Adradra and Ravi Ragbir.

JANAY CAUTHEN: Good afternoon everyone. My name is Janay Cauthen. I am the Executive Director of Families For Freedom Organization, which is the immigrants rights organization based in New York City. I'm also a child of an immigrant. So, I'm going to share briefly with you a personal story of mine.

My former spouse Gene Montraville003(SP?), I met him back in 2003. He was on parole for a drug offense that he committed at the age of 19. In 2005, he received a letter in the mail from Department of

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Probation stating that they were going to release him early for good behavior. It turned out to be an ICE sweep. He was deported back to Haiti in 2018.

Fortunately, we were able to get them back but as I sat here with the previous panel and I hear them say, oh a mistake. A mistake has changed and damaged a lot of peoples lives and it must stop.

I'm going to share with you another story of a mistake of a client that swept families of freedom. His name is Wayne Gardene(SP?). He served 29 years in the state penitentiary for a crime he didn't commit. Only for the detective who was working in the 30th Precinct in the Bronx, which was formerly known as the dirty thirty, because they targeted Black and Brown people back in the days.

Wayne was looking forward to being released from jail in April of 2022 only to be met with ICE. I'm going to read to you a letter from the Legal Aid Society.

The Legal Aid Society wrongful conviction unit is currently representing Wayne Gardene, a 48-year-old Jamaican American man who was unjustly incarcerated for 28 years for a 1994 shooting that he did not commit. Now, the detective has recanted his story

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and we still have to wait patiently to see when he's going to be released from a detention center.

I tried to get his mom to come speak but she is heartbroken because has been living without her one and only son for nearly three decades for a crime that they did not commit.

New York City is a no IMPI and immigrants should be welcome here and the Police Department, the Correction Department, Department of Parole, Department of Probation should not be sharing information because at the end of the day, when you are an immigrant in New York you don't have a right to an attorney like citizens do. And detention centers are a horrible place and it's very inhumane.

We currently service members of the immigrant community that's scared to report crime that's happening to them in New York City because they don't want ICE to be reported. I've heard with my own two ears recently when I was in the Bronx, there was some kids play fighting in the street. They were of Hispanic descent and the NYPD Officer called and I'm going to quote his exact words. "If you all don't cut it out, I'm going to send you back to your country."

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This is un-right and this is unjust and I'm happy
I have the chance to testify and I'm happy that you
introduced these bills because we need to pass
something. New York City is a sanctuary city.
Everyone should be welcome here.

I just testified at a press conference a couple of weeks ago. My former job before I started running Families For Freedom was the New York City Department of Homeless Services. New York City Department of Homeless Services have rules for citizens and they have rules for the immigrant community.

I remember about prepandemic 2018 when I was working at Auburn Homeless Shelter, someone committed suicide, which was a citizen. That room was quickly put offline but in December, one of the migrants that were transported here from Texas, he killed his selfdue to stress. He just couldn't take it and his family was forced to sleep in the same room that he killed his self in. This is inhumane treatment and it must stop. Thank you.

RAVI RAGBIR: Thank you. My name is Ravi Ragbir,

I'm the Executive Director of the New Sanctuary

Coalition. We work with people who are facing

deportation and many of them have criminal

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95 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION convictions, which you have heard about similar stories of them being taken away from DOC and in their interaction with NYPD. But I also wanted to -I actually will talk about my own case where in January 2018, when ICE shackled me to take me away, the NYPD was very closely walking with them. Including when I went to the hospital, the officers came in full riot gear with guns and there label was

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And it was very bazaar that uhm, the Terrorism Task Force would be involved in that. I don't know if I'm a terrorist. I know I am a dangerous person to ICE because I speak up against them but that doesn't mean that there should be this outrageous response working with ICE.

Joint Terrorism Task Force.

I also wanted to speak to some of the questions that Councilwoman Narcisse had about medical. Being in immigration myself, detained in immigration myself, there is little or no medical access and if someone is suffering from mental trauma or they have medication that will issue from a doctor on the outside, the detention centers do not give anything like that. If you have any mental - if you have any do you call those things - antihistamines.

depressive nature, they will probably give you what

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They will give them those things that will put them to sleep but not actually treating the problem

itself. I'll stop here but there is a lot of stories

I could tell you. If you need to, you can reach out

to me for more stories about the inhumanities but

also the interaction between ICE and NYPD and DOC.

Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Next we will move to Alex Zooker(SP?) followed by Cheryl Andrada, then Lena Graber. All three of these witnesses are on Zoom. Alex, you can go ahead when the Sergeant calls time.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

ALEX ZOOKER: Thank you. Thank you the Committees on Immigration and on Criminal Justice for holding this public hearing to address New York City detainer laws. My name is Alex Zooker(SP?), I'm the child of an immigrant and a member of the New York City Chapter of Showing up for Racial Justice, SURJ short.

I'm testifying in support of Intro.'s 184 and 185 and in support of passing Intro. 158. Thank you

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Council Members for introducing these bills. SURJ is a national organization created to move White people into action as part of the multiracial movement for justice and liberation for all.

The system of White supremacy harms everyone, including White people in very different ways than it harms people of color and Black people in particular. On the bills you're considering today, just a few Intro. 158, we support the City Council adopting this bill, maintaining this bill or sorry, adopting this bill for a private right of action by people harmed by the city's action due to violations of the detainer law, so that they and their families can be justly compensated.

NYPD, DOC and ICE are institutions created to uphold White Supremacy. The violence they commit is not because they are "broken" or "failing" but it is in their nature. It is what they are designed to do.

On Intro. 184, we support the requirement of a judicial warrant in every case where DOC or NYPD wishes to communicate with ICE. The current law allows for abuse by ICE, which has repeatedly shown itself to be a bad faith actor, showing immigrants

2 administrative warrants and pretending they are 3 judicial.

On Intro. 185, we strongly support eliminating the criminal carveouts that allow DOC and NYPD to transfer people into federal custody based on their so-called criminal history or matches on a government watchlist.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

ALEX ZOOKER: Even the White Supremacist nature of the police in jails and surveillance that make up the prison industrial complex, Black and Brown people, including immigrants are disproportionately policed in this city and therefore more likely to have contacted the criminal legal system. Policing, whether by NYPD or ICE is a system of social control. It does not provide public safety and is not meant to. It is time for the city to end its complicity in this practice.

You've already heard about the abuses committed by ICE, the NYPD and DOC and I'm sure you will hear more today. SURJ NYC has been part of the organizing to end the abuses —

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you.

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the United States if he ended up in removal

proceedings. But once he plead guilty, Mr. S. was

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discharge planning but once there, he was turned over

4 to ICE, even though ICE never showed DOC a warrant

5 from a federal judge.

DOC justified the transfer under the communication loophole of the detainer law. In this example, DOC's coordination went beyond communication. They informed ICE of the date and time of the release. They allowed ICE on Riker's to make the arrest for a civil immigration law violation. They oversaw the transfer to ICE and they recorded the transfer on the public DOC website.

DOC's justification was that as a public safety policy, they had to ensure a so-called orderly transfer to ICE when someone has a conviction under the 177 carveout.

So, Mr. S.'s example here is just one example of continued abuse and deliberate misinterpretation of the detainer law. This example highlights three key points. First, that non-citizens are still handed over to ICE. Second, that DOC still abuses the communication loophole to evade the detainer law. And lastly, that the 177 crime carveout has been used to the detainer law.

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Today's bills don't eliminate the 177 carveout

but we respectfully urge the Council to include

but we respectfully urge the Council to include amendments that would abolish the carveout all together and ensure that all New Yorkers are afforded equal protection.

If New York is truly a sanctuary city, this

Council must amend the detainer law to prohibit DOC

and the NYPD from abusing the communication loophole

and to provide a private right of action for those

harmed by detainer law violations. Thank you for

your time.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. The last witness on this panel will be Lena Graber. Lena, you can go ahead when the Sergeants call time.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

LENA GRABER: Thank you. My name Lena Graber and I'm Senior Staff Attorney at the Immigrant Legal Resource Center. I'm an actual expert on immigration enforcement and how local law enforcement agencies work with ICE. For more than a decade, the ILRC has tracked local policies that promote immigrant rights and restrict local agencies from participating in the immigrant enforcement.

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New York City like many places across the country passed key legislation in 2014 to stop unlawfully imprisoning people on ICE detainers but the correct policy as was just alluded to and leaving aside any violations that take place, nonetheless still allows the continued involvement of Department of Corrections and facilitating immigration arrests.

Leading to the indefinite detention and deportation and the many other horrors attested to by those who spoke before me.

Other comparable jurisdictions across the country, covering populous cities like Chicago, Los Angeles, Washington DC, Seattle, San Jose, and Philadelphia, as well as many other localities across the country have enacted local policies that fully prohibit all such participation in the deportation of their own residents.

It is frankly shocking that New York City, a global symbol of immigration continues to lack a strong policy that protects all of its immigrant residents from deportation by their own public servant. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Council Member, do you have any questions.

2 CHAIRPERSON HANIF: I do have a question for Ravi
3 if you could come back. Could you remind us what
4 year you were arrested or detained? And you said

5 that the officers that showed up were from the Joint

6 | Terrorism Task Force?

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RAVI RAGBIR: Correct. It is 2018, January 11, 2018, and there were at least a half a dozen of JTTF officers present in the courtroom. Sorry, in the hospital as they take me away.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: And then could you describe the work of the New Sanctuary Coalition where the members, what kind of work you are engaging in right now?

RAVI RAGBIR: New Sanctuary Coalition believes no one should be deported because the law itself is racist in dehumanizing. Our membership includes everyone, which is strange to say but for people who need help, they can come to us. When you say those who need help, you're speaking of immigrants who don't have access to any legal resources or don't have uhm or need information, who just need working with them.

So, we had an accompanying program where we would accompany them to the court. We would accompany them

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WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 1	. 0
to any interaction with immigration officers, so the	he
officers themselves, the court itself would learn to	tc
treat our immigrant community with respect and	

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5 This happened and in fact, we were doing dianity.

100 accompaniments a week, which meant we had about

500 citizens who accompany people.

So, the other group you are speaking of, is sort of apart from the people who need help, we also organize people who can help citizens from various levels, including talking with lawyers. We worked with elected officials. We especially worked with faith communities where we were able to create sanctuary spaces. In fact, we had four sanctuary, four members who took sanctuary in the former administration because they will be targeted by immigration and custom enforcement.

In fact, in the early days of that administration, they were telling people to walk with the tickets on their passports which was so wrong. So, that's one of the ways we found out that people were going to be targeted and taken away and they took Sanctuary and a few of our churches in New York City.

and 158. Although I do want to say that the Bronx

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Defenders supports a clear, concise version of
Intro.'s 184 and 185 that is equally applicable to
all regardless of criminal legal system contact.

There should be no criminal carveouts to this law. We've already seen what happens when City Council draws lines around which immigrants are deserving a full protections. Not only do these agencies use it as an excuse to violate the law for those outside the full protections of the detainer law, but the city then uses these lines to deny critical legal services including access to representation to immigrant New Yorkers. The best version of this bill is one that is equally applicable to all immigrants full stop.

We urge City Council to adopt amendments that eliminate the criminal carveout. Intro.'s 184 and 185 are crucially important to making sure DOC and NYPD can no longer twist the language of the detainer law and circumvent their intent. We know that the behavior that we heard about from the emails is ongoing.

In 2021, we testified about recent examples from that same year where ICE has seemingly known the minute someone takes a plea to a conviction for one

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WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 107 of the 177 qualifying offenses where ICE has delayed release without accounting for the extra time when they should have been at liberty. And DOC testified then and now that ICE has never proffered a judicial warrant when they have transferred custody.

The simplest read of the testimony we heard of the Department of Corrections, is what advocates have long believed. That DOC continues to knowingly violate the intent of the detainer laws and has in fact been illegally communicating with ICE, detaining people past their release dates and facilitating arrests in the community in actual violation of the laws. It happened in 2015. I happened in 2017. We know it's still happening today.

So, we urge the passage of 184 and 185 and it's also crucially important to have a private right of action that holds the city accountable, that makes sure that there is some transparency and that gives us access to documents. The reason we don't have anything since 2017, is because foil requests take a really long time. They take years to process.

If we had more recent access to the city, they would have to be more careful and not violating their own laws into the documents. Thank you.

COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

2 TERRY LAWSON: Thank you. Good morning or good

afternoon. My name is Terry Lawson, I'm the

Executive Director of Unlocal Community Center

Nonprofit. Thank you to the City Council, to Chair

6 Hanif, to the Committee on Immigration and Committee

7 on Criminal Justice for holding this important

hearing and for all that you're doing to support

9 Intro.'s 158, 184 and 185.

Unlocal represents individuals who have been turned over by NYPD and DOC in violation of our detainer laws, upending the lives of immigrant New Yorkers and their families. As an organization, we are committed to ending the deportation pipeline and fighting to stop this city from colluding with ICE and harming families.

It has been two years since we appeared before this Council to urge the city to close the loopholes in our detainer laws. Two years of testifying before this Council. Two years of working behind the scenes to draft and redraft the legislation with our partners at IDP, Bronx Defenders, NYCLU and NYC Coalition. Two years of rallies and press conferences. Two years of waiting for action.

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We know the limitations of the law, that it so often fails to put right what has gone horribly wrong. That so rarely can we change the law to make a significant difference in peoples lives. We are here to tell you that you can make this change and it will have an immediate impact on families like Alma's Daniel's Alexi's and Ravi's.

Intro. 184 and 185 close the loopholes through its DOC and NYPD had been and continue to collude with ICE in violation of the letter and spirit of the detainer laws passed by this Council in 2014, despite the administrations statement to the contrary today. Collusion, which is openly on display in the email shared today made explicit during DOC's previous testimony before this Council in 2021 and has been revealed today in testimony by Alma, Daniel and the New York Defender Services. We heard the Administration ask us to trust them and we simply cannot. We need legislative change.

Intro. 158 will finally create a private right of action so that when those laws are violated, there will be redress for the families who suffer outrageous consequences of Alma and Daniel have so powerfully testified. We urge you to make right what

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2 New York City has gotten so wrong in its treatment of

3 immigrant families for far too long. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Next, we will call Yasmine Farhang, Sophia Gurulè, Tiena Wagnack and Zachery Amid and I apologize if I killed anyone's name.

JASMINE FARHANG: Good morning, my name is

Yasmine Farhang and I'm the Director of Advocacy with

Immigrant Defense Project. Thank you so much to

Chair Hanif for your leadership. In this work and in

this hearing and thank you to the Committee's on

Immigration and Criminal Justice for holding this

hearing.

I do want to take a minute to note how fortunate it is that the representatives from DOC and the rest of the panel are no longer here with us to hear this testimony. We are here to strongly condemn the city's years of intentionally flouting our key detainer laws and in support of the three key bills before the Council today. But I want to take a step back for a moment, back to the oversight hearing in 2021. It was not that long ago. Where many of the same advocates and community members appeared to testify before the Council.

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We heard multiple statements from DOC officials denying collusion with at that time. DOC Chief of Security Kenneth Stooks stated at that time, "it is not DOC policy to retain individuals due to immigration detainers beyond their time authorized."

DOC Deputy Commissioner Heidi Grossman, who was here earlier today and has left, stated at the time, "someone should generally be released within three hours of notice of bail paid." Stooks later said, "we don't comply with the detainer in the sense that we detain the person if they show up, they show up." And later, "we're not holding someone solely to transfer that person to ICE, that's not our policy."

At that same hearing, we heard voluminous testimony directly in contradiction to all of those claims, showing clear facilitation, delay and slowdown of release by DOC for the purpose of ensuring that they would be detained by ICE. Yet DOC refused to acknowledge the reality we've all known on the ground. Today, there can be no more doubt of the troubling relationship between DOC and ICE based on some of the correspondence and there is more and more will be shared between the DOC and ICE.

I would like to just address this concern that has been years since those emails. It hasn't been years since we've heard these experiences. Many, many more troubling examples were shared at this

6 hearing in 2021.

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This foil was filed together by the Immigrant

Defense Project and the Black Alliance for Just

Immigration and it shows routine illegal

communication and really quite frankly, not just a

willingness but a desire to facilitate deportation.

Captain Rainey who continues to be in her position

today in case there was any lack of clarity perhaps

made it most clear, referring to DOC and ICE as a

team in her email and I think it bears repeating,

which she signed with a hashtag, team send them back.

It has been over eight years since passage of local laws limiting the city from working as an extension of ICE and our city has fallen short behind the national trend as we heard from Lena Graber earlier as well. This administration simply cannot say out of one side of the mouth that this is a welcoming city for immigrant New Yorkers. And yet, through the other side of the mouth speak with ICE to funnel people into their custody.

The time is now for New York City to step up as a leader and send a clear message to ICE that our city will not be a pipeline to detention and deportation.

Thank you.

SOPHIA GURULÈ: Good afternoon, my name is Sophia Gurulè and I'm an Immigration Attorney at the Bronx Defenders. Thank you to the Committees for this public space to speak about this important issue.

New York City needs to tighten its 2014 detainer laws which were a critical step in narrowing their arrest to Rikers to deportation pipeline in New York City.

But now nearly a decade and three presidencies later, must be updated to address today's realities.

Immigrant New Yorkers continue to be funneled into ICE's hands by New York City Law Enforcement agencies in violation of these laws. These agencies don't even hide their xenophobic contempt for immigrants nor their cozy personal relationships with ICE. I'm going to repeat what other people have said that these people are literally writing emails where they say things like hashtag, "team send them back." And write to ICE officers "LOL, you are my boo for real," which is just sad to even see in text.

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I'm disturbed by the glee DOC officials exhibit when putting vulnerable people in harms way but I'm also not surprised. Sadly, such flagrant disregard for human life is inherent to these institutions who operations include surveilling, arresting, prosecuting, incarcerating and killing the very same people that detainer laws are intended to protect.

We've inherited a world that normalizes this type of state violence where city law enforcement agencies taught their relevance and forever increasing budgets because they are the protectors and arbiters of public safety, even though they inflict violence in the community every day.

I'm also not surprised by these agencies who plague violations of law and life because of the NYFUP staff attorney at the Bronx Defenders representing criminalized immigrant New Yorkers for the past five years. I have witnessed truly countless constitutional statutory and human rights violations of New York City's poor, Black and Latinx immigrant communities.

The same communities who law enforcement agencies that issue here today demonize and dehumanize because they broke the law for being born without a U.S.

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Passport and committed a criminal offense. But I challenge the premise of criminality touted by these law enforcement agencies. What even is criminality when government agencies regularly violate the laws they are bound to follow? Where is the condemnation let alone the consequences for them that's for city agencies that subject other human beings to torture inside their jail cells, only to hand them over in chains to ICE's jails to face more torture and permanent exile? When is illegality by government institutions ever mayor reparations to harm communities, which is effectively the goal and purpose of Intro. 158.

The testimonies and lived experiences that you heard today, I hope will challenge you to think more holistically about public safety and more critically about what protect and serve even means to you as city elected officials. You are similarly tasked with the enormous responsibility of ensuring safety and protection for the people of New York. I hope this hearing amounts to more than mere condemnation of these agencies because condemnation means next to nothing without concrete action to shrink the arrest to Rikers to deportation pipeline that funnels New

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WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 116 Yorkers who are from the poorest and working class communities of color into these human cases by ICE. We may have inherited the prison industrial complex from generations prior but we live in the world today as people with a power to create real public safety for all of us, including our most vulnerable communities.

Both Intro.'s 184 and 185 aim to end DOC and NYPD communication with ICE, so we never have to read a sentence like, "you are my boo for real" ever again from a DOC official in an email to ICE.

And to also close the regularly exploited loopholes from the 2014 detainer laws. I urge you to pass these bills sponsored by Council Member Powers as soon as possible. I also urge you to pass Council Member Hanif's bill, Intro. 158 which would be the nations first of its kind, material consequence for law enforcement agencies that violate local laws intended to protect immigrant communities.

More broadly, I urge you to prioritize the health and safety of the people of New York, who are counting on you to create meaningful barriers between their lives lived in chains and cages and their wives live freely.

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TIENA WAGNACK: Good afternoon, my name is Tiena
Wagnack(SP?) and I am an Asian Immigrant as well the
Senior Manager of the state and local policy for the
New York Immigration Coalition, which is an umbrella
policy and advocacy organization that works statewide
with over 200 immigrant serving member organization.
Thank you Chair Hanif and City Council for convening
this hearing and putting forth this groundbreaking
legislative package, including Intro. 158A, 184 and
185 regarding limiting communication between city law
enforcement agencies and federal immigration
authorities.

Almost nine years ago, the Council passed groundbreaking legislation that removed ICE from Rikers and prevented DOC and NYPD and DOP from unlawfully detaining immigrant New Yorkers without a judicial warrant. These detainer discretion laws were intended to end the war unless an unconstitutional detention of immigrants is very clear from today's testimonies that they have not. And although the NYPD and DOC have repeatedly stated that they have been compliant, we do know that it's not true and we're not surprised at all that they're refusing to take accountability and also support

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WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION immigrant communities. Rather, what we have been seeing is the fluid transfer of custody between DOC and ICE under the purview of the notification exception.

Throughout the years, you'll see NYPD have repeatedly and blatantly violated the law as they read the request notification as simply permitting notification and transfers for custodies to ICE without a judicial warrant as long as the individual were either convicted of a crime or identified as a possible match on the terrorist watchlist.

Intro. 184 and 185 would rectify this issue and close this loophole permanently. In addition, Intro. 184 will provide financial relief by allowing individuals who were unlawfully detained by the NYPD and ICE to be able to receive payment for the separation anxiety that they have experienced while in facility.

And more importantly, I would be remiss to not take the opportunity to ask the Council to call for the swift passage of the New York For All Act, which is Senate 987 in the Senate House. As we all know, New York For All will ensure that state and local law enforcement and other resources are not used to

COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOINTLY 1 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 119 2 support ICE deportation agenda, which is targeting 3 and separating New York immigrant families in storing fear in our communities. This is a commonsense 4 legislation that would protect the rights of immigrant New Yorkers and enhance public safety for 6 everyone. All New Yorkers benefit when state and local government use their limited resources to serve 8 their communities, rather than carrying out a federal immigration deportation agenda. In addition, so 10 11 historically high, ICE has long reliable state and local enforcement agencies to find immigrants who may 12 be removeable and it is our duty and our task to put 13 14 an end to such. Thank you. 15 ZACH AMID: Hi, my name is Zach Amid. I'm a 16 Senior Policy Counsel to New York Civil Liberties Union. First of all, I just want to thank the 17 18 Council and Chair Hanif for holding today's hearing. 19 New York is very casually sometimes referred to as a 20 sanctuary city but it's much less often we actually 21 step back and look at what that means. And so, it's very important that this is happening and I'm hoping 2.2

We submitted written testimony that kind of outlines comprehensively our support and feedback for

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it won't be the last.

2 the legislation before the Council and my colleagues

3 have done a very thorough job of testifying to some

4 of the ways in which the law is not being upheld as

is.

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In the couple of minutes I have here, I actually 6

7 want to lift up a few additional points about the

city's disentanglement laws that I've heard less 8

about today and that I think just shouldn't go

overlooked. So, at the beginning of the hearing in 10

11 some of the opening statements there was mention of

Local Law 228 passed in 2017. It's also sometimes 12

13 referred to as the City Resources Law. Whereas the

detainer laws deal with the specific context of 14

15 people who are in city custody being transferred into

16 ICE custody. Local Law 228 broadly prohibits all

17 city employees and officers from using city resources

18 which includes their time on duty to assist

19 immigration authorities in any way. And so, the aim

20 of that law when it was enacted a few years ago was

21 to plug any holes in the legal landscape and

2.2 comprehensively disentanglement. Not just law

2.3 enforcement but all city agencies from immigration

enforcement. It's intended to cover all those 24

situations that the detainer laws don't reach, such

WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 121 as when ICE is conducting a raid and they call on the NYPD to block off the street or provide some kind of crowd control. Or when ICE calls ACS and asks for information on a parent who has an article 10 family court case pending or situations in which you know ICE agents have been spotted at protests during the field seemingly working with NYPD agents.

Local law 228 is arguably the most far reaching of New York City's disentanglement laws but it sometimes gets overlooked in these conversations.

And so, I just want to uplift that law and make sure that you know, we're also paying attention to that.

There are vacuously worded exceptions built into the law that allow for cooperation with ICE. We don't know how those are being interpreted or how they are being invoked in practice. The reports that come out about the city's compliance with Local Law 228, similar to the detainer laws, contains the bear minimum information and leaves a lot of questions unanswered about whether or not agencies are even aware of this law or taking their obligation seriously.

And so, while we're talking about the full slate of the city's laws intended to disentangle from

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immigration authorities, I want to make sure that doesn't get lost in the mix and we welcome the opportunity to work with the Council on laws that would plug the holes in those laws as well. Thank you very much.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. I do want to acknowledge that we were previously joined by Council Member Restler and we have been joined by Council Member Sanchez.

Thank you. We will now move on to the next panel. We have Tanya Matos, Nathan Yaffe, Isabelle Muhlbauer and Lindsey Nash. I believe Tanya is on Zoom. You can begin when the Sergeants call time.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

TANYA MATOS: Okay, good afternoon everybody. My name is Tanya Matos, I'm the Director of Advocacy and Policy at Envision Freedom Fund, formerly known as Brooklyn Community Bail Fund. I am testifying today in support of Intro.'s 184, 184 and in support of passing Intro. 158.

As a formerly undocumented person with a prior deportation order, this issue is truly personal. My family and I lived with the fear of being stopped by police every day and one day, I was stopped by two

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police officers from the 110th Precinct in Corona

having an ID on me and for riding my bicycle on the sidewalk.

Fortunately, they decided to let me off with a

They debated whether to take me in for not

warning. Though I'm grateful for the first round of detainer discretion laws passed in 2004, they do not go far enough. As an advocate and activist, I met dozens of people who are currently detained at Orange County Jail, a federal facility or were detained at Hudson Ethics or county jails in New Jersey. Many of them, New York City residents who wound up there after some form of interaction with NYPD currently.

Working at the intersection of the criminal, legal and immigration system, Envision Freedom Fund is aware that providing meaningful responsive mechanisms to protect immigrant New Yorkers from ICE's abuses, as well as the abuses perpetrated by DOC and NYPD.

In paying bond for detained New Yorkers and providing support services to people once they have been released from these detention centers, we've heard many, many stories of people whose interaction

2 with NYPD was followed by ICE showing up to their

3 house days later.

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One person had the police call on him because he was accused of stealing a sandwich from a bodega. He was interrogated and released but only to find ICE at his door days later.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Thank you. Time expired.

TANYA MATOS: Thank you so much for your time.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Next, we have Nathan Yaffe followed by Isabelle Muhlbauer and then Lindsey Nash. Nathan, you can go ahead when the Sergeants call time.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

NATHAN YAFFE: My name is Nathan Yaffe, I'm an Immigration Attorney and I'm here to talk about being realistic. I want to urge you all to pass these measures but also be realistic about who runs our jail system and their relationship to ICE. As usual, we've heard lots of numbers during this hearing but DOC numbers are suspect. I have here a bail receipt from a friend who I posted bail for in 2018. DOC wrote that an ICE detainer prevented them from releasing this individual, who was held for an extra 24 hours and only released after a lawsuit threat.

Now, earlier Paul Shechtman from DOC sat here and said, those were the bad old days. The past is the past and he repeated relied on DOC's ICE reports for each fiscal year to say that. But when I go to DOC's ICE report for fiscal year 2019, the year my friend was held, it says that zero individuals were held by DOC for extra time as a result of civil immigration detainers in that year. But that's false. I have documentation showing that's false. I have personal

knowledge of two other cases when people were held

So, when Mr. Shechtman sits here and says, I'm looking at numbers from new reports and there aren't any transfers or delays in release, well, the reports used to be false and there's no reason to think they're more reliable today. Meanwhile, we have testimony about ongoing violations and the only response has been, someone else is to blame.

So, when I say be realistic, I mean acknowledge the extent of DOC and ICE collaboration is far greater than the numbers suggest and the CO's who have repeatedly and unequivocally expressed their allegiance to ICE are continuing to find ways to

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during that time.

ask you to be realistic.

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Pass these measures, yes but be realistic in recognizing that there's no tweak you can make to detainer law that will end this conclusion for good. The problem is Rikers and the Toombs. These CO's who understand their mission as fundamentally aligned with ICE's will absolutely carry that problem into the new jails that they get built and open. The problem is our criminalization system marking people as disposable or undesirable in the eyes of these CO's, NYPD and if we're being honest, in the eyes of many of you in City Council.

NYPD and CO's are frontline soldiers for ICE in the city. So, in addition to passing these measures, I urge you to recognize this basic structural reality.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Thank you. Time is expired.

NATHAN YAFFE: And shrink the criminalization

machine in New York City. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Isabelle, you can go ahead.

ISABELLE MUHLBAUER: Good afternoon. My name is
Isabelle Muhlbauer and I'm an Advocacy Coordinator

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for Latino Justice PRLDEF, a national civil rights organization dedicated to ensuring that the Latinx community is treated with dignity, justice and fairness.

I'm here to testify in favor of Intro. 184, 185 and to enthusiastically support Intro. 158. particular to speak in favor of the proposed version providing that no officer can hide behind qualified immunity when sued for illegally trying to get someone deported. Collusion between immigration enforcement officers and local law enforcement has rightly been illegal in New York State for years. 2017, Latino Justice PRLDEF sued the Suffolk County Sheriff's Office for its unlawful practice of keeping people incarcerated after they have posted bail based solely on an administrative detainers from ICE. Enforcement Officers engaging in this illegal conduct are trying to control vulnerable populations through fear. Fear that you could be transferred to immigration authorities for reporting a crime, for being victim of a crime or for a simple violation like jaywalking.

Unfortunately, it is not enough to amend city law to make it clear that NYPD and DOC cannot contact ICE

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2 without a judicial warrant. There must also be

private right of action and qualified immunity cannot

4 be a defense to an action.

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In 2019, Javier Castillo Maradiaga, whose mother we heard from today and a DACA recipient was illegally held in a federal detention center for 14 months after being arrested for jaywalking. At that time, I was also a DACA recipient and while it is difficult to express the chilling effect that Javier's story had on me and the entire DACA community in New York City, it does not even compare to the horror that he endured during his 14 months of detention.

Due to the lack of private right of action in city law to sue the NYPD or the DOC for this illegal conduct and because of qualified immunity and related federal doctrines that prevent him from suing ICE, he was left with no legal remedy for being kidnapped and in prison for over a year and nearly deported.

Providing a private right of action is the only way to protect people like Mr. Maradiaga and the only way to hold the NYPD and DOC officers who violate the law accountable.

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We have seen this before and know that there is no way for them to be held accountable. They will continue to break the law. Additionally, for any private right of action to be effective, it must contain a provision that qualified immunity is no defense to an action. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Next, we have Lindsey Nash. Lindsey, you can go ahead when the Sergeants call time.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

LINDSAY NASH: Good afternoon. My name is

Lindsay Nash. I'm an Associate Professor and the Codirector of the Kathryn O. Greenberg Immigration

Justice Clinic at Cardozo Law. Today's hearing and
the legislation proposed serve as recognition of the
critical nature of the city laws that seek to
disentangle city functions from federal immigration
enforcement.

These laws have been incredibly impactful but it is also becoming fortunately clear that these laws are not perfect and their implementation is not perfect. The city can and should do more and the bills today are an important step in doing so. Not only for the city and its residents but also for the

movement for immigrant protective legislation

nationwide.

A focus today on Intro. 158, which would provide a private right of action and in so doing, create a critical first of its kind mechanism for ensuring

that the city's immigrant protective laws play the

vital role that the City Council intended.

First, a private right of action would be an important way to impose accountability when local officers and agencies violate these laws. This is something that as the violations described today make all too clear, it is unfortunately necessary to ensure that these officers and agencies are complying with the letter and the spirit of the laws that the Council has adopted.

Second, the bill provides an important way to place the power to hold these officers accountable in the hands of those who have been harmed. As it stands now, the people who have experienced devasting harm and do little more then call on the city to recognize and redress these violations. But as there are repeated violations, the city's failure to provide information about these violations and the obfuscation have shown that's not enough. You have

FABIOLA HARFORD: Okay, can you hear me? Good

morning everybody. So, thank you for having me and

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WITH THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 132 thank you for hosting this session. I feel that it is very important to discuss and be transparent about the situation. I hear a lot of issues that are pointing me to oversight. It seems to me like the issue is an oversight issue and a procedural issue. Also, an issue of liaison, whereas DHS [INAUDIBLE 2:40:071.

I oppose these bills. First because I have seen that they are flaw in the wording. They actually state that the immigration detainers of the I247's are civil actions. That is false. Immigration and Nationality Act, the U.S. Code and the Code of Federal Regulations are not civil laws. So, this is false and they need to be reviewed. It is the matter as an immigrant and as a victim of an illegal alien who chase me, stalk me until he assaulted me and raped me. The facilitation of the release of criminal aliens. I don't know of any of the panel members or the Council Members have ever been raped, a victim of a crime by an illegal alien, it's a horrible experience. That can never measure up to a few days or a few months in a detention center.

So, I must oppose these laws. There is a lot of work to be done especially on the oversight area. On

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the knowledge and the education of immigrants and the

3 knowledge of the Council Members of the priorities

for ICE to exercise discretion and deportation. I

5 seen a lack in that area.

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Thank you. Time expired.

FABIOLA HARFORD: I even heard one of your

8 Council Members asking for how a person is removed

9 after 20 years. If the person entered the country

10 | illegally, that person is removable. It doesn't

11 matter how many years that person has in the country.

12 | Education is that is needed. That is also the fact

13 | that a new deal is pending in congress that is going

14 | enforce the detainer's.

15 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you.

16 FABIOLA HARFORD: It's going to be a matter of

17 | law and it needs to be taken into consideration

18 | before the decision about these bills are made.

19 Thank you so much.

20 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. If we have

21 | inadvertently missed any witnesses, please see the

22 | Sergeant at Arms to sign a witness slip to testify or

23 | if you are on Zoom, please use the raise hand

function to let us know we have missed you.

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2 Seeing no additional witnesses, Council Member or

3 Chair, I turn it back over to you.

CHAIRPERSON HANIF: Thank you so much Jayasri.

Thank you to everyone who made today's hearing

possible while DOP, DOC, NYPD assured us that they

are in full compliance with the city's detainer laws.

The emails foiled along with the testimony from

countless legal services providers and impacted New

Yorkers, clearly articulate the egregious violations

and how they've aided, continue to aid the federal

deportation machine.

We must close the loopholes of the detainer laws and pass Intro.'s 158, 184 and 185, which will reassert our city as a true sanctuary city while delivering justice to families like Alma's, Daniel's and countless others and especially in the wake of welcoming asylum seekers.

And yes, we must also pass the New York For All Act at the state level. A resolution was passed last year in this Council to show our affirmative support. Thank you all so much and I will gavel us out.

[GAVEL]. Thank you.

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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 February 21, 2023