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2	CIVILIAN COMPLAINT REVIEW BOARD
3	PUBLIC MEETING
4	September 14, 2022
5	4:13 p.m.
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7	HELD VIA VIDEOCONFERENCE/ 100 Church Street
8	New York 10007
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12	BEFORE:
13	ARVA RICE, CHAIR
14	JONATHAN DARCHE, ESQ., EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
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18	COURT REPORTER: Sabrina Brown Stewart
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1		MEETING AGENDA
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3	1.	Call to Order
4	2.	Approval of Minutes
5	3.	Report from the Chair
6	4.	Report from the Executive Director
7	5.	Presentation from Outreach on the CCRB
8	6.	Public Comment
9	7.	Old Business
10	8.	Voting on Rule Changes
11	9.	New Business
12	10.	Adjourn to Executive Session
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1	BOARD	MEMBERS PRESENT
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3	1.	Arva Rice, Interim Board Chair
4	2.	AU Hogan, Board Member
5	3.	Corrine Irish, Esq., Board Member
6	4.	Michael Rivadeneyra, Esq., Board Member
7	5.	Herman Merritt, Board Member
8	6.	John Siegal, Esq., Board Member
9	7.	Willie Freeman, Board Member
10	8.	Joseph A. Puma, Board Member
11	9.	Salvatore Carcaterra, Board Member
12	10.	Esmeralda Simmons, Esq., Board Member
13	11.	Rev. Dr. Demetrius Carolina, Board Member
14	12.	Frank Dwyer, Board Member
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16	PRESE	NTERS:
17	JAHI 1	ROSE - Director of Outreach
18	New Y	ork City Civilian Complaint Review Board
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1	SPEAKERS:
3	MICHAEL MEYERS - President - New York Civil Rights Coalition Inc.
45	DANIEL HEREDIA - Community Outreach Liaison - Office of Council Member Farah Louis
6 7	ANDREW WILSON - Community Member
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MS. ALVAREZ: Good evening, everyone. 1 2 Thank you so much for joining us. For those 3 utilizing ASL interpretation services, our interpreters for that today are Alefhi and Beth, their display names are on the screen. 5 Instructions of how to pin their video will 6 7 be in the chat, and as well as CART services. 8 CHAIR RICE: Good afternoon, everyone, and welcome. My name is Arva Rice. 9 10 she/her pronouns, and I am the Interim Chair of the Civilian Complaint Review Board. 11 would like to call the CCRB September Board 12 13 meeting to order. 14 Would the rest of the Board please 15 introduce yourselves, starting with Esmeralda. 16 MS. SIMMONS: Esmeralda Simmons, 17 18 she/her, an appointee by the Public Advocate. 19 DR. CAROLINA: Demetrius Carolina, 20 Staten Island, Mayoral Appointee. 21 MR. RIVADENEYRA: Good afternoon, 22 everyone. Michael Rivadeneyra, pronouns 23 he/him. I am a City Council Appointee 2.4 hailing from the Bronx. 25 Good afternoon. MR. PUMA: My name is

1	Joseph Puma. I go by he/his pronouns, and
2	I'm the Manhattan City Council Representative
3	on the Board.
4	MR. DWYER: Good afternoon, everybody.
5	My name is Frank Dwyer. I'm a Police
6	Commissioner Representative Designee.
7	MR. DARCHE: Good afternoon. My name
8	is Jonathan Darche. I'm the Executive
9	Director of the agency, and I use he/him
10	pronouns.
11	MS. IRISH: Hi, everyone. My name is
12	Corrine Irish. I am a Mayoral Appointee and
13	live in Harlem.
14	MR. SIEGAL: John Siegal, Mayoral
15	Appointee.
16	MR. MERRITT: Herman Merritt, City
17	Council Appointee from Brooklyn.
18	MR. CARCATERRA: Good evening. I'm Sal
19	Carcaterra, and I'm a Police Commissioner
20	Designee to the Board.
21	CHAIR RICE: Thank you.
22	MR. DARCHE: Is there anyone
23	CHAIR RICE: Is there anyone on the
24	line?
25	Mr. Freeman?

1	MS. ALVAREZ: Board Member Freeman will
2	be joining us shortly, as well as Board
3	Member Hogan.
4	CHAIR RICE: And just so you know, it's
5	still just a little bit hard to hear Yojaira
6	on the line. If you want to just turn it up
7	just a tad. Thank you.
8	For a motion to approve the minutes.
9	MR. DWYER: So moved.
10	CHAIR RICE: A second?
11	(Chorus of seconds.)
12	CHAIR RICE: Are there any changes or
13	corrections to the minutes?
14	(No response.)
15	CHAIR RICE: None? Okay. Hearing
16	none, all those in favor of approving the
17	minutes as presented say, "Aye."
18	(Chorus of ayes.)
19	CHAIR RICE: All those opposed?
20	(No response).
21	CHAIR RICE: The minutes are approved.
22	Today, the Board will vote on the
23	Agency's proposed rules. In July, the CCRB
24	posted its proposed rules and opened the
25	floor for public comments. Last year, the

City Council voted to change the City Charter to grant the CCRB the power to self-initiate complaints and begin investigations on bias-based policing and racial profiling.

In order for the CCRB to begin these types of investigations, the Board must vote to change the Agency's rules. The CCRB is also proposing to include misuse of body-worn camera footage as an abuse of authority, bringing it into the CCRB's jurisdiction. These new powers will empower the CCRB to address a wider range of police misconduct and improve accountability for all New Yorkers.

If the Board votes to adopt the proposed rules, the rules will be published in the City Record. The rules will go into effect 30 days after publication. Any questions on the procedure or details of the vote and rule changes can be directed to Executive Director, Jon Darche.

Jon?

MR. DARCHE: Thank you, Chair Rice.

The CCRB received notification from the Office of Management and Budget on

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September 12, 2022, that the administration would like the CCRB, as well as every other city agency, including the NYPD, to plan cost savings for this year and future years.

The target is for the CCRB to cut \$706,000 from the current fiscal year's budget to \$1,100,000 from future fiscal years. The Agency anticipates it can meet these targets without impacting our personal services or PS budget. But I will report back to the Board on our plans as we move forward.

Despite these targets, the agency is still recruiting to fill openings for several attorney positions in one of the CCRB's core teams, the Administrative Prosecution Unit.

The APU handles the most serious cases of misconduct and takes them to trial before an administrative law judge, who works for the Police Department.

In addition to recruiting prosecutors for the APU, we are also recruiting additional investigators for the Agency. We are going to be holding a virtual information session on CCRB careers on September 21st at

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5 p.m., which you can all register for by clicking the link in the chat that Jahi is going to post.

This week, the National Association for the Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement is hosting its annual conference and invited the CCRB to be a part of the national conversation on civilian oversight. As the largest civilian oversight board in the country, the CCRB is honored to be a part of the national conversation and help lead the rest of the country as we all work for greater accountability.

I'm excited to have been part of a group that presented on the issue of responding to critical incidents earlier today. Other CCRB staff who will be presenting at the conference are Yojaira Alvarez, Baiana Turat and Amy O'Sullivan.

This afternoon, I have a few updates and rules on CC -- updates on CCRB operations and how this meeting is going to work. The CCRB expects to have a protest report out in the coming months. Our office is open for walk-in complaints, but it is also possible

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to file complaints online at nyc.gov/ccrbcomplaint. That is nyc.gov/ccrb-C-O-M-P-L-A-I-N-T or by calling us on the telephone at 1(800)341-2272 or by calling 3-1-1.

If anyone who is here right now wishes to file a complaint, we have two investigators on hand to take new complaints. They are Emma Stoddard (phonetic) and Kee Busk (phonetic). Emma are you -- Kee, is Emma here?

There you go. Sorry, Emma.

Again, for this afternoon, if you are joining us online and you wish to make a comment, please use the "raise-the-hand" feature. We're going to be limiting comments, both online and in person, to four minutes max.

I want to thank the staff for their hard work. And I want to thank, again, the members of the public for joining us today.

CHAIR RICE: Of our Board members, do anyone of you have questions of Jon based on his report?

(No response).

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CHAIR RICE: Okay. Seeing no questions, I'm going to ask our Director of Outreach, Jahi Rose, to make his presentation.

MR. ROSE: Good afternoon. Thank you very much, Chair Rice. Thank you all very much for attending. My name is Jahi Rose. I go by he/him pronouns. Just bear with me for one moment while I share my screen.

(Display on screen.)

MR. ROSE: Can you see my screen?

MS. ALVAREZ: Yes.

MR. ROSE: Good.

So, the Civilian Complaint Review Board is the nation's largest independent oversight entity over the largest police force in the country. The CCRB investigates, mediates and prosecutes complaints of misconduct against members of the NYPD. The Agency is governed by a 15-member board; five seats are appointed by the Mayor, five are appointed by the New York City Council, three are designated by the Police Commissioner, one is appointed by the Public Advocate, and the Chair is jointly appointed by the Mayor and

the City Council.

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The CCRB intakes complaints about police misconduct. Our jurisdiction falls under the acronym FADO; force, abuse of authority, discourtesy and offensive language.

Just a few details regarding the Right-to-Know Act. The Right-to-Know Act is a law that went into effect in October of 2018, on impact police encounters with member of the public, which includes under certain circumstances, officers being required to identify themselves by providing name and other information; such as rank, command and shield number.

With some exceptions, explaining the purpose of their encounter with that individual, also informing an individual of their right to say no when asking for their consent to search that individual's personal property, vehicle and/or home.

And under certain circumstances, offering a business card with the officer's information that explains how to make a comment and/or complaint about the

interaction with the officer or any other officer for that matter. Civilians can request the business card in all encounters. This is a copy of what the business card looks like (indicating).

Now, there are various ways to report police misconduct, as mentioned by our Executive Director, Jonathan Darche. You could go to our website at nyc.gov/ccrbcomplaint. You could also call our hotline at 1(800)341-CCRB or 1(800)341-2272.

Remember, if you see a footage of misconduct on social media or news media, you could feel free to file a complaint, even if you weren't there in person. The hashtag for the Agency or the handle for the Agency is CCRB_NYC. Couple of additional ways to file a complaint, also by calling 3-1-1. You could visit the CCRB's office at 100 Church Street on the 10th Floor, New York, New York, zip code 10007, in Lower Manhattan.

You could go to the CCRB's social media page. We have Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. You could also file a complaint

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using mail, which is the same address,

100 Church Street, 10th Floor, New York, New
York, zip code 10007. You could also file a
complaint at any local police precinct. It
does not have to be where the encounter took
place. Police officers are required to
accept complaints at any precinct. And they
could also provide you with a complaint form
and postage-free envelope.

The CCRB is hiring, as mentioned by the Executive Director, for various positions within the Agency. If you have questions regarding information about the jobs or roles, feel free to e-mail careers@ccrb.nyc.gov. If you would like an outreach presentation for your friends, family, neighborhood, local organizations, feel free to reach the CCRB's outreach unit at outreach@ccrb.nyc.gov. You could also reach us -- feel free to follow us on Instagram, Twitter and on Facebook.

Thank you.

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CHAIR RICE: Thank you. I appreciate it.

Do members of the board -- well,

actually, before I go to that, let me ask --1 2 have we been joined on the line by additional Board members? 3 MS. ALVAREZ: Yes, we have been joined by Board Member Willie Freeman. 5 Mr. Freeman, can you unmute and turn on 6 7 your video when you get a moment. 8 MR. FREEMAN: Yes. My name is Willie 9 Freeman, Police Commissioner Designate. I am 10 from Brooklyn. 11 CHAIR RICE: Do any members of the 12 Board have any questions about the 13 presentation from Jahi Rose, outreach 14 presentation? 15 (No response). 16 CHAIR RICE: Okay. Thank you so much, 17 Jahi. We appreciate it. 18 MR. ROSE: Thank you. CHAIR RICE: We will now enter the 19 20 public comment portion of the meeting. 21 If you are interested in making a 22 public comment, please line up behind the 23 podium, if you are joining us in person. 2.4 use the "raise-your-hand" feature if you are 25 joining us virtually and we will go in that

order. Please keep your comments to four minutes.

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And Yojaira, would you please call on our first person.

MS. ALVAREZ: Thank you, Chair Rice.

First, we'll be hearing from Michael Meyers, who is joining us virtually.

MR. MEYERS: Can you hear me? Can you hear me?

MS. ALVAREZ: Yes.

MR. MEYERS: Okay. First of all, I want to respond to the comment on the outreach of the CCRB. I find the presentation, this one in particular, the former preparation, to be inane, repetitive, insulting. It come off as filler for these meetings. We already know the pamphlet about how to proceed and how to check on the CCRB for the complaints. So, I just find the filler, just waste of our time.

Second of all, I want to question again, is there any further word or progress on inviting the Police Commissioner to attend a regular public, open public meeting of the CCRB? So, the public can hear from her and

hear CCRB question her about her support or lack of support and backing of the CCRB's investigations.

CHAIR RICE: Thank you, Mr. Meyers, for your comment and your question. I'm going to ask our Executive Director to respond to the presentation about our outreach director to see any feedback that he has on that.

And in terms of your recommendation to invite the Police Commissioner, our Board has been in conversation about the feasibility of whether to extend that invitation, and that is an ongoing conversation that we're having. And we'll most assuredly make a presentation back to the public on the ultimate decision that's decided on that recommendation.

MR. MEYERS: What's taking them so long?

MR. DARCHE: Mr. Meyers, I know you have been very involved in the issue of civilian oversight of law enforcement in this city for many, many years. And I have a huge amount of respect for the work that you do and have done for this city on this issue. But there are also people tuning into this

hearing who may not really know what the Agency does.

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And so, when we have this outreach presentation, it is not really aimed at someone such as yourself, who frankly probably knows more about civilian oversight in this city more than I do. It is aimed at someone who might not realize what they're tuning into. It's supposed to give people the baseline, so that they could participate in this meeting and understand what this agency does.

And so, with all due respect, I think it's -- I know how much work Jahi does on his presentation. And as his boss, I'm proud of the work he does and his whole team does.

And so, I think it -- and while I understand it may be frustrating for you, I think it's an important part of this meeting and the work that we do.

CHAIR RICE: Jahi, can you let us know who is next -- I mean, sorry.

Yojaira, can you let us know who is next on the list.

MS. ALVAREZ: Next, we have Daniel

Heredia joining us virtually.

MR. HEREDIA: Hello. My name is Daniel Heredia. I'm from Council -- hi, my name is Daniel Heredia. I'm from Council Member Farah Louis' office. I am making a comment on behalf of our team with Constituent Services here at District 45.

Recently, we had a person come into our office wanting to make a complaint, and we were informed that the web form to making a complaint is a little bit difficult to use, especially when not all of the details about the person, about the police officer, who the complaint is made about in this incident is known.

So, I am wondering if maybe it could be answered or rather if hopefully later down the line there can be a discussion on how to make a complaint when some of the information about the NYPD representative or officer who the complaint is about, if not all the details are known, somehow to be able to understand that still there's a pathway for an investigation to take place within that precinct, to figure out where that situation

took place and find which police officer was responsible, even though, if the complainant was not able to get a name or other identification.

This is especially true as in the case, the constituent case that we dealt with a couple of weeks ago, where the NYPD officer perhaps was off duty. And thus, there is more of an impetus to make a response on the behavior of a police officer, even when they're off duty and may possible abuse of power, but still being able to identify who that representative is and to make sure that they are able to be identified during investigation.

So, again, just to succinctly put it, our office is concerned about the way that complaints of police misconduct are handled if not all the detail of the police officer is known at the time. And we would like to be able to reassure our constituents who do make complaint with the Civilian Complaint Review Board, to be able to know that the investigations can still be done in a productive and fulfilling manner, even if not

all those details are had.

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So, I rest my time, and thank you so much for this public hearing. Thank you.

CHAIR RICE: Thank you so much, Daniel, for that thoughtful question. And I'm going to turn it over to our executive director to respond.

MR. DARCHE: Thank you, Madam Chair.

And thank you, Mr. Heredia.

So, there are two issues that I want to address from your question. The first is:

A civilian doesn't need to be able to identify the police officer or officers they had an interaction with in order to file a complaint. One of the things that our investigators are good at is taking the information that we do get from a civilian and looking at police paperwork, looking at body-worn camera footage and figuring out who the civilian making a complaint interacted with.

With regard to the actual form, we're in the process of revising the forms. And so, this is something that I'm going to bring up with the team that's working on that to

make sure that it's clear that you don't need to fill out all of the identifying information about a police officer in order to file a complaint, that you could just give the basic information about what you know happened in order to file the complaint. And then, our investigators will contact you to get a statement from you and do the follow-up work on the back end to identify officers.

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I just wanted to clarify one other point: The CCRB has jurisdiction over members of service who are either on duty or who invoke their authority as police officers when they're off duty. So, it may be that we investigate them when we get the complaint and investigate the case.

We determine then in this case we don't have jurisdiction because the officer did not invoke their authority as a police officer.

And in that case, we will refer the matter to the NYPD, or in all likelihood I'd be -- or maybe another investigative unit will handle the investigation.

But I thank you, Mr. Heredia, for bringing these matters to our attention.

CHAIR RICE: Thank you so much, Jon, for that clarification because I had that question in my mind as well.

Michael?

MR. RIVADENEYRA: Madam Chair, I just have one question regarding what we had practiced before the pandemic where there were investigators who would go to council members' offices. And I'm not sure if we're engaged with the Council again in trying to resume that practice.

I know that there was a couple offices in the Bronx and in Brooklyn that hosted investigators on set days during the month.

And, you know, I would like to see if we can get back to that practice, so we can create another access point for folks to complain.

CHAIR RICE: Has that been resumed?

MR. DARCHE: So, I don't believe it's resumed at this point, and so I will talk to Yojaira and Jahi when this meeting is over about trying to get that restarted.

CHAIR RICE: Thank you.

All right. Yojaira, who is next on the list?

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MS. ALVAREZ: Thank you, Madam Chair.

That concludes our virtual participation.

I just want to make a personal note:

Daniel, we'll be reaching out to you shortly to hear more insight and feedback. And we also want to thank the office of

Assemblymember Hyndman, the office of

Manhattan District Attorney's office, the office of the Bronx Borough President and the office of Congresswoman Grace Meng, and as well as the City Council Member's office of Kristin Richardson Jordan.

Thank you all for attending. And I move it to you, Chair, for any folks in the room that would like to have a comment.

CHAIR RICE: If there is anyone in the room who would like to make a comment, if they'd want to come to the microphone.

MR. WILSON: Hello. How are you? My name is (inaudible). I came here several times before, and I mentioned that I'm being attacked and followed around by a couple of people in law enforcement. The flyers that I gave you shows you that Philando Castile, he was executed by law enforcement. How long

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was law enforcement following him around?
According to the New York Times, for
13 years.

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I put this online 2013 that I'm being followed around by terrorist organization. This is corrupt people in law enforcement, they attacked me in Chicago. They put me in the hospital in 2015. 2018, they did the same thing here, they attacked me and put me in the hospital. When I filed the complaint, I told the investigator, but they took down the camera from off the building, they had erased the video.

They did this to the guy in Chicago named Laquan McDonald. I have been asking for help like several times, and I've been asking to reopen the investigation. So far, I heard nothing. And law enforcement keep throwing me inside the psych ward. And in my friend investigation, I found out that when law enforcement does that, it's because law enforcement is scared of you. That's why they toss you on the psych ward.

Now, why the psych ward? Because law enforcement don't want you to testify against

them. They did this to two people in

New York City; Adrian Schoolcraft, Nela

Gomez, two NYPD officers in NYPD. Why?

Because they had evidence against corrupt

people in law enforcement.

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When law enforcement is exposed, they toss people in the psych ward like they did to me a couple of times. Obviously, they're scared of me because they can't push me.

They can push other people -- OJ Simpson,

Julian Sims and Edward Snowden. So, I need help in exposing these corrupt people in law enforcement.

I came here several times before. Has anyone looked at the video that I sent to the CCRB, that they tossed me in the psych ward against my will? Has anyone checked out the video that I e-mailed the CCRB, the last time, March 5, 2022?

CHAIR RICE: Is that the question today?

SPEAKER: That's the question.

CHAIR RICE: Thank you for your comment and I'm going to turn it over. I know that you joined us -- that you were with us last

month. So, I will just call on our executive director to respond.

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MR. DARCHE: So, I will check on the status of your complaint, sir.

MR. WILSON: You tell me that every time I come here.

MR. DARCHE: If you wait till the end of the meeting, I will sit down with you and we can talk about your case and I'll tell you and give you an update.

MR. WILSON: Take a look at my shirt, police ambushed me in two states, front and back. Okay? Every time I come here, it's the same story over and over again -- "I'm going to look at it, look at it." Meanwhile, corrupt people in law enforcement and their thugs keep attacking me.

This is a court case. The court case is called Socialist Workers Party versus the Attorney General. Law enforcement used thugs right here in New York City. The court case was right here in New York City. They used thugs to break into people's homes and businesses. That's corrupt people in law enforcement. They make people homeless and

get people fired from their jobs -- Colin
Kaepernick, Council Member Colin (inaudible),
Mahasha Brown (phonetic). They like to
terrorize people.

The point is, they can't push me, so they're scared of me because they could never push me, ever. People that they cannot push in history -- Martin Luther King, Jr. and Jesus Christ. Two people that could not be pushed and they were murdered. Like me, I can't shut my mouth.

If you punch me in my face, I'm going to let the world know that you punched me in my face. If the President of China punch me in my face, he gets the same treatment, nobody is special. You want to attack me, I'm going to talk. I don't need to use violence to get my point across. It's better to be like Martin Luther King, Jr. and use his words like Jesus Christ.

So, that's my example. So, I don't need to come down here next month and next month and next month and keep asking the same question. This doesn't make sense.

MR. DARCHE: Understood.

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1 MR. WILSON: All right. Thank you.

CHAIR RICE: Thank you.

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Is there any other member of the public who would like to make a comment? If they want to step to the microphone. Any other members?

(No response).

CHAIR RICE: Seeing none, we'll move to our old business.

Pursuant to the City Administrative

Procedure Act, the CCRB published a draft
copy of our rules 30 days in advance of our

July Public Board Meeting. During that
period, the CCRB accepted public comments.

And on July 13, 2022, the CCRB held a public
hearing to discuss it. After careful
consideration of the public comment, the CCRB
established the final version of the new
rules on our website on Thursday,
September 8, 2022.

At this time, I would like to take a final vote. May I have a motion to approve the Board's revision of multiple sections of its rules?

MR. DWYER: Can we discuss them?

CHAIR RICE: Yes. The discussion will definitely follow, absolutely.

The proposed changes, among other things, will allow the agency to begin self-initiating complaints and investigating bias-based policing and racial profiling and simplify the language related to dispositions.

Can I have a motion to -- may I have a motion to take the final vote today?

DR. CAROLINA: So moved.

MS. SIMMONS: Second.

CHAIR RICE: Thank you.

I will now open it up for comments from the Board members.

Frank.

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MR. DWYER: So, I have a number of concerns, many of which can be ameliorated or addressed. First, as I read the document and at first I find the whole incubation of how we get to these things very odd because we're not allowed to discuss them in advance and yet they just sort of appear.

And I'm not saying that's the fault of anybody here, but it's just very hard to

get -- I think if we had a way, if our legal counsel could find a way for us to be involved early on, concerns could be addressed early on.

So, one of the things I noticed is there's a move under the guise of making things clearer for civilians, to change "unsubstantiated" to "unable to determine." And also, to change "exonerated" to "within Police Department guidelines."

Now, I understand why that might be clearer for civilians and police officers. It might be very helpful, but there's a simple way to do it, that doesn't cause issues. And that simple way is to put unsubstantiated (unable to determine), exonerated (within police department guidelines).

So, you would say, what's the difference? Well, the first difference is that academics, scholars, members of the Court, members of the Board, members of the public like to compare apples to apples. And this Board cannot just vote or tell staff, or staff cannot on their own, just decide to go

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back and take four decades of data and change something Board-voted "exonerated" and change it to "within police department guidelines."

Because the panels that heard those cases didn't vote for "within police department guidelines," they voted for "exonerated." So, if we leave the categories where they are, which is unsubstantiated and exonerated, and then put after unsubstantiated (unable to determine), exonerated (within police department guidelines), then people who are doing research, people who are doing comparisons will have apples and apples, not apples and oranges, and it will be much more useful over time.

But as I say, and I would strongly encourage we not go back and claim that we can re-categorize 40 years of data, when, in fact, the panels and boards didn't vote for those things being the same. They are different words.

In the second area, it says remove "Complainant Unavailable" and put in "Unable to investigate." Well, I think I understand

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what that's about. I'm not totally sure.

But if we just have a category called "Unable to investigate," then that leads to board inquiry -- why were you not able to investigate?

So, again, here it seems to me we've used Complainant Unavailable for, I guess, four decades. Why don't we just put a colon or open parenthesis/close parenthesis

Complainant Unavailable, unable to investigate. And again, you would maintain apples and apples. That's on that category right there.

Madam Chair, I don't know if -- I have some other matters I'd like to discuss, but I don't know if you want to open that specific issue for Board discussion and let me go to my second and third, or whether you want me to continue.

CHAIR RICE: I actually -- I thank you for that. I think it would be best if we did take them one by one. And so, the issues that you brought up around unsubstantiated and exonerated, I would like to hear any other discussion from Board members on that

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first, and then we'll take them in turn. 1 2

MS. IRISH: I can comment very quickly.

I really appreciate the Board moving to language that is more understandable for civilians, because I do think -- and people have commented in our board meetings that they don't know what substantiated means, they don't know what these terms are and that we are talking a language that they don't really understand.

And in the effort to be more transparent, you know, and just clearer, I really think these rules are a good step forward. I don't -- I think it is a good question about whether it is retroactive and I would like to know that as well.

Are we going to go back and change things or is this just moving forward?

CHAIR RICE: Jon, do you --

MR. DARCHE: It was a prospective change. We will not be changing the data that we have that -- what the Board already voted on.

CHAIR RICE: John.

MR. SIEGAL: So, it seems to me Frank's

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concern is easily resolved by dropping a footnote on the Board's statistical reporting and any researcher will see that and can account for it. And it doesn't seem to me it should be -- impose much confusion.

CHAIR RICE: Sal, did you have a comment?

MR. CARCATERRA: Yes. As far as

Frank's comments on both the definitions;

number one, I don't really see the reasoning,

but I agree with Frank. If you're going to

do that, then why not just go with what we've

done for all this time and add the words, as

Frank said.

Same thing with Complainant
Unavailable. That leads open to all kinds of questions down the road, why if you complain -- Complainant Unavailable, just to take that out. I think it's important to know why you couldn't investigate a case, and I would not do one without the other.

So, those two changes or suggestions that Frank mentioned, if I'm voting on it, I would vote yes for those, with those additions, and I would not vote for that

without them. I just don't see the need for that, and I think it creates more problems.

And if you want transparency, put them both.

It gives answers to both things the way we've done them and for the civilians to understand them better. It gives us both, and I don't see any downside to that.

Thank you.

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CHAIR RICE: Any other thoughts on the first issue that Frank raised, just for a first concern?

(No response).

CHAIR RICE: Okay. No other?

Okay. And then, I don't know if anyone -- so, you were saying, basically, Sal, that you agree with both of these two pieces of the comment in terms of the definition being able to put the slash and keep the title. And then, also, being able to compare the apples to apples, rather than apples to oranges.

And then, was there another piece of those first comments?

MR. DWYER: Well, the second part was this idea of removing Complainant

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Unavailable, so that when the public looks and they see we didn't follow up and we wrote Unable to Investigate, that they have an insight why. We couldn't investigate because we couldn't find the person who was the alleged victim, and there were no other avenues at the time.

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So, in fact, what I'm suggesting by putting Unable to Investigate or Complainant Unavailable/unable -- we're actually providing the public with more information, which is totally in the spirit of transparency that we often speak about.

MS. IRISH: I would just say -- and you can correct me, Mr. Darche, if I'm wrong. I don't think changing that label prevents us from giving more detailed information as to why we were unable to investigate. It's just that initial label might be changed, but we can still offer in reporting breakdowns; is that --

MR. DARCHE: That is correct.

MS. IRISH: Okay. So --

MR. CARCATERRA: Tell me the reasoning why. I mean, you would think you'd want --

everybody wants more. Everybody wants 1 2 transparency explaining exactly why you couldn't investigate the case. Just have it 3 and add that in and it makes it crystal 5 clear. I just don't see why you wouldn't want that. 6 MS. SIMMONS: As we -- if and when we 7 8 move to self-initiated complaints, 9 Complainant Unavailable will not be able to 10 capture all of the reasons why a complaint 11 was not able to be investigated. So, I think 12 I like Complainant Unavailable, too, because 13 it's very obvious. But there may be other 14 reasons that will fall under that category, 15 if, in fact, these rules are passed. So, I think that it does require a 16 change in just having not only Complainant 17 18 Unavailable, but when you come across other circumstances in self-initiated complaints 19 20 where complainant is not an issue. 21 CHAIR RICE: Very helpful.

Any other thoughts or opinions on the first two points that Frank raised?

(No response).

CHAIR RICE: Okay. We would like to

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hear the third.

MR. DWYER: And just before I go to the third, I'll just add the other thing, "within police guidelines." You can make an argument, I guess, that we always rule based on police guidelines, but, in fact, we don't. We often rule based on court decisions. We often rule based on the City Charter.

Sometimes we look at each other and say, you know what, as far as we know, the Patrol Guide is 2,700 pages long, last time I checked, there's nothing to our knowledge in there or in the police guidelines, and we have to make a decision based on law, commonsense. So, to categorize it as "within police guidelines," as I say, you can make an argument that in the end, the City Charter says, "protect life and property" or something.

But the reality is, it's often more or different than just merely within police guidelines. Just this is a small thing and, again, this is a good example of why if we can find some way in the incubation process of these proposals, you know, I would have

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addressed this then. It's a rather small matter, but it's not insignificant.

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In the Bias-based Policing, it says,

"An act by a member of the force." Well, the

Police Department in New York City has not

used the term "force" since I believe the

1960s or early 1970s. And there was a

specific reason that it made that change.

So, I think some would argue it's not a substantive matter. I would just ask that that be struck from the text. To the best of my knowledge, nowhere else does anything say "the force," to refer to the Police Department. It's the Department.

I have a concern about the definition

"an act of bias," and a lot of the

definition, I think, is very solid. I'm not

sure whether it was taken from the City

Council or whether folks here put it

together. I think there's a lot of very

solid stuff in there. But the last thing in

there speaks about conduct that otherwise

shocks the conscience.

And conduct that otherwise shocks the conscience -- well, whose conscience; Donald

Trump's, the Dalai Lama's, Pope Francis'? I mean, we're trying to make things that would be used essentially as matters of administrative law. And while it is very hard to get the objectivity in any matter, we try our best to define it.

Now, I think it's a fair statement and I say this in my heart: I think everybody up here are people of good will and good conscience and differ sometimes, but I hold them in high regard. But part of the reason we create documents like this to permanently inshrine, indoctrinate, admittedly subject to change, is because we don't know what a Board will look like in six months, a year, five years.

So, I think it's important that phrases that are open to such broad interpretation, we'd be very careful about including them.

So, I think the conduct should be specified, and that terms like "conduct" that otherwise shocks the conscience -- well, I don't think that's the -- we had a man in the 1950s in America who ruined hundreds of lives. We all know who it is. His name is Joe McCarthy,

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'Cause it shocked his conscience that in the 1 2 1920s during the Depression, somebody went to 3 a meeting of a political party that he didn't like. We can say that would never happen here. Do we know that? 5 So, the idea that we would take up an 6 7 administrative prosecution based on shocks 8 the conscience, I think we should be able to name what is it. Name it as clear bias. 9 Name what makes it severe bias. I'll stop on 10 that point. 11 12 CHAIR RICE: Thank you. 13 SPEAKER: (Inaudible). 14 CHAIR RICE: Excuse me, sir. We're not 15 in the public -- that's okay. We're just not 16 in the public portion of the meeting, so thank you. We're just having conversation 17 with the Board members. 18 19 So, just to -- so, you're asking for a strike of the use of "the force" 'cause it's 20 21 an antiquated -- antiq --22 MR. DWYER: Exactly. CHAIR RICE: And then, you talked about 23 the conduct that shocks the conscience. 2.4 And

so, I wanted to hear any further thoughts or

opinions on those, those two facts.

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MR. CARCATERRA: I just think whether it's used there in that sentence "shocks the conscience" or, you know -- we do cases and we go back and forth with things. And why would we start out now with something that's so broad when we could narrow that down and be a little more specific?

And maybe, obviously, you can't cover everything, but that to me is, we're starting off from this big room filled with stuff, and we're supposed to interpret what shocks me as compared to John or other people on the Board, and that's just not fair. It's way too vast. It's a broad brush and I would strike that idea.

And you need to come up with something that's more pinpoint than that. It can't be obviously all inclusive, but this just goes a 180 degrees the other way, and I don't know if we want to start off a document with that.

MS. IRISH: I would just say that -so, the definition is -- that term, I see it
in the definition of "severe act of bias,"
where act of bias is previously def -- is

earlier defined in the definitions and is very specific. Shocks the conscience to me actually has a very specific legal definition, and I think it is -- and I think -- I assume that that is incorporated into this definition because that term is used in case law and it actually isn't easy to get to that standard.

So, I don't think that there's a concern that it's going to be overbroad or it actually -- I think, it just is meant to be something we haven't conceived of. And I think it's okay to have it in because there is case law that has dealt with that term and how it should be and how it should be limited.

MS. SIMMONS: I was going to say the same thing but go a little broader. I was amused when I saw it. It's a -- I wish Matt was here 'cause I'm not the case law case expert to tell you exactly what Supreme Court case that came from. Shocks the conscience comes right out of a Supreme Court case, criminal justice Supreme Court case. It's very similar in terms of their idea of trying

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to express something that is not normally expressible, not easily expressible. Like when they say that you know pornography, you know it when you see it.

These Supreme Court quotes are given to us in the legal community to serve as a guide into an area that's not easily expressed or is broad but needs to be specified in a way that many people would understand exactly that. It's a committee decision, by the way. It's never supposed to be an individual.

What shocks the conscience? So, I do believe that putting it there may serve our purposes because it allows us to look into things that are not specifically designated as a major bias crime, but -- and maybe somebody gets ultra-creative. We don't need anymore creativity in the area, but people can get creative. But we have not listed every single thing that could happen.

So, that's my response to it. I can understand 'cause, you know, when you're in law school, you say, "What Does that mean?" Well, exactly, everybody is going to say that. Unfortunately, it's very familiar to

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the ears of attorneys.

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MR. SIEGAL: All right. I have just a question on -- I have a question that the answer which escapes me as I'm looking at it.

What's the difference procedurally of an act of bias and a severe act of bias?

What's the consequence of something being brought as a -- contending that it's an act of bias versus a severe act of bias? I know Matt's here and can answer that. I just don't know where it leads in these rules.

MR. DARCHE: So, I think it may depend on what the Matrix eventually says about severe act of bias versus act of bias. But right now, the way the Matrix is set up, it is extremely harsh on just mere acts of bias.

MR. SIEGAL: So, from our point of view, if it's charged as an act of bias, clear act of bias, it doesn't make any difference, the case gets investigated and hearing panel makes a recommendation. The difference is where it ultimately leads is a penalty?

MR. DARCHE: Yes, that's my understanding.

MR. SIEGAL: Okay. Thanks. 1 MR. CARCATERRA: So, you're saying, 2 3 Jon, that when this case comes out after it's investigated, okay, comes out of investigations, it goes to the panel, is the 5 investigator making this determination? 6 7 MR. SIEGAL: I think so, but --8 MR. DWYER: I'm Glad that got asked. MR. CARCATERRA: -- here, your 9 attorneys, you have court decisions and now a 10 panel reviewing the case is going to get this 11 12 from an investigator? And not knocking the 13 investigators, but they're young kids. They 14 don't have a ton of experience, and this is 15 really far-reaching and very severe, and who is making that call? 16 MR. DARCHE: So, the racial profiling 17 cases aren't -- so, just to break it down a 18 little bit. 19 20 When cases are coming through regular 21 investigations track, there are investigators 22 of varying levels of expertise who make those 23 recommendations in conjunction with squad leaders who are very experienced and 2.4

attorneys who, in this case, Heather and

Suzanne, who you guys know that are our current deputy chiefs of investigations, and Monte is here now, he's a chief of investigations. These are experienced attorneys who are assisting the investigators in coming and making those determinations in the cases that we see today.

But on the bias-based police cases, we understand that these are extremely complicated, difficult cases, which is why we've set up an entirely different unit, where there is no one who -- there are no investigators assigned to racial profiling cases who are lower than a level 3 investigator. And then, we have investigative attorneys actually assigned to the unit.

So, I am attacking the premise of the question a little bit to stick up for my investigators, but I do get it and I want to assure you that the racial profiling unit, like you will be getting cases that have been investigated by very experienced investigators, investigative attorneys, and then the decision will be made by attorneys

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and investigators working together and submitting it to the Board. So, you will see those cases, but they will be different from a regular force investigation or abuse of authority investigation.

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MR. CARCATERRA: Do you have any different protocols set up for the investigative process in those cases, any different reviews by the supervisors as the case is progressing? Is there anything that was added in training, and it steps that into acknowledge the severity of this and how it goes about to get to that conclusion?

MR. DARCHE: So, I don't think we've added because it's not the same investigative process. It's a whole different unit and team and, frankly, they're using different tools. So, we have a data scientist and we're going to have a data analyst.

It's a very different process and, you know, I think it warrants bringing Darius back to give another presentation, so that you, the Board, can see and the public can see how we're going to be handling these types of investigations. I don't want to be

just doing it off the top of my head right now.

MS. IRISH: I also think the rules have to be passed first, right? And then, the training on the rules after the rules.

MR. DARCHE: So, we have been work -like the unit, we have people who we've hired
and they are building the unit and they
are -- their goal is to be ready, so that if
these rules pass and then we publish the
rules, and then 30 days later the rules go
into effect, when we get a complaint, we will
be able to investigate it. That is the goal.
So, we are ready to be online when this
happens.

CHAIR RICE: Thank you.

Frank.

MR. DWYER: So, two of my colleagues have pointed out that the term "shocks the conscience," is a term of law based on case law, and I -- but I also -- one colleague clearly said that she's not sure what exactly the definition is, and the other colleague didn't comment whether she knows the definition or not.

And over the next months and years, panels are going to meet. And when they meet, they're not going to know what that definition of law is. So, it leads me to think about something as simple as a burglary statute. So, a burglary is when you enter or remain in a building -- blah, blah, blah.

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But before that or with that, they always define burglary -- they always define building. So, they say a building is a house, commercial, hardly enough a van that somebody uses for their business is actually considered a building under the burglary statute, so a plumber or something.

So, you know, my recommendation here is that if we are going to say that this is a defined concept in law, we should add either right there or earlier on to the definition. The definition based on either the Supreme Court ruling or whatever that which carries the support of the judiciary.

'Cause otherwise, we're going to be sitting around not working off a legal definition. We're going to be sitting working off of everybody's opinion of what

that means at the time. So, that's easily fixable.

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I mean, this is -- as taking out the word "force" can be done tomorrow, as adding this definition can be done, you know, tomorrow. You know, and I'm happy to make motions on these things if it serves parliamentary procedure. But to just say we're going to leave it in, yet not know what the legal standard of something regarding conscience of this regard, I think is a mistake. It is too subjective.

CHAIR RICE: Thank you for that restatement.

And I was just clarifying on the various topics that you've brought up, if we should -- I actually wanted to hear all of them, and then we'll go back and figure out which ones we want to make a motion on, see if we wanted to make a vote about it being part of the amendments to the rules.

So, I have three at this point. And did you have a fourth?

MR. DWYER: In the section that speaks of adding misuse of cameras, body-worn

cameras, I have a concern there. And if I understand -- and please let me get clarity on this: Are we listing this as an abuse of authority? Maybe Executive Director could clarify that.

MR. DARCHE: I'm sorry, Mr. Dwyer.

MR. DWYER: The inappropriate use of body cameras, we're going to categorize that as an abuse of authority?

MR. DARCHE: Yes.

MR. DWYER: Okay. So, the issue -- and we've danced around this in some panels -- is abuse of authority, the definition given, and the commonsense use of the words, that one abuses their authority when they do something. But the definition of misuse of cameras that we have includes when someone doesn't turn them on, that is to say an omission.

I think if we're going to start including omissions, as well as co-missions, which we've always included, then that needs to be clarified and maybe even examined in terms of the City Charter as it exist.

Because at least in my experience in

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examining cases, what we look at is what the officers have done, not what they have failed to do.

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Which, by the way, it doesn't mean for a second I don't believe that if an officer fails to act, that it's not a disciplinary matter. It can be a very strong -- it could be a disciplinary matter for which he or she should be fired under the right circumstances. But as I'm reading the structure of our documents historically and the law, we investigate acts, not omissions.

CHAIR RICE: Thank you.

Did anybody have a comment on that comment?

MR. SIEGAL: Yeah, I don't see it the same way. There are lots of failures to act and omissions of action that we recommend discipline now as an abuse of authority.

MR. PUMA: Failure to obtain language, you know, interpretation services. I don't have a mic that works, unfortunately.

Yeah, I mean, an example of that would be like failure to obtain language access services, is something that we plead. There

was another one that came to my -- oh,
failure to process or to give a Right to Know
Act card is one that has popped up in cases
over the last few years. So, yeah, those are
examples.

MR. DWYER: Yeah. Joe, I would agree with you. Although, I think the least of the latter. I think the City Council specifically authorized us to do that, didn't they?

MR. PUMA: Yeah, unfortunately.

MR. DWYER: I think that was a specific legislative authorization, as opposed to us taking the power ourselves. But I could be wrong on that. I could be wrong.

I think the last thing I'll raise for the moment, anyhow, is I'm concerned about this investigation of people -- it mentions going back five years, which is fine if the person is an active officer. But it also seems to say that we'll investigate people who are retired, theoretically dead.

And the question is, I mean, there's all sorts of matters of unintended consequences here, you know. What do we do

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with that? We've invest -- you know, the person has no right to a trial after that if it's substantiated. They can't say, "I would like" -- so, you substantiate something from four years ago, against somebody who lives in Florida, and he says, "I would like an administrative trial to prove I'm innocent."

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Well, first, he's going to have to hire lawyers, 'cause unions no longer represent him, et cetera, et cetera. But the reality is, he's not entitled to any method of adjudicating this finding. And I don't know, that could seems most peculiar to me. It sort of seems to go against it. It's almost like the district attorney indicted you and you say, "I want a trial," I'm going to say, Oh, you're not entitled to a trial because you're retired. That's a most peculiar administrative reality.

Particularly, I would add, because then, as I'm aware have happened once in a case where somebody was retired, somebody sued and the Corp Counsel said, "We're not indemnifying you 'cause there's a CCRB case substantiated against you," and he said,

"Yeah, but they won't give me a trial to prove I'm innocent." So, these are not simple matters.

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CHAIR RICE: So, your concern is about the abilities to investigate members of service back for five years, right?

MR. DWYER: Well, it's not per se five years. I mean, you know, there are circumstances where you'd want to investigate 20 years ago, I would think it would be the district attorney, you know, if somebody wants to kill somebody. The issue is, somebody is retired or even theoretically dead and somebody has made this allegation.

Are we going to open an investigation for somebody who's retired four years or something? Particularly when they don't have a route within due procedure, to if it gets substantiated, to then ask for a hearing to clear their name.

CHAIR RICE: Right. Understood.

Before I hear comments from the other members of the Board, I saw that there might have been a question, a clarifying question over here. So, if you all are asking for a

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clarifying question, I'm sure we probably 1 2 also had it as well. So, John were you able to --3 MR. SIEGAL: No. 4 5 CHAIR RICE: No? Did you -- okay. So, if there isn't a clarifying question for the 6 7 full Board, Jon, I wanted you to, if you 8 could, just to clarify what the rules were 9 actually saying in regards to how far back 10 that you can look at for these cases -five years, just exactly so we're --11 MR. DARCHE: So, the Charter 12 13 resolution, the Charter change did not give 14 the CCRB jurisdiction over new categories of 15 members of service. We have jurisdiction over members of, sworn members of the NYPD. 16 So, if someone is no longer a member of the 17 NYPD, we have no jurisdiction over them. 18 19 And so, we will not -- we're not going 20 to open that investigation against someone 21 who is a sworn member of the NY -- who is no 22 longer a sworn member of the NYPD. 23 CHAIR RICE: Thank you. Very helpful. 2.4 Does anyone -- Dr. Carolina. 25 As one of the DR. CAROLINA:

non-attorneys on this wonderful Board.

Is the nature of this rule referring to the spirit of the investigation of CCRB? Is that the goal here, that we do our due diligence with regard to investigation? Is that the nature? I guess that's the question that I'm asking.

CHAIR RICE: Does he need to clarify?

MR. DARCHE: You need to clarify

that --

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DR. CAROLINA: And then, not being the attorney, I don't know if I'm wording that the way in which you intelligent attorneys would do so.

But I'm thinking that the nature of this is so that we can do our due diligence with regard to the -- you know, any, you know, accusation against an officer.

MS. IRISH: Yeah, I think that we have to -- we have to put forth rules consistent with the Charter, which gives us the authority to investigate past professional -- past professional conduct by members of the Police Department.

So, I do think, yes, this is trying to

capture what that means and be more specific 1 2 than what's in the Charter. DR. CAROLINA: Thank you. 3 MR. DWYER: I'll just point out that 5 this document, which the mask makes my glasses fog and then I can't read it. 6 7 Probably part of the grand conspiracy to 8 censor me. 9 (Laughter). 10 MR. DWYER: It says, "May conduct an 11 investigation of past conduct in the course 12 of performance of official duties by a 13 current or former member of the police 14 department." 15 "By a current or former member." 16 if, as the executive director explained, it's 17 our policy not to open up against former members, then I think this needs to be 18 19 corrected. 20 MR. DARCHE: But that language is 21 straight from the Charter. MR. DWYER: So, then, this is a radical 22 23 change. We are now authorized to conduct 2.4 them against former members? 25 MR. DARCHE: So, the Charter authorizes that, but the Charter meets no provision for any of the other types of followthrough that would be needed to do those types of investigations. So, we are trying to develop the rules in a way that allows us to investigate the cases, as Reverend Carolina said, in the spirit of what the Charter would like us to do that actually is still doable.

MR. CARCATERRA: But Jon, according to what Frank read then, and I know what you say, but there is nothing, based on that statement, that prevents you from investigating the former member of the service. It's black and white.

MR. DARCHE: But there's nothing --

MR. CARCATERRA: I know what you said, but what I'm saying is, it states that you can do that to a former member of service, with all the things that Frank said, with no recourse, they could basically substantiate in absentia or something, this person, you could get substantiation if they retired and living somewhere else with a job, and that could affect their life, their livelihood and they have no recourse whatsoever.

Is that true what I just said? 1 2 MR. DARCHE: So, if the Board chooses 3 to do that in concurrence with what the City Council already did, then, yes. 5 MR. CARCATERRA: Okay. 6 MR. DARCHE: But I can tell you there 7 is no plan to investigate --8 MR. CARCATERRA: I know what you said. 9 You answered my question. The answer is, 10 they can. CHAIR RICE: There's nothing -- the way 11 12 I'm reading it, Sal, there's nothing that 13 prevents it, but there's also nothing that 14 enables it either, right? So, there's 15 nothing that we have that enables us to go 16 after -- I shouldn't use the term "go after." To go forward with a claim against a member 17 of service who has retired. We don't have 18 the infrastructure to do that because that's 19 20 not what we do. 21 MR. CARCATERRA: I know. 22 CHAIR RICE: So, it doesn't prevent us 23 from doing it --2.4 MR. CARCATERRA: Yeah, I hear you all. 25 But if you were retired, you wouldn't want to

be on the other side of that with that 1 2 happening to you. I could assure you no one on this panel or in this room would and 3 4 that's my concern. 5 CHAIR RICE: I'm just trying to figure 6 out if we were to -- the language itself 7 comes from the Charter, the language -- okay. 8 Got it. I'm just trying to figure out --9 okay. 10 MR. DARCHE: I think we're trying to 11 add Darius to the Zoom, so that -- or to the 12 Teams meeting, so he can explain the 13 difference between the two sections in the 14 Charter. 15 MS. IRISH: I thought that what we 16 talked about last time he made the presentation was, though we may be able to 17 investigate, we can't really discipline. 18 MR. DARCHE: Correct. 19 20 MS. IRISH: That was so --21 MR. CARCATERRA: But you could publish 22 a finding, right? 23 MS. IRISH: I don't even know. I don't 2.4 know. Is that true? 25 MR. CARCATERRA: Can't discipline a

retired member, but there's nothing preventing you from publishing this whole finding without any recourse from that member.

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MS. IRISH: But I guess the question is, we're trying to figure out where to allocate our resources. Why we would put so many resources in investigating people who we couldn't -- don't have authority to discipline, as apposed to current members of the force who may be engaged in racial profiling or acts of bias?

I mean, to me, that would be the priority, the overwhelming priority. And we can't -- we're trying to thread a needle where we can't be inconsistent with what the Charter says, but we also are aware of, you know, our limitations.

MR. DARCHE: Madam Chair, Darius has gotten upgraded. If we can --

DR. CAROLINA: I would just add
before -- we want the public to be aware of
what we do find. That is our job to do our
due diligence. And to hell with somebody's
retirement if the public or if we, these

investigators, find some wrongdoing, it is 1 our responsibility morally to publish those 2 3 findings, period. CHAIR RICE: Darius, I understand that 4 you have joined us. 5 MR. CHARNEY: Yes, can you all hear me? 6 7 Can you hear me? 8 CHAIR RICE: -- where we are (inaudible)? 9 10 MR. CHARNEY: Yes, can you hear me? MS. ALVAREZ: Darius, you're a little 11 12 muffled. Can you speak up through the mic. 13 MR. CHARNEY: Yeah, I'm trying to get 14 it close to my mic on my computer, but can 15 you all hear me? Hello? I don't know what --16 MR. DARCHE: We can kind of hear you, 17 18 but you're very low. And the other people 19 participating virtually, we can hear fine. 20 MR. CHARNEY: Yeah, I'm not sure. 21 sitting on my laptop. I hear you all very 22 well, but I don't know why -- I don't know 23 what's wrong with my microphone. Let me -can you hear me better now? 2.4 25 CHAIR RICE: My goodness, yes.

MR. CHARNEY: There we go. I switched the microphone. All right. Sorry about that.

So, this has been a really interesting discussion to listen to, but I was eager to interject because I think there is a little bit of confusion. And I understand why because I think the City Charter is a little confusing or the Charter amendments are a little confusing on this. But there's a little confusion, I think, over the kind of two areas of jurisdiction that are -- that you all are discussing with respect to the bias policing stuff.

So, I think the first one is the Section 440 of the amendments to Section 440, which have now made bias policing and racial profiling a form of abuse of authority that the CCRB has jurisdiction to investigate under its FADO jurisdiction.

And so, that mean, you know, if a civilian files a complaint and alleges profiling or bias policing, we will investigate it as we do, you know, other forms of FADO. And for those investigations,

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the definitions in the rules that are relevant are the definition for bias-based policing and racial profiling.

The definitions for act of bias and severe act of bias, those apply to what we call the past professional conduct investigations, which are Section 441 of the Charter. And I think the important thing to understand about those investigations is -- and I think this gets to the concern that was raised by the Board about, you know, officers not having a right to kind of answer the allegations.

And if somebody is retired -- those investigations, the past professional conduct investigations, will only be triggered -- in other words, we will only open such an investigation if that officer has already been found in a prior investigation, whether that's by the CCRB, the City Commission of Human Rights, Department of Investigation or a court, if one of those other entities has already made a finding, a final determination that that officer had committed an act of bias.

So, in the case of a retired NYPD officer who was found to have committed an act of bias, that finding would have been pursuant to a full investigation in which that officer would have already had an opportunity to, you know, respond to the allegation and there would have been a full investigation and a finding made about that past act of bias.

Once that finding is made, what CCRB would then be investigating is not that act of bias. We would then be investigating this officer's on-the-job conduct to determine if that single act of bias was part of a larger pattern of bias. And in that investigation, and I think the Charter said this, the officer would have an opportunity to respond in writing, I believe, to any findings that we make about, you know, his or her past professional conduct.

So, I don't think it's accurate to say that -- if this was a situation involving a retired officer, that that officer wouldn't have the opportunity to respond to the allegation to, you know, to have -- to say

that they wouldn't have any sort of due process.

Now, again, going back to this question of act of bias, severe act of bias, those terms are only used in Section 441 of the Charter as it applies to these past professional conduct investigations. So, that is not going to be something in a regular profiling or bias policing investigation, where a civilian files a complaint. Those terms are not going to be what we would use.

What we would use are the definitions for racial profiling and bias-based policing, and those definitions come both from City Statute Administrative Code and from the NYPD's own racial profiling definition. So, that's where those terms come from.

And I guess the last thing I would say
-- and I'm happy to answer questions, is on
this shocks the conscience question, as I
think Board Member Irish and other noted,
that term is a term that the Supreme Court
used in a very, I think, well-known police
misconduct case called County of Sacramento

2.4

versus Lewis, which you can look up.

So, I think -- and I would agree with Board member Irish that it is a pretty well-established legal standard. It's not something that kind of was created out of thin air, and it is meant to, I think, encompass really egregious misconduct by police officers that doesn't rise necessarily to the level of the other categories we put in the proposed rule, you know, bodily injury of criminal conduct, but other forms of egregious misconduct.

So, I'll stop there and I'm happy to answer any questions.

CHAIR RICE: Thank you for the clarification and response on not only the issue that we were just discussing, but the full range of questions that were raised. So, that was very helpful.

Does anyone have any comments or questions to ask of Darius before we continue the conversation?

Reverend Carolina.

DR. CAROLINA: Just the County of Sacramento versus whom again?

2.4

MR. CHARNEY: Lewis, I believe. 1 Ι 2 think it's a Supreme Court case from, like, the late 1990s. I'm sure we could send a 3 copy of it, if people want to read it. 4 MS. SIMMONS: What's the name? 5 6 MR. DARCHE: Darius, could you put it 7 in the chat, so that everyone can have it. 8 MR. CHARNEY: The name of the case, 9 yeah. Let's see. Where's the chat on this 10 thing? 11 MR. DARCHE: -- put it in the --MR. CHARNEY: Yeah, I'm not as skilled 12 13 on Webex. Oh, I see it. I'll put it in 14 there. 15 MS. IRISH: Would it be acceptable to 16 Mr. Dwyer if that case is just attached as an appendix to the rules or -- I don't know. 17 MR. DWYER: Well, I'll just find it 18 acceptable if the Court's definition of what 19 20 it means is put in. Because I mean, this is 21 a phrase that is so subjective, right? 22 we can instantly not make it subjective by 23 just adding, you know -- you could add it as 2.4 a footnote or I would rather if it's added as 25 a term of definition, you know.

The Supreme Court has rules, shocks the 1 2 conscience means blah, blah, blah in, you 3 know, San Diego versus Lewis. But at least a definition that allows people not to go by their own feeling about -- well, that shocks 5 my conscience -- well, what's the standard? 6 7 And I realize in the end, there will be 8 subjectivity in the standard. 9 MR. DARCHE: So, if we are going to 10 change the definition --11 MS. SIMMONS: If we make any changes, 12 we have to go back to the process, right? 13 MR. DARCHE: Correct. The only 14 exception would be for something that is 15 ministerial like a typo. 16 MS. IRISH: If we're taking out the word "force," which I don't really have a 17 18 problem with, is that considered ministerial 19 or something more involved? 20 MS. SIMMONS: And replace it with? 21 MR. DARCHE: Service. MS. SIMMONS: Service. I think that's 22 23 ministerial. 2.4 MR. DARCHE: I would agree with Board 25 Member Simmons that that is ministerial.

CHAIR RICE: Before we --

MR. RIVADENEYRA: Any of the footnotes that have been proposed, would that be considered admin -- ministerial or --

MR. DARCHE: No.

MR. RIVADENEYRA: That was pulled back?

MR. DARCHE: Yes.

MR. SIEGAL: I have two comment I want to make for the record; one on the severe act of bias and the definition that includes otherwise shocks the conscience.

This would have to be something that -it can involve death, physical injury,
serious psychological or economic injury to
the victim, subjects the victim of the act to
demeaning, degrading or humiliating treatment
or involves criminal conduct, sexual
misconduct and threat of violence. It's
already within severe act of bias.

So, we're talking about something so hypothetical that it doesn't fall in any of those categories. And I for one am not willing to limit the definition of severe act of bias to what we and our imagination can conceive of. Because history tells us there

are inconceivable acts of bias that may not fall within those categories.

And I'd like to see this Board in its wisdom and its judgment and its discretion, have the right to investigate such instance that none of us can think of and none of us wants to, but it's possible.

Two, I want to second the point that
Reverend Carolina made. Yes, the CCRB cannot
recommend discipline in the employment
sanctions that we recommend to former police
officers. But I do not think that means that
we can't investigate and comment on acts of
bias or patterns of bias by former police
officers.

If indeed in the report that we're going to be issuing about the police department response to the Black Lives

Matters demonstrations in which there has been a wrath of resignations of people who otherwise would have been investigated for their conduct in that. I believe we should and we must make such findings and make policy commentary on it.

The rules do afford a former member the

opportunity to be heard. I get the practical 1 2 concerns about representation for former members of service whose unions may abandon 3 them or they otherwise may not be able to have counsel. But that doesn't mean that I 5 think we should hold off on investigating and 6 7 commenting on severe acts of bias by former 8 police officers. I think we should. 9 what independent civilian oversight is, and 10 we need a body in the City that does it. 11 MR. DARCHE: So --CHAIR RICE: Yes, if you could. 12 13 MR. DARCHE: I just wanted to add and 14 speak to something about the term "force." 15 So, Darius, if we could call in Darius, that might be helpful. He was texting me and 16 17 explaining that we use that term from the 18 Charter language for the -- from Administrative Code 14-151. 19 20 Is Darius -- are you with us, Darius? 21 MR. CHARNEY: I'm here. Can you hear 22 Can you hear me or am I faint again? me? 23 I'm trying to... 2.4 MR. DARCHE: Darius? 25 MR. CHARNEY: Yes, can you hear me?

CHAIR RICE: We can. 1 Is it muffled or --2 MR. CHARNEY: 3 MS. ALVAREZ: It's faint, Darius. MR. CHARNEY: Is it better now or no? 5 MS. ALVAREZ: Yes. 6 MR. CHARNEY: No? Microphone. 7 Can you hear me now. 8 CHAIR RICE: Yes, we can hear you now. 9 You can go ahead and respond. The question 10 is around the use of the word "the force." MR. CHARNEY: So, that 11 Sure. 12 definition for bias-based profiling is taken 13 verbatim from New York City Administrative 14 Code 14-151, which is the City Bias Policing 15 statute that was passed in 2012, so we're just using that definition. So, your City 16 17 Council use that language. They say, you 18 know, bias-based policing means an act of a 19 member of the force of the Police Department. 20 So, again, that language comes directly 21 from a city statute. It's not our idea. 22 then we want to be consistent because, again, 23 that's the definition that is not only codified in city law, but I believe it's also 2.4

the definition that is included in the NYPD's

bias policing policy as well, so that's why 1 2 we used it. MR. DWYER: I would just comment on 3 that. 4 5 40 or 50 years ago, the Police Department eliminated using that because of 6 7 the stigmatization that it caused. 8 because the City Council was not sensitive to 9 that language, currently, I don't think we 10 need to replicate that insensitivity. 11 CHAIR RICE: All right. I currently have six issues that we have discussed. 12 13 Thank you so much, Frank, for your thorough 14 review of the rules. And I just wanted to 15 open up to any other Board members who had 16 anything that they wanted to bring to the floor, and see it based on the amendments 17 18 that -- motions for amendments that people 19 want. 20 I also should pause for a moment. 21 believe we've had another member of the Board 22 join us virtually. 23 MS. ALVAREZ: Board Member Hogan, are 2.4 you able to unmute yourself? 25 MR. HOGAN: Yes, I'm available.

here. Hello, yes, I could hear you.

CHAIR RICE: Introduce yourself.

MR. HOGAN: AU Hogan, Board Member of Queens Representative City Council. And I've been listening and I'm, you know, I think ready to make my particular position on this.

At the hearing, all that's been said, I agree with basically some of the stuff, you know, has to be really looked at in more conversation, you know, to -- for me to okay anything. You know, there's a lot of unclear language, you know, that exists. And, you know, in regards to the one particular conversation on, you know, after there's an investigation if the police officer is on a force.

You know, we live in a world that stuff follows us, and we should not be able to escape particular wrongdoings because we either retired or change our lives, you know. The whole system exist on, you know, people that have to become accountable for things that they've done in the past. And I think we'd be sending a really negative message to the public if we don't -- I won't say

prosecute 'cause we don't have that ability.

But continue to investigate and find ways

that wherever a person lands, you know, some

of the activities and the actions of

misconduct, you know, if it doesn't in a

sense follow him or her from our

investigation.

2.4

There need to be some kind of recourse where, you know, they understand 'cause we'd be sending bad message for the police officers that are in the Department. And you can also have police officers that, seeing they're under a particular misconduct that might be substantiated, they retired and they're free from it, you know. And so, that's only, basically, my comment on that.

CHAIR RICE: Thank you so much, AU, for that comment and for officially joining the meeting with your introduction.

MR. HOGAN: Thank you.

CHAIR RICE: So, I want to -- once again, if there's no other comments on the rules as presented, we have six different areas that were brought to bear. We do -- we did have a check with our general counsel in

regards to the -- to not using the term "force" and possibly using "members of service" or "service."

And so, I will let Jon speak to where he landed on that. But just to remind folks that basically the process here is that if we do make any amendments to the rules, that they do have to go back to the Law Department and we have two months that we'll take the process in order for us to rework the rules. So, I just wanted to make sure to restate that as Jon has already presented.

And Jon, if you can let us know what our general counsel said.

MR. DARCHE: So, I was communicating with the General Counsel Matt Kadushin and he is of the opinion, and I agree, that if we replaced the word "force" in the definition of bias-based policing in Subchapter (a), Section 1-01 definitions on page 5, I believe if you're all looking at the rules, it is the fourth line from the bottom, and it is the second line from the -- and the second word from the end of the line.

If we replace the word "force" with the

2.4

word "service," that would be a ministerial change and that is something we could do without restarting the process.

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CHAIR RICE: Okay. All right. So, thank you for that.

The other issues that were brought to bear, then, would require the restarting of the process. And so, I'm basically asking if there are folks who want to make a motion based on any of the things that were already brought to the conversation?

MR. DWYER: Well, since I raised them,
I suspect I do. So, the first motion would
be, I guess, the first three, that we
continue to use the language that's been used
for, I guess, 40-some-odd years -unsubstantiated, exonerated and what was
the --

CHAIR RICE: Investigates.

MR. DWYER: Yeah, we immediately put after it with a hyphen or a colon or a parenthesis, I have no strong feelings, key explanation, which would be unsubstantiated. I have to go back to my notes. Excuse me.

It would be "Substantiated: Unable to

determine, "and "Exonerated: Within the NYPD guidelines or law," I would put. And the third one would be "Unable to Investigate: Complainant Unavailable." So, that would be my first motion that we make those three changes.

CHAIR RICE: Okay.

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All right. Is there a second to that motion?

MR. CARCATERRA: I second that.

CHAIR RICE: Okay. I'm going to ask for a vote, and I'm going to go ahead and read a note for myself, just because I know there's some other members who are new to the Board.

So, after we vote on this, just so you know, there's going to be a majority of the vote that's required in order for us to move forward, just so you know that. Probably pretty obvious, but I figured I would say that as well. So, we have a motion on the table. It has been seconded.

And so, can I just, as a show of sup -- I'm trying to figure out how we can -- but by raise of hands, if we can say all who are in

1	favor of the motion as presented, if I can
2	have a show of hands.
3	MR. DWYER: (Hand gesture).
4	MR. CARCATERRA: (Hand gesture).
5	CHAIR RICE: All right. And all of
6	those who are voting nay against the motion,
7	if we can see a show of hands.
8	MS. SIMMONS: (Hand gesture).
9	DR. CAROLINA: (Hand gesture).
10	MR. RIVADENEYRA: (Hand gesture).
11	MR. PUMA: (Hand gesture).
12	CHAIR RICE: (Hand gesture).
13	MS. IRISH: (Hand gesture).
14	MR. SIEGAL: (Hand gesture).
15	MR. MERRITT: (Hand gesture).
16	CHAIR RICE: Okay. And were you able
17	to were we able to gather the vote from
18	Mr. Freeman and from AU?
19	Can they vote virtually?
20	MR. DARCHE: They're allowed to vote
21	virtually.
22	CHAIR RICE: Okay.
23	MS. ALVAREZ: Mr. Freeman, you can
24	unmute yourself.
25	MR. FREEMAN: Yes, I voted.
	1

1	CHAIR RICE: You all received the votes
2	from Mr. Freeman and from AU? Yojaira, did
3	you hear the vote from AU and Mr. Freeman?
4	MS. ALVAREZ: Just to make sure we have
5	it recorded for the minutes, I'm going to ask
6	first, Board Member Freeman, if you could
7	verbally vote yay, nay or abstain.
8	MR. FREEMAN: Abstain.
9	MS. ALVAREZ: And Board Member AU?
10	MR. HOGAN: You hear me?
11	MS. ALVAREZ: Yes.
12	MR. HOGAN: Okay.
13	MS. ALVAREZ: Sorry. Can you repeat
14	your vote.
15	(No response).
16	MS. ALVAREZ: Board Member Hogan, can
17	you repeat your vote.
18	MR. HOGAN: Did you hear me?
19	MS. ALVAREZ: Now we can hear you. Can
20	you repeat your vote, please. Sorry about
21	that.
22	MR. HOGAN: Yay.
23	MS. ALVAREZ: So, now Chair Rice, we
24	recorded eight votes in the negative and the
25	motion is not moved.

1	MR. DARCHE: So, I just want to be
2	clear. There were two votes "yes" in person,
3	there were eight votes "no" in person, one
4	abstention remotely. And then, Yojaira I
5	never got Mr. Hogan's vote.
6	MS. ALVAREZ: Mr. Hogan, I want to
7	confirm. I have you recorded as "yes"?
8	MR. HOGAN: Yes.
9	MR. DARCHE: It's three "yes," eight
10	"no," one abstention.
11	CHAIR RICE: Did you want to make a
12	motion for the
13	MR. DWYER: Do we require a motion to
14	change "force" to "service," or is that
15	something we can just do by a claim or
16	MR. DARCHE: We do need a scope
17	through.
18	MR. DWYER: Okay. I motion that we
19	change the word "force" on page 4, fourth
20	line up, two from the end, to the word
21	"service."
22	MR. DARCHE: Mr. Dwyer, if you could
23	make it the bottom of page 5.
24	MR. DWYER: And also on the bottom of
25	page 5, if it appears there.

1	(Laughter).
2	MR. DARCHE: If we weren't going to
3	have litigation, I would laugh. But I'm just
4	trying to preserve the record.
5	MR. DWYER: Yeah, we appreciate that.
6	MR. DARCHE: So, I just want to be
7	clear. The motion that the Board will be
8	voting on is that the word "force" in
9	Subchapter (a), Subsection 1-01 definitions
10	of the term "bias-based policing" on page 5,
11	four lines from the bottom, two words from
12	the end of that line, the word "force" will
13	be replaced with "service." And that's what
14	everyone is voting on now.
15	MS. IRISH: Second.
16	CHAIR RICE: All in favor?
17	(Hand gesture) aye.
18	MS. SIMMONS: (Hand gesture).
19	MR. RIVADENEYRA: (Hand gesture).
20	MR. PUMA: (Hand gesture).
21	MR. DWYER: (Hand gesture).
22	MS. IRISH: (Hand gesture).
23	MR. SIEGAL: (Hand gesture).
24	MR. MERRITT: (Hand gesture).
25	MR. CARCATERRA: (Hand gesture).

CHAIR RICE: Okay. Thank you. 1 2 And can we have a verbal vote from Mr. Freeman and AU? 3 MR. FREEMAN: Yes, for Freeman. 5 MR. HOGAN: Yes. 6 CHAIR RICE: Okay. Thank you. 7 AU? 8 MR. HOGAN: I vote yay. 9 CHAIR RICE: So then, that means we 10 have nine in person voting in the affirmative 11 "yes/yay," for the motion as presented, one 12 voting in the negative for the -- for the 13 recommendation, and then we also have on 14 virtually. We have one vote in the affirm --15 no, two votes in the affirmative virtually. 16 Thank you. The motion is passed. Did you want to make a motion on the 17 18 other two, on the use of body-worn cameras 19 and then also the investigation of members of service for five years? Oh, actually, first, 20 21 you have to do shocks the conscience. 22 MR. DWYER: Yes, in order to bring 23 greater clarity to the document, I motion 2.4 that the Supreme Court definition of "shocks

the consciousness" included in the document

1	in a way that the executive director
2	determines most appropriate or perhaps a
3	footnote, perhaps. I leave it to the
4	discretion of the executive director where it
5	would best go in, and that will assist future
6	members in evaluating what the standard of
7	shocks the consciousness means.
8	CHAIR RICE: Do I have a second?
9	MR. CARCATERRA: (Hand gesture).
10	CHAIR RICE: Sal seconds.
11	And we need to make a vote on the
12	amendment.
13	All those in favor?
14	MR. DWYER: (Hand gesture).
15	MR. CARCATERRA: (Hand gesture).
16	CHAIR RICE: Two are in favor.
17	All those who are opposed, same sign.
18	MS. SIMMONS: (Hand gesture).
19	DR. CAROLINA: (Hand gesture).
20	MR. RIVADENEYRA: (Hand gesture).
21	MR. PUMA: (Hand gesture).
22	CHAIR RICE: (Hand gesture).
23	MS. IRISH: (Hand gesture).
24	MR. SIEGAL: (Hand gesture).
25	MR. MERRITT: (Hand gesture).

1	CHAIR RICE: Okay. And then, online.
2	Mr. Freeman.
3	MR. FREEMAN: Opposed.
4	CHAIR RICE: And AU.
5	MR. HOGAN: Yay.
6	CHAIR RICE: Okay. So, I have on the
7	record those in person, we have eight who are
8	opposed, two are in favor; and those are
9	those of us who are here in person. Online,
10	we have one who is opposed and also one who
11	is in favor.
12	So, that is declined. The next.
13	MR. DWYER: Given the high probability
14	of success of my motions, I rest my case at
15	the moment.
16	CHAIR RICE: All right. Thank you.
17	Thank you for that.
18	Anyone else? Any other issues? Any other
19	motions that anyone else would like to make?
20	MS. SIMMONS: I'm going to vote for the
21	changes, the regulatory change as written.
22	DR. CAROLINA: Second.
23	CHAIR RICE: Okay.
24	MR. DARCHE: As written or just with
25	the mandate?

1	MS. SIMMONS: With the change of force.
2	CHAIR RICE: Okay. Great.
3	MS. SIMMONS: The ministerial
4	amendments.
5	CHAIR RICE: Terrific. And thank you
6	for that second, Reverend Carolina.
7	And as a result, we need to do a roll
8	call. So, we need to individually vote on
9	the rules as presented with the amendments,
10	and so I will model.
11	And so, I, Arva Rice, am voting
12	affirmatively.
13	Mr. Carolina.
14	DR. CAROLINA: It's affirmative.
15	CHAIR RICE: Okay. John Siegal.
16	MR. SIEGAL: I vote to approve the new
17	rules.
18	CHAIR RICE: Okay. Corrine, Ms. Irish.
19	MS. IRISH: I vote affirmatively.
20	CHAIR RICE: Okay. Mr. Rivadeneyra.
21	MR. RIVADENEYRA: I vote in the
22	affirmative.
23	CHAIR RICE: Mr. Puma.
24	MR. PUMA: I vote yes, affirmative.
25	CHAIR RICE: Mr. Merritt.

MR. MERRITT: Affirmative.
CHAIR RICE: Mr. Dwyer.
MR. DWYER: Negative.
CHAIR RICE: Sal.
MR. CARCATERRA: Negative.
CHAIR RICE: Thank you. Has everyone
voted? Mr. Freeman oh, I'm sorry.
MR. FREEMAN: Affirmative.
MS. SIMMONS: Yes.
CHAIR RICE: Thank you.
Has everyone in the room voted? Okay.
Your votes have been recorded.
Virtually, Mr. Freeman.
MR. FREEMAN: Affirmative.
CHAIR RICE: And AU?
MR. HOGAN: Affirmative.
CHAIR RICE: Thank you.
The motion is passed. The rules are
now approved.
Do we have any other old business to
come before the Board?
(No response).
CHAIR RICE: Any new business to come
before the Board?
(No response).

1	CHAIR RICE: Okay. Then we will
2	adjourn to the executive session.
3	MR. DARCHE: You need to get a motion
4	for that.
5	CHAIR RICE: Oh, I'm sorry.
6	Can I have a motion to close out the
7	meeting and move to executive session?
8	SPEAKER: So moved.
9	CHAIR RICE: Second?
10	SPEAKER: Second.
11	CHAIR RICE: All in favor?
12	(Chorus of ayes.)
13	CHAIR RICE: Okay. We're going to move
14	now into executive session. The agenda for
15	the executive session is the Board will
16	receive an update on litigation from the
17	general counsel, and the executive director
18	will provide an update on pending personnel
19	issues.
20	Do I have a motion I believe that we
21	have already decided we're going to move into
22	executive session.
23	So, so moved. And the meeting of the
24	CCRB for today is adjourned.
25	Thank you.

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(TIME NOTE: 5:58 p.m.)
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1	CERTIFICATE
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3	STATE OF NEW YORK)
4	:SS
5	COUNTY OF QUEENS)
6	
7	I, Sabrina Brown Stewart, a shorthand
8	reporter within and for the State of New York, do
9	hereby certify that the within is a true and
LO	accurate transcript of the statement taken on
11	September 14, 2022.
L2	I further certify that I am not related to
L3	any of the parties to this action by blood or by
L 4	marriage, and that I am in no way interested in the
L5	outcome of this matter.
L6	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my
L7	hand this 26th day of September 2022.
L8	
L9	
20	Sabrina Brown-Stewart
	Sabrina Brown Stewart
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