In Re November Board Meeting NYC - Civilian Complaint Review Board November 9, 2022

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3	CIVILIAN COMPLAINT REVIEW BOARD
4	PUBLIC MEETING
5	NOVEMBER 9, 2022
6	6:30 P.M.
7	X
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9	HELD VIA VIDEOCONFERENCE
10	59 WRIGHT STREET
11	STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK 10304
12	
13	B E F O R E:
14	ARVA RICE, CHAIR
15	JONATHAN DARCHE, ESQ., EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
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20	Transcribed by:
21	Julia M. Speros
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November 9, 2022

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2	BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT
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4	1. Arva Rice, Interim Board Chair
5	2. Joseph A. Puma, Board Member
6	3. Esmeralda Simmons, Esq., Board Member
7	4. Reverend Dr. Demetrius S. Carolina, Senior,
8	Board Member
9	5. Corrine A. Irish, Esq., Board Member
10	6. AU Hogan, Board Member
11	7. Willie Freeman, Board Member
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17	Presenters:
18	Jahi Rose - Director of Outreach
19	New York City Civilian Complaint Review Board
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November 9, 2022

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2	Spea	akers
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4	1.	Mike Perry - Program Manager - True 2 Life
5	2.	Andres Garcia - Co-Executive Director -
6		El Centro Del Immigrante
7	3.	Luis Medina, 19, CUNY John Jay College of
8		Criminal Justice, Staten Island Resident
9	4.	Gabriela Herbst, 17, Tottenville High
L O		School, Staten Island Resident
11	5.	Neil Berry - Community Member
L2	б.	Radiance Martin - Community Member
13	7.	Helen Suttle - NAACP Staten Island Chapter
L4	8.	Abu Sy Diakhate - Staten Island Immigrant
15		Council
L6	9.	Elom Guem - Community Member
L7	10.	Chief Mpaka Prince Will - Community Member
L8	11.	Francina Evans - Community Member
L9	12.	Racial Aura - True 2 Life
20	13.	Dyverse Wooten - Fatherhood Matters
21	14.	Melissa Thomas - True 2 Life
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	CHAIR RICE: Good evening good
3	evening, good evening good evening,
4	everyone, and welcome.
5	My name is Arva Rice. I use she/her
6	pronouns and I am the Interim Chair of
7	the Civilian Complaint Review Board. I
8	would like to call the CCRB's Public
9	Board Meeting to order.
10	Would the rest of the Board please
11	introduce themselves, starting with
12	those that are in here present in
13	person?
14	Joe.
15	MR. PUMA: Good evening, everyone.
16	My name is Joseph Puma okay.
17	Good evening, everyone. My name is
18	Joseph Puma. I'm the City Council
19	representative on the Board.
20	I have to say, this is our first
21	meeting in a New York City neighborhood
22	for nearly, I think, three years. So,
23	it's just really nice to, you know, be
24	among community members and on Staten
25	Island in particular, and I'll pass it

1	on to my next colleague.
2	MS. SIMMONS: Esmeralda Simmons.
3	I'm the representative for the Public
4	Advocate. I live in Bed-Stuy, Brooklyn
5	and I'm delighted to be here and with
6	this turn out. Thank you for coming.
7	MR. DARCHE: My name is Jon Darche.
8	I'm the Executive Director of the CCRB.
9	MR. CAROLINA: Demetrius Carolina,
10	Mayoral Appointee, Staten Island. Glad
11	to have you in our home.
12	CHAIR RICE: Thank you so much.
13	And we will have the members of the
14	Board who are joining us virtually, if
15	they could introduce themselves,
16	starting with Corrine.
17	MS. IRISH: Hi, everyone. Sorry I
18	couldn't be there.
19	Corrine Irish, Mayoral Appointee,
20	and I live in Harlem.
21	CHAIR RICE: AU, are you there?
22	MR. HOGAN: Yes, I'm here. I'm
23	trying to start this video up.
24	Yes, AU Hogan, Appointee from Queens
25	and I reside in Queens.

1	CHAIR RICE: Thank you.
2	Do we have any other Board
3	members I do not believe we have any
4	other Board members online.
5	All right. Thank you. Seeing that
6	we do not have a quorum, we will push
7	the approval of the October Board
8	minutes to next month.
9	As you can see, and Joseph already
10	alluded to, we are not in our
11	traditional Boardroom. Instead, for the
12	first time in over two-and-a-half years,
13	we have relaunched our efforts to bring
14	the Board meetings to the community.
15	And so this is an opportunity for
16	people in this neighborhood to have easy
17	access to our Board members, and share
18	their experiences, and ask us questions.
19	I want to thank, particularly,
20	Reverend Carolina, Board member, for
21	allowing us to be here at Central Family
22	Life Center and allowing us to use this
23	space. We hope to visit more

neighborhoods in the coming year.

This past month, the CCRB launched a

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week of awareness about the agency's new rules. Our outreach team hit the streets and hosted events in all five boroughs in efforts to educate New Yorkers about their rights when interacting with police officers.

They specifically focused on the new unit investigating racial profiling and bias-based policing, and educating New Yorkers on how to identify bias policing, what the protected classes are, and how the file a complaint if it happens.

Due to their efforts, the CCRB reached over 1,000 people last week and we will continue our educational efforts moving forward. The racial profiling and bias-based policing unit joined outreach in their efforts to educate New Yorkers and they have already started to receive complaints.

The last few Board meetings, the issue of staffing, particularly for the APU, has come up. This continues to be a top concern for the agency and I thank

1 the Mayor's Office for their commitment 2 to promoting both safety and justice in ensuring that the CCRB has the resources 3 4 it needs to effectively complete its 5 work. Despite being incredibly 6 7 short-staffed, the APU has continued to work diligently and has held four trials 8 in the last week and has four more 9 10 scheduled for next week. Thank you so 11 much to the APU for doing all you can to 12 push these cases forward.

We will now hear from Executive Director, Jon Darche.

Jon.

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MR. DARCHE: Thank you, Chair Rice.

I want to start off by taking a moment to remember the CCRB's own Marcellino Smith who passed away a few weeks ago. Marcellino was a core part of this agency for 12 years and was often the first face people saw as they entered our agency.

I want to thank Marcellino for his incredible service to the people of New

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York and for his years of friendship to all of us at the CCRB. Marcellino, you will be missed.

The agency has received questions about the increased timeline of investigations over the last few years. The increase in time is due to complications from the pandemic and our investigators have done an amazing job at clearing the backlog.

We have reorganized how we request data from the NYPD and work closely with the Department to optimize how we share documents in our staff.

A further effort to reduce timelines is that our Board members have given more and more of their time to the agency to increase the frequency of panels and help close investigations more quickly.

In the second quarter of this year, investigation timelines have already gone down 20 percent from the first quarter. One case that the public has continued to inquire about is the trial

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of the officer who killed Delrawn Small.

This case has been delayed for over a year now while the CCRB awaits further results of a motion to unseal the documents from the officer's criminal trial. We're still waiting for the court to issue a decision.

It's cases like this that show why
the CCRB needs an exemption from sealing
statutes, so that we can effectively
investigate and prosecute cases of
misconduct.

Next Sunday, November 20th, is the Transgender Day of Remembrance. The CCRB is here to support the transgender community and can do so more effectively now with our new unit investigating bias-based policing.

Gender, gender identity, and gender expression are protected classes under our new unit's jurisdiction. If you believe that you have been stopped due to bias or racial profiling, you should file a complaint.

Our office is open for walk-in

1 complaints, but it is also possible to file complaints online at 2 nyc.gov/ccrbcomplaint -- that's 3 4 nyc.gov/ccrbcomplaint -- or by telephone by calling us directly at 1-800-341-2272 5 or simply calling 311. 6 7 If anyone wishes the file a complaint right now, we have two 8 9 investigators with us today ready to 10 take any new complaints. 11 Keymani Dunkley and Kebus (phonetic) 12 -- Keymani and Key (sic), can you raise 13 your hands? There's Key right there and 14 Keymani is way in the back. 15 Amy O'Sullivan from the Civilian Assistant Unit is here as well. 16 17 Before we get started, some ground 18 rules for this afternoon: 19 The public session, if you're online 20 and wish to participate, please use the 21 "raise your hand" feature and we will 2.2 call on you to make a comment. Also, 23 comments are going to be limited to 24 four minutes maximum, whether you are 25 online or here in-person.

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                 I want to thank the staff for their
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             hard work in getting this set up so
             quickly. I want to thank, again, Dr.
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 4
             Carolina, for letting us use this
             amazing space, and for all the people
 5
             who work at Central Family Life Center
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 7
             for hosting us, and thank you to
             everyone who is with us online, but
 8
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             especially to this great turnout today.
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                 Thank you very much for coming today
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             and sharing your thoughts with us.
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                 CHAIR RICE: Thank you so, Jon.
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                 Did any members of the Board have
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             any questions of the Executive Director?
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                 (No response.)
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                 CHAIR RICE: Questions?
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                 (No response.)
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                 CHAIR RICE: No. All right.
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             will have a presentation from our
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             Director of Outreach, Mr. Jahi Rose.
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                 Jahi.
                 MR. DARCHE: Hold on one second --
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23
             do we need to move this?
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                 MR. JAHI ROSE: Thank you very much,
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             Chair Rice. I echo the sentiments of
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the Chair. Thank you all very much for being here.

My name is Jahi Rose. I am the Director of Outreach for the Civilian Complaint Review Board. I'm just going to provide just a brief overview of the Civilian Complaint Review Board.

The CCRB 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 alleged against NYPD -- officers of the NYPD.

The CCRB is governed by a 15-member Board. You've met a few of the Board members here. Five are appointed by the Mayor; five are appointed by the New York City Council. Three are designated by the Police Commissioner, and one is appointed by the Public Advocate. The Chair is jointly appointed by the New York City Mayor and the City Council.

The CCRB can accept complaints about misconduct. We have the jurisdiction to

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take allegations that fall under four categories. That's force, abuse of authority, discourtesy, and offensive language. FADO is a helpful acronym to remember what our jurisdiction is.

Just some brief information regarding the Right to Know Act. The Right to Know Act was a law that went into effect in October of 2018. This law impacts how police officers engage with members of the public when it relates to a stop, question, and frisk encounter, sobriety checkpoints, and other police encounters.

So, with some exceptions, officers should be identifying themselves by providing information such as their name, badge number, rank, and command.

With some exceptions, officers should be notifying you of the reason for the encounter, including informing you of your right to say "no" when requesting consent to search your person, vehicle, property, or home.

Officers should, depending on the

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circumstance, offer individuals a business card that has information about the officer. Also, the other side of the business card has information regarding how to file a comment and/or complaint about the interaction between you and that officer, or any other officer for the matter. Civilians can request these business cards in any encounter. This is a copy of what the business card looks like, front and back.

There are various ways to file complaints with the Civilian Complaint Review Board, as mentioned by Executive Director, Jon Darche. Some of them include filing the complaints online, which is the easiest way. You can go to nyc.gov/ccrbcomplaint or you can feel free to call the CCRB's hotline at 1-800-341-CCRB; also 1-800-341-2272.

Remember, if you see footage of misconduct on social media or on the news, feel free to file a complaint even if you weren't there in-person. The

handle for the CCRB is typically ccrb_nyc.

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Other ways to file complaints with the CCRB include calling 311 -- everyone's favorite number. In addition to coming to the CCRB's office that would be at 100 Church Street in Lower Manhattan on the 10th Floor, you can also contact the CCRB on social media.

You can DM or direct message the CCRB on Facebook, Twitter, and/or Instagram. Feel free to send an email to the CCRB as well or you can send a letter to the CCRB at the same address, 100 Church Street, 10th Floor, New York, New York, zip code 10007.

Complaints can also be filed at any police precinct. It does not have to be the precinct where the interaction took place. Police officers are required to accept complaints in the precinct. You can also request a complaint form in a self-addressed envelope.

The CCRB is hiring. There are various positions that are open with the

1	Civilian Complaint Review Board. Feel
2	free to go to nyc.gov/careers, type in
3	"CCRB". If you're interested in a
4	position with the CCRB, if you have
5	questions or you don't see a position
6	that you that we mentioned here
7	available online, feel free to also send
8	the CCRB an email at
9	careers@ccrb.nyc.gov.
10	So, we are going to be joined
11	virtually by one of the alumni of our
12	Youth Advisory Council, YAC. Thomas
13	Rose.
14	MR. THOMAS ROSE: Hi, everyone. My
15	name is Thomas Rose and I'm a member of
16	the CCRB's Youth Advisory Council.
17	Just providing an update that we'll
18	be having our fourth annual Youth Summit
19	on Tuesday, November 15th at 5 p.m.
20	virtually on Webex, the platform we're
21	on now.
22	This summer is a great this
23	summit excuse me is a great
24	opportunity for young people across New
25	York City to directly share their
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1 experiences with policing, identifying problems within the other communities, 2 and their recommended solutions to 3 4 public safety and police officials. They assemble a panel of various 5 representatives -- youth representatives 6 7 that is -- from across the City, some within our own YAC, and they'll share 8 9 their experiences and insight on youth 10 and policing. 11 If you're interested in attending, 12 you can register via the link that we'll 13 share in the chat and we hope to see you 14 there. 15 Also, we will invite all 10 to 18-year-old New Yorkers to apply to the 16 CCRB's YAC class of 2023 today. 17 18 Applications will be accepted through 19 November 30, 2022 and this link will be 20 also shared in the chat. So, do send to 21 anyone you know who might be interested. 22 Thank you. 23 MR. JAHI ROSE: Thank you very much, 24 Thomas. 25 Lastly, if you'd like to request a

1	CCRB presentation Outreach
2	presentation, feel free to contact the
3	CCRB's Outreach unit at
4	outreach@ccrb.nyc.gov.
5	Thank you all very much. I return
6	it back to you, Chair.
7	CHAIR RICE: We will now hear from
8	the Staten Island community leaders.
9	Thank you so much for joining us.
10	As a reminder, we're going to ask
11	you to keep your comments to four
12	minutes and I would also like to
13	acknowledge former City Councilwoman
14	Debi Rose. (Applause.)
15	We want to thank her for her ongoing
16	support of the CCRB, and at the moment,
17	a personal privilege also in urban
18	leader. So, we're excited to very
19	excited to see you here tonight. Thank
20	you so much.
21	All right. So, for our community
22	leaders, Yojaira, are you going to call
23	the first speaker?
24	MS. ALVAREZ: Yes.
25	CHAIR RICE: Okay.

1 MS. ALVAREZ: Thank you, Chair. We'll first be hearing from Andres 2 Garcia, who is a Co-Executive Director 3 4 of El Centro del Immigrante. He will be 5 speaking in-person. MR. GARCIA: All right. Can you 6 7 hear me all right? Thank you so much. Good evening, 8 9 everyone. My name is Andres Garcia, 10 Co-Executive Director of El Centro del 11 Immigrante, the Staten Island Immigrant 12 Center based in Port Richmond. 13 I appreciate the time and 14 opportunity given to me to speak on 15 behalf of the immigrant communities of Staten Island, and although there is 16 17 plenty of diversity throughout the 18 island, our work at our center is 19 focused in the north shore, which is 20 home to many families who speak many 21 different languages, who represent many different nations and cultures. 2.2 23 This year more than ever we 24 recognize the need for our local law 25 enforcement to have language access.

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Every single New Yorker should be able to get the help they need without worrying if they will be understood or taken seriously.

One of our members was subject to verbal and emotional abuse by her landlord. The day she was threatened with a kitchen knife was the day she once again decided to call the cops. That same day, officers declined to arrest the woman, who is now in custody facing charges, because responding officers couldn't understand our member and her landlord spoke English.

We are now working with the District Attorney's Office, who got our member a Humanitarian Visa, to further assist in their investigation.

So, when I was told to consider how the CCRB can build trust and increase awareness about police accountability in our neighborhoods, I wondered how much effort towards generally used and how helpful language access resources are available to both community and police

members alike.

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With your -- oh, well, with the other question being, what I, based on my capacity and my experiences, consider to be a major police community relations concern -- my biggest concern, which may be exemplified by our member's experience, which I have just shared with you -- and of which I've personally seen time and time again -- is that -- of course, not meaning to generalize -- but some police aren't taken crimes committed against immigrants and people of color seriously enough.

I've had so many meetings with members who have been assaulted, who are victims of hate crimes, victims of wage theft or workplace abuse, who had the courage to call the police for help, who were ultimately ignored or worse, had their statements taken, received police slips, but when followed-up on, cases were never filed at the precinct or information was put in incorrectly.

I want my staff, my members, and my

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1 volunteers to believe that when they call 911, they will be heard. So, when 2 considering what the City can do to 3 4 improve police community relations in our neighborhoods, I believe the City 5 can begin to hire more officers who look 6 7 like our community members, who speak the same languages, and take the defense 8 9 of our families as seriously as I 10 imagine they would their own. 11 It's hard to imagine, lastly, how 12 such systematic obstacles may be 13 hurdled, but it is my hope in my being 14 here for the first time that I may see 15 the fruits of change from our efforts over time with care and intention. 16 17 Thank you very much. 18 (Inaudible.) THE INTERPRETER: The interpreter is 19 20 speaking. We're not able to hear you 21 very well. Thank you. 2.2 MR. DARCHE: So, I think language 23 access is something that frankly every 24 City agency needs to do better at, 25 especially the CCRB, and it's something

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that we're working on, in addition to working on making sure that the NYPD takes its responsibilities under language access seriously and responds to community needs.

So, I think one of the things the speaker had mentioned was making sure that the police force looks like and represents the people of our City, but that's also true of the CCRB.

And so one of the things we're -one of the reasons why we make it such
an important part of Jahi's Outreach
presentation is to tell you what jobs
are available at CCRB is cause we want
people who live in this community, who
call it home -- whether they've called
it home for 30 years -- I guess now I
would say for me 50 years -- or for a
year to feel like they can come to us
and work there.

And so I urge everyone to go to our website, see what jobs are available, and see -- I think we're a good place to work and I urge you to see if there's a

1	fit for you with us and language
2	access is something that we look at, not
3	only on individual cases where people
4	filed complaints against members of
5	service for a variety of reasons dealing
6	with their obligations to provide
7	language access and to treat people
8	fairly, but there also may be areas that
9	fall under the jurisdiction of our new
10	unit, the Racial Profiling and
11	Bias-Based Policing Unit.
12	And so our intake unit knows to look
13	for those issues and to see if it needs
14	to flag them to go to the Racial
15	Profiling Unit.
16	CHAIR RICE: Yojaira, who is next on
17	the list?
18	MS. ALVAREZ: Next, we'll be hearing
19	from Gabriela Herbst, Tottenville High
20	School student and Staten Island
21	resident.
22	MS. HERBST: Good evening,
23	everybody. My name is Gabriela Herbst.
24	I'm 17-years-old and I'm a senior at
25	Tottenville High School.

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We are in a crisis currently with a lot of gun violence and people dying of senseless crime and not much is being done in our communities. In my personal experience, right now it's hitting really close to home because just, like, recently we had a boy who was 14-years-old shot in front of our school due to lack of police presence outside.

This could've been avoided and he's a baby. 14-years-old -- imagine that. He was coming back from getting food so he could go to football practice and then he's shot because somebody just comes and decides, "Oh, let me just shoot somebody senselessly".

Imagine his parents' reaction to
that call. "Your child is shot". I
hope nobody here has to experience that
trauma. This could've had a completely
different outcome with more police
presence, but due to lack of
communication between the community and
police, we're dealing with a problem.
There's a lack of trust within police

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because a lot of people aren't feeling heard when they talk to police and when they communicate concerns.

I want to acknowledge a program that's done in the City called Build the Block where some precincts communicate within their communities what's going on within the precinct and people are able to tell their concerns. I think that should be mandated because if more people are able to be heard and their concerns are taken into account, a lot more people would feel safe in their communities.

I also think that police should be -- so -- sorry -- a lot of people feel uncomfortable around police because they hold such big authority and a lot of police mean good and want to support and help their communities, where others take advantage of their authority.

And to me, I hold a lot of perspective within this because not only am I part of NYPD Explorers, my father is also an officer and I am also a part

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of Youth Impact Program, and I've been able to receive a lot of perspective within all three.

My father has been an officer for 20 years. Not once has he had to use his gun against a person. He says if he can keep a situation deescalated, he would. A lot of people who hold this authority need to realize their bounds and not overstep to make other people feel less than.

I think holding -- I feel like holding workshops where police learn about communications and how to reduce tension with people and maintain good relationships with people is important to that when they -- when they're in the community and helping -- or trying to help -- they understand what people need.

Building a good relationship with the community is important for people because if they don't, the people will not trust them and they will not be able to communicate concerns.

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Suspension from their job does not do anything. If they're just sitting at home not learning anything, they're not -- they're not -- nothing is improving and everything will continue to stay the same. They need to learn. Within workshops, they'll be able to learn how to effectively communicate and how to make good relationships within their communities.

Within Youth Impact, I was able to learn about restorative justice and help youth who were arrested, and instead of them going through court cases, they're able to come to us and we're able to help them.

One story I'd like to reflect on is a young person who I worked with when I was 14-years-old. In order to maintain confidentiality, I will not mention this young person's name, but the police came to them with a warrant for their arrest. They did not effectively communicate what the young person was being arrested for and they did not communicate to

1	their parents what they were being
2	arrested for either.
3	So, this caused tension, and caused
4	stress and anxiety on the young person
5	causing them to feel unheard and
6	stressed. Do you see what's wrong here?
7	The police are not effectively
8	communicating with us. We need to be
9	heard. We need to know what's going on.
10	The lack of communication is pushing us
11	away from police.
12	So, I guess what I want to say here
13	is we need to be able to talk to police.
14	We need to be heard. Communication
15	needs to be connected between us, as the
16	community members, to the police and
17	vice versa. We need to know what's
18	going on within our community.
19	And, yeah, that's it. Thank you so
20	much.
21	CHAIR RICE: Thank you.
22	MR. DARCHE: Ms. Herbst, thank you
23	very much for your very thoughtful
24	comments.
25	There's one issue that you brought

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up that I wanted to explain a little bit more in depth to the folks here and on the internet, and that is the issue of discipline -- and sometimes training is an appropriate discipline for a member of service who commits misconduct -- and when the Board substantiates allegations against a member of service and the matrix indicates that training is the right remedy and the right penalty to be imposed for that misconduct, that is what the Board recommends to the Police Commissioner to make sure that the officer is trained appropriately so that things can be improved. But that's not always the right

penalty to be imposed -- the right discipline to be imposed on a member of service who has committed misconduct.

And so there are penalties from forfeiture of vacation days, to suspension days, to being fired from the Department.

It all depends on what the officer has done wrong and their history as a

police officer. And so we take all of 1 those factors into account when we 2 recommend the discipline that the 3 4 Department is supposed to impose, and the Department takes those things into 5 account when they are actually issuing 6 7 the discipline. And the reason why the Board is only 8 9 recommending discipline is because the 10 Board does not have the final authority 11 over police discipline. Under the 12 current state of the law, the Police Commissioner is the final arbiter of all 13 14 matters of police discipline, and so all 15 the CCRB is empowered to do is make a recommendation. 16 17 CHAIR RICE: Did any other Board 18 members want to make a comment? 19 (No response.) 20 CHAIR RICE: Okay. Yojaira, were 21 there any other members of the community that are scheduled to speak before we 2.2 open it up for public comment? 23

two more speakers.

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MS. ALVAREZ: Yes, Chair. We have

Next, we'll be hearing from Mike

Perry, Program Manager from True 2 Life.

MR. PERRY: So, thank you -- thank you, CCRB. Thank you to my brother, Jahi, for the invite -- thank you.

I just want to start by saying there's a couple of questions that I'm going to answer that was sent to me to prepare a statement for.

So, I'm going to do that, but first
I just want to open up by saying I
actually stand here as a victim of
police brutality, when I was a little
bit younger, and also a person who has
been falsely accused by the NYPD where I
was later vindicated and had to sue -sue them. You know, so I just wanted to
share that to you -- share that with you
all.

All right. So, I think one of the first questions -- and I want to bring it into context for the people that are in the stands cause I don't think it's really clear about what's happening -- there's a couple of questions asked.

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One of them is, what should the CCRB do -- what should the CCRB do to build trust? One of the things that I wrote was, "I feel the CCRB should better promote awareness of their practices and what is it you actually do".

The community is aware of the CCRB, but some are not fully aware to what extent you represent the people on police accountability, right. Our community has trust issues.

So, I would say, promote the power that you really have or don't have and we would hate -- because one of the things in our community is controlled opposition and we're not oblivious to that. So, we want to make sure that the CCRB is really representing the people.

So, the next question that I was asked is, what is your experience on the ground -- with your experience on the ground, what was a major police concern with community relations?

So, I answered like this, "I, for one, have great relationships with the

leadership at NYPD, right -- on Staten Island". I have friendships, working relationships with the leadership here. My working relationships allow me to be able to advocate for youth, which is beautiful -- to receive less sentences and just advocate for them for a diversion program instead of prison, which is beautiful.

And my side of relationships don't mean anything if the energy and respect doesn't resonate to the people, right.

I can be cool with NYPD and law enforcement officials, but if it doesn't resonate with the people on the ground, then it ain't really -- it's not really a real thing. I will gladly trade in my relationships with the NYPD so the community is able to feel respected and humanized, right.

The last question was, what can the City do to improve community police relations in your neighborhood? First and foremost, sensitivity training for all NYPD officers -- sensitivity

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training. I don't know if that's a thing, but from the ground, that's what they need cause they're very insensitive to our people, to our plight, to what we've been going through all our lives.

Another thing that I actually advocated for in front of NYPD was trauma training for the officers.

Trauma -- weekly trauma training for men and women who are -- they have the task of protecting and serving the people, but what about their lives? What about what they're going through?

Are they being treated for what they're going through in their lives; the trauma that they've dealt with before becoming police? I feel like trauma training is very, very important cause you have men and women in the NYPD and officers all across the board, who are not being treated for their childhood trauma and trauma to life, right.

They're mostly white officers in black and brown communities who are not

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aware of our culture and history. That needs to change. I'm aware that there are goodhearted men and women who wear that uniform with good intent, and I always salute and take my hat off to them, always, but I'm not sure I will be able to uproot the culture of the NYPD that has historically been a vicious cycle of mistreatment for black and brown people since I was born and I know before you were born.

Sensitivity, weekly trauma training could be the start. Thank you.

Yes -- yes, True 2 Life -- we are an anti-gun violence organization. We are ran out of the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice. We've been doing the work for almost 10 years. We are part of New York City Crisis Management System.

I've been here from the beginning.

My staff is here and we're doing the work, trying to save lives in our community. And being that you have me the platform to say that, I want to

1 share this: 2 One of things that we do -- talking about police accountability, right --3 4 we're violence advocates, so when our 5 people do something wrong, we go out on the highways and we let them know about 6 7 themselves. We hold them accountable. We are looking for the NYPD to do the 8 9 same. 10 When your people do wrong, go out 11 there and put them on the line. Holla 12 at them and make it a thing that they 13 did something wrong cause we're doing the same thing with our people. 14 15 Thank you. 16 MR. HOGAN: Can Mike Perry stay 17 there? This is Board member Hogan. Hello? 18 19 MS. ALVAREZ: We can hear you, Mr. 20 Hogan. 21 MR. HOGAN: Okay. Good. 22 How you doing, Brother Mike Perry? 23 MR. PERRY: What's up, Brother AU? This is Brother AU. I 24 MR. HOGAN: just wanted you to know, I'm a member of 25

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the CCRB representing Queens and I'm a
City Council appointee, and I thank you
for showing up.

One thing, there's a young lady that spoke right before you that definitely needs you inside her school. She was speaking about issues that's going on inside her school as far as violence and whatnot and your name was going to come up immediately after she finished speaking, so it was just -- it was just the creator that brought you here.

One of the things I want you to know that I'm sitting with this Board here, we are caught with the right intention to do and a whole lot of City bureaucracy --

MR. PERRY: Right.

MR. HOGAN: -- and if the public wants to know that we have to continue to have these particular settings and meetings and really look at people who are doing stuff on the streets cause, you know, that's -- I'm on the street all day long, you know, and I'm also

part of the, you know, CMS. You know, I've been here from the beginning.

What we have to do, often, is make a real, real surge in educating our public -- the young people that surround us -- to make them be, one, politically aware, and also system-aware because the CCRB cannot do anything if one those reports don't come in cause, you know, like, we file -- we file complaints and our public -- our population files complaints, but we don't do any follow-up of it.

And then there's the slow process of getting these cases looked at, not from CCRB, but from the NYPD. So, I just want to work with you now and I'm glad you came through here. You know, and I apologize for not being able to make it this evening, you know.

But, definitely, let's work together in some of those things -- and matter of fact, all those things that you're talking about, we'll take care of.

My last thing though is that the

1	police department and its concept of
2	sensitivity training is really not too
3	sensitive
4	MR. PERRY: Right.
5	MR. HOGAN: sensitive, you
6	know and so a lot of their training
7	about sensitivity should be existent in
8	the academy where you would have members
9	and leadership of the public that would
10	join in that training at the same time
11	they're getting it so there can be
12	someone that is very aware of what's
13	going on on the ground and the public
14	that they're going to be leased out to.
15	But, again, thank you, Brother, and
16	good seeing you out there.
17	MR. PERRY: Good seeing you, Brother
18	AU. Thank you.
19	MR. FREEMAN: Willie Freeman, Police
20	Commission designee.
21	(Inaudible.)
22	MS. ALVAREZ: Yes, Chair Rice.
23	Now, we'll be hearing our final
24	community member speaker is Luis Medina,
25	a college student and Staten Island

1	resident.
2	MR. MEDINA: Hi. Good afternoon,
3	everyone. My name is Luis Medina. I'm
4	a junior at John Jay College for
5	Criminal Justice and a member of the
6	Staten Island Justice Center
7	You guys can hear me, correct?
8	MR. DARCHE: Yes.
9	CHAIR RICE: Yes, now we can.
10	MR. MEDINA: Okay. The Staten
11	Island Justice Center who have
12	encouraged me to speak this evening.
13	Since a large portion of our
14	academic work focuses on the criminal
15	justice system and how it interacts with
16	the community, I'm thrilled to be
17	speaking here today.
18	The CCRB is a critical connection
19	between the community and the NYPD since
20	they hold the authorities accountable
21	for their actions. On this subject, I'd
22	like to explore a few ways they could
23	foster trust and raise awareness in the
24	community.
25	I would like to start with them

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upholding their goals and ensuring the police receive the necessary discipline following a thorough investigation of a complaint.

Recent data from the NYPD disciplinary records demonstrate that a number of CCRB cases investigated does not match the number of officers sanctioned. This implies that despite concerns, no systematic change is occurring. These statistics leave the community with no faith in the CCRB, ultimately leaving people to keep their interactions silent rather than filing a complaint that is more likely to lead them nowhere.

Still, while the police should be held accountable for their acts, I feel like severe punitive punishment isn't the solution either. It must be done constructively to avoid repeat incidents. Devise effective means for the NYPD to discipline their officers, such as new mandatory training and classes.

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In terms of raising awareness, the CCRB's outreach should extend to all levels, the first being schools. I recall the CCRB having a representative visit my school and it was comforting to know that I had an organization I could rely on to be my advocate against the seemingly invincible power.

That outreach must be more frequent and it should even trickle down to middle school and elementary school.

Having discussions about justice and responsibility can enable future generations to have a sense of how they handle themselves in what can sometimes be emotionally charged scenarios when interacting with police officers or any other authority figures.

To help the community realize the tools that they have, the CCRB should visit schools and talk to them about how no one is above the law, including the law itself. Speaking about this will make a difference. Starting outreach in schools will go a long way since it will

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naturally spread to students, staff, and even family.

Furthermore, I suggest putting outreach graphics in public places where individuals are likely to encounter the police, such as parks, MTA transit stations, and with an emphasis on putting recruiting information in marginalized communities.

Next, I'd like to express my police relation worries using situations I've had and heard about. My first example comes from personal experience where a friend and I had entered the train station and immediately after passing the turnstile, we were accused of fare evasion.

Rather than simply questioning us, they approached us with a persecuting manner as if we had been convicted by a jury of it. Despite my friend and I properly defending ourselves with me reaching to demonstrate I had an limited MetroCard and it had just been swiped, and my friend presenting his Time to Pay

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Statement, their initial reaction was to jump to allegation, ready to give a ticket.

This accusatory tone immediately made us feel nervous and submissive to the circumstance. Although they eventually investigated and they allowed us to pass, they did not appear to be sorry for wrongfully accusing us and taking up our time. They made our lives feel insignificant in the moment.

Interactions like this, where I've done nothing wrong, nonetheless, make me anxious around the authorities because I'm still afraid of being accused.

My next example comes from a peer where he explained to me that his friend and his -- like, there was an argument with an older man and then it eventually got physical. When they fought, they panicked and fled, hoping to avoid the consequences that came with facing the police.

They were eventually detained, which resulted in the repercussions, but this

1 confrontation with the police was not productive. The boys went back and 2 forth and it led to a stalemate. 3 These 4 stalemates are very common in the neighborhood because the officers 5 frequently use their authority to make 6 7 allegations rather than considering why a crime occurred. 8 9 Transitioning from my concerns to 10 some solutions, a way to fix this communication barrier is to implement 11 12 communication training for both 13 community members and for the officers. 14 For officers, communication training 15 needs to be embedded into any new training with new tactics being added 16 17 periodically. Communities and 18 demographics --19 (Disruption in transmission.) 20 MS. ALVAREZ: Luis, you cut out at 21 the end there. 2.2 MR. MEDINA: -- relating methods or 23 all aspects of communication training 24 that we should emphasize. 25 Additionally, to match NYC's diverse

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density, we should introduce cultural competency. So, we should improve -- to get improved exposure training to help uplift the various communities, and on the other hand community-focused training should be financed by the City and implemented through organizations, such as the Staten Island Justice Center, to create educational access points with community figures that people know and trust.

These community-based trainings should include officers, as well as those who have firsthand experience with them. I think it's important to start building a way to bridge the gap that divides the community and the police.

These insights should provide individuals with a fundamental awareness of how to communicate with the authorities and minimizing the stigma that pushes people to avoid the police in general.

Thank you guys for hearing me today.

MR. DARCHE: Madam Chair, may I just

1 address the one issue that Mr. Medina 2 brought up? 3 CHAIR RICE: Yes-- sure. I just 4 wanted to thank him -- I just wanted to thank him for his comments and his 5 personal stories that I think resonated 6 7 with all of us, and his particular suggestion around education and 8 education in schools, but go ahead. 9 10 MR. DARCHE: I think one of the things that Mr. Medina also said was how 11 12 it's important for CCRB to get into 13 schools and it's something that we focus 14 a lot on. 15 Jahi would be mad at me if I didn't bring this up, so I wanted to 16 acknowledge the hard work of our 17 18 Outreach team, which is very small and 19 right now there are only five people, 20 including Jahi, who are out there doing 21 that work. 2.2 But we know how important it is to 23 get into schools and community groups so 24 that people can know that we are here 25 and know about the work that we are

1 doing and it's not just -- it also 2 connects with what our first speaker, Mr. Garcia said about language access --3 4 and the CCRB has been making a major push to make our materials available to 5 different groups in different languages 6 7 so that people from all communities in this City can access our services and 8 9 use us as a way to make sure the police 10 are accountable for the behavior towards 11 those communities. 12 CHAIR RICE: Any other comments from 13 our Board? MR. CAROLINA: I just want to make a 14 15 quick comment. CHAIR RICE: Please. 16 17 MR. CAROLINA: I want to thank 18 everyone for such salient points that 19 you raised tonight. 20 You do realize that it has been 21 two years since the CCRB has really been 2.2 in the community and we will be in every 23 borough, but I want to make a point that 24 we are advocating on the behalf of 25 citizens across New York City.

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The CCRB needs for our citizens to advocate for us as well. You do know that the common denominator here is that we get cases, spend a lot of time and energy on each case, and the Board oversees the substantial cases, and then they are sent to the Commissioner of NYPD, who has the final say.

The way in which you can advocate for CCRB so that the substantiated cases can not only be heard, but effectively dealt with in terms of punitive results for NYPD, is for either the City Council and/or the Mayor's Office to give CCRB much more power in decision-making.

That is a real way in which you can help us help our citizens.

I am a black man in America and I am not spending my energy and time on the CCRB because I need another title or because I have some free time. I'm here because I believe in what we are doing and I believe in you, the residents of New York City.

But we also know that the power is

1	in the hands of us; those of us who are
2	voters and those of us who live in New
3	York City. So, ma'ams and sirs, this is
4	not an effort in futility. We are here
5	because we want your voices to be heard.
6	Help us help everyone else. Thank
7	you.
8	CHAIR RICE: Thank you. (Applause.)
9	Thank you so much for that, Reverend
10	Carolina.
11	We are now going to enter the public
12	comment portion of the meeting and I
13	understand that folks have already
14	registered, Yojaira, so that we will
15	you will call on them to come and
16	provide us with additional comments and
17	suggestions from the public.
18	MS. ALVAREZ: Correct. Thank you,
19	Chair.
20	First, we'll be hearing from former
21	Council Member Debi Rose.
22	MS. ROSE: Good evening, everybody.
23	I want to say thank you to all of you
24	who came tonight to partake in this
25	this very important exercise in this

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community to change police and community relations.

I want to say thank you so much to the CCRB. I left office before I could say to you how much I appreciated the efforts that the CCRB had made and changes. It was really -- it was really a good time. We invested a lot of time and effort as City Council in police reform with giving the CCRB more authority.

Unfortunately, we were not able to get to the point where the CCRB had ultimate responsibility and power in terms of discipline -- the discretion -- what type of discipline should be weeded out to be carried out, giving ultimately the Commissioner the final say.

We worked real hard at that time to try to codify your authority. That didn't happen. So, I want to first encourage you to continue to work with the City Council and the Mayor's Office to actually make that a reality because as Pastor Carol -- as Dr. Carolina said,

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a lot of effort goes into determining the outcomes of the cases that are presented before you and I have witnessed some of the work that you've done and I find that you have done it with integrity, with ultimate intent and intellect knowledge of the law, and the outcomes that you have determined that should be weeded out in terms of accountability for our police officers is exactly what I think is right.

You are -- you're the voice of the community -- and the community is often powerless. So, I think with all the effort that you put forward, that that should be the end result as opposed to just a recommendation.

So, I think -- I thank, again, Dr.

Carolina for imploring the community to get involved. That would mean getting the Public Safety Chair to hold a hearing again on what exactly the authority and the powers of the CCRB should be. So, we need -- we need to do that.

And so, again, I just -- I wanted to thank you -- I want to say that this is such an esteemed panel to Dr. Esmeralda, she is a mentor of mine and an inspiration for a lot of the things that I chose to do in terms of this community and have always come out to Staten Island, where nobody else would.

And, you know, everyone acts like this always, so -- but I thank you for (indiscernible), and Dr. Arva Rice, you know, we go back to the Urban League and you've always been out there fighting for the community, and it was a pleasure working with you, Jon.

Many a night I called him, you know, really frantic about (indiscernible) and why we couldn't push something further.

And to all the CCRB members, I know how much time and effort you put into it and it seems a shame that it would be in vain.

You put too much effort into it and for it to just be a recommendation -- in fact, that's what propelled me to become

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City Council person. I was on Community
Board and we just made recommendations
about the budget and what needed to
change in our community, and it was so
frustrating to make recommendations that
nobody followed or took up.

So, your mission is so much -- so important that it should have the weight and gravity which, you know, these incidents are approached, and I want to thank you. I know I was probably the bane of Jon's existence in terms of the Outreach Unit.

It's very important -- it saddens me when I found out that people still say, "What does the CCRB do -- what does it do", and so I fought really hard with those City Council members to increase your outreach budget. I want you to continue that. Just because I'm not there to bother you the way I did, you know -- and we were only able to get what I feel was a paltry sum of money and that -- and when Jahi is out here doing the work -- and I see him out here

doing the work.

Then we have a lot of people who don't know how to access the CCRB and are not sure what your mission is. I want to implore you to continue, get that budget increased, use social media so that the community actually can put their hands on (indiscernible) when they need to.

And I just want to thank you for all the work that you do and I really salute you. It's not an easy job and I want you to know -- I did appreciate you.

Sometimes it seemed like I didn't, but I did. (Applause.)

CHAIR RICE: Yojaira, who is the next speaker?

MS. ALVAREZ: Thank you, Chair.

First, we'll be hearing from Neil Berry, followed by Radiance Martin.

MR. BARRY: I'm not going to be long. I just want to thank the CCRB too because you do tremendous work. You've been doing this work for a long time around criminal justice and I know the

1	power that you should have.
2	Certainly, the NYPD, as an
3	institution, is not cooperating, so the
4	authority that they have is too much.
5	There's immunity.
6	I currently work with an
7	organization called VOCAL, which is
8	Voices of Community Activists and
9	Leaders. We do a lot of work around
10	mass incarceration and police reform.
11	I'm from a point of view of
12	de-funding the police, not because
13	because only four percent of the crimes
14	are violent. Where's the rest of the
15	96 percent of the budget going? 11
16	billion dollars and our community
17	doesn't have any type of resources or
18	anything any equity.
19	So, I'm not I'm for de-funding
20	and eventually we'll have a real
21	imagining of what public safety should
22	look like, as Debi Rose said.
23	So, fighting for (indiscernible)
24	qualified immunity (indiscernible), and
25	there's legislation of course. I'm

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about legislation changing the laws cause that's the basis of what we're going to have to do -- is change the legislation to change the law.

We've got -- (indiscernible) -- the State Legislation is pretty much intact to pass some laws, again, around bail setting and things like that because many of us -- lots of convictions are because police officers have too much authority and their qualified immunity. They don't have to testify -- qualified immunity means they don't have to share anything. Information is deducted from their information.

When talking about share documents

-- doctrines they don't have to do none

of that, if they have a legal recourse

to do that. We want to end that -
legislation to pass the ending qualified

immunity -- all government officials,

corrections officers, everyone else.

So, we are on board with you for legislation so that we can empower you guys to really do your job because this

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1
             is so important. The courtesy,
             professionalism, and the respect that
 2
             the police officers' motto is, is not
 3
 4
             being handled. We have been -- Mike
             Perry said some really great stuff about
 5
             the history of the police department.
 6
 7
                 He said the history of the police
             department goes much deeper than this,
 8
 9
             whereas, one day, the history will be
10
             told by what the actual function is.
11
                 So, we don't have that in our
12
             community. The trust is not there.
                                                   We
13
             have to set examples. So, if we can
14
             maybe get civil suits against these
15
             officers, cause right now, the
             (indiscernible) capacity of the
16
17
             department is who we sue.
18
                 If we have to sue the officers and
19
             take that money from them, it might be a
20
             different type of thinking. Like, if
21
             you're being sued by this individual,
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             you (indiscernible) -- abuse your
23
             authority. They don't have that now;
24
             they have qualified immunity.
25
                 You need to set up where -- a law
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1	passed to sue you, even if I can't get
2	the criminal complaint, I'll get the
3	civil complaint against you and that's
4	what we're working on.
5	So, I'm just glad to be a part of
6	this and if you happen to need some help
7	(indiscernible). Take care.
8	CHAIR RICE: Thank you so much for
9	your comment.
10	MR. DARCHE: Thank you for all your
11	work.
12	I meant to respond to Council Member
13	Rose and say
14	MS. ROSE: It's okay.
15	MR. DARCHE: it was never a
16	bother it was never a bother.
17	(Laughter.) My son may disagree with
18	that, but I never thought it was a
19	bother and one of the reasons why the
20	agency now has a small budget to do
21	public education is because of the
22	efforts of Council Member Rose, but also
23	groups like VOCAL New York and
24	Communities United for Police Reform.
25	A lot of the changes that Council

1	Member Rose talked about didn't just
2	happen because of people like Council
3	Member Rose in the City Council who were
4	trying to do good. It happened because
5	the people of this City and of this
6	State forced it to be an issue that was
7	then responded to by politicians.
8	And so, Reverend Dr. Carolina said,
9	this isn't this isn't just a one-way
10	street of what the CCRB is doing and
11	telling you about. This is about
12	how you folks can advocate for
13	yourselves and advocate for the CCRB to
14	be a better agency to serve you.
15	CHAIR RICE: Thank you. Well said.
16	Yojaira, do we have our next
17	speaker?
18	MS. ALVAREZ: Yes, next we'll be
19	hearing from Radiance Martin.
20	As a reminder for those joining us
21	virtually, if you would like to leave a
22	public comment, please use the raise the
23	hand feature. Instructions are in the
24	chat.
25	MS. MARTIN: Good evening, everyone.
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My name is Radiance Martin. I am a member of the public. I am coming to you tonight as a member of the public.

But -- and I need an investigator, but before I get into that, I just wanted to say that just like Reverend Carolina, I have been an advocate for the CCRB for quite a while now -- maybe about the last four years.

I've partnered with the CCRB in
Brownsville, Brooklyn through the
Brownsville Jobs Plus Program that I
used to work for and I worked as an
Outreach Coordinator and a Community
Coach with them, and I worked closely
with Timothy. I don't know if he is
still an outreach person for the CCRB,
but that was my point person. That's
who I used to refer people to when they
raised any concerns.

But as I mentioned before, I am here for myself tonight. I am in dire need of an investigator. I missed the October meeting and I've been waiting for an entire month for this meeting.

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So, if someone can give me, you know, a person that I can talk to, I have a case that is not high profile. It's not provocative. You know, it's not going to get media attention, but I believe it is just as worthy as one that would and I have already submitted a complaint online. I have not mailed anything and/or I actually have called 311.

But for the most part, I've submitted two written online complaints and I haven't heard from anyone yet.

CHAIR RICE: Thank you so much for your -- for bringing that up and please for the record, for everybody who is here, you do not have to wait from one meeting to another in order to make your complaint to CCRB.

So, I just want to be really clear about that. As Jon mentioned at the beginning of our meeting, there are people that are here at the meetings, but you can also do the -- make that complaint in any other way possible.

And also the cases that you all
bring do not have to be sexy; they do
not have to be front page. Seriously,
if at any time that you feel like your
FADO rights have been abused and so
you can bring that case to us.
I'm going to turn it over to Jon.
MR. DARCHE: So, I think it's an
important Key, would you like so,
we're going to have someone connect with
you right now who can speak with you.
So, Yojaira, is there a way for you
to talk to Ms. Martin or to
MS. ALVAREZ: Yes.
MR. DARCHE: talk to her offline
and then connect her with Key, who's
standing right there ready to talk to
her?
MS. ALVAREZ: Yes, Radiance, I'll
send you an email right now.
MS. MARTIN: Okay. Thank you so
much.
MS. ALVAREZ: Thank you.
CHAIR RICE: Thank you very much.
,

1	from Helen Suttle (phonetic).
2	CHAIR RICE: Is Helen here or
3	online?
4	MR. CAROLINA: She's here.
5	CHAIR RICE: She's here okay.
6	Thank you.
7	MS. SUTTLE: Good evening, everyone.
8	I'm with the Staten Island NAACP and I,
9	myself, encountered an incident last
10	night with two police officers who put
11	their hands on me while I was monitoring
12	the polls and I'm going to file two
13	CCRBs tonight.
14	I have already met with the Board of
15	Elections and Chairperson, Don Vasquez,
16	and told him what happened.
17	(Indiscernible) polls been doing it for
18	years and the officers there, obviously,
19	have not been trained.
20	I used to do sensitivity training
21	with the young cadets and a lot of local
22	police departments and I think we need
23	more of that because obviously they
24	you know, they didn't understand what
25	was going on.
	I

I'm 72-years-old. All they had to do was say, you know, "You don't have the proper credentials", but I did have the credentials cause I've been doing it for years and everybody at the poll's sites knows me. I go all over the North Shore.

But I was forcibly pushed by a police officer out of the Carter Center. I was not allowed to enter. So, I will be filing -- I have the two officers' names -- and I said, "You know, (indiscernible) community". They don't care. I said, (indiscernible). "I don't care, call whoever you want". You know, "You don't have any credentials. Nobody knows you here". I'm like, "Okay. What planet did you come from, cause I'm from Staten Island where I do the polls every year".

So -- but anyway, I just want to say we need more sensitivity training.

NAACP used to -- we used to do it all the time. At the 120, with Mr. Josey, who's our president, we used to go and

do the sensitivity training with the
young officers before they went out, you
know, on a patrol -- you know, and
understand -- because I remember
specifically I said to a young man,
"When you give an order to someone to
move, okay, and they're complying with
you and they're moving, but in their
movement, they (indiscernible), how do
you react".

"I'll throw him down and I would
cuff him. I said, "Why". I said, "Why
-- why would you do that because he's
complying with you, you just don't like
what he's saying, but he's complying.

You know, so that's why I think -and then just look at what's going on
today. We definitely need more
sensitivity training of the young cadets
coming out of the academy and so that's
my suggestion to the CCRB.

If you all could even maybe push that to the powers that be -- whoever -- the Commissioner -- I would definitely appreciate that. Thank you.

1 MR. DARCHE: Ms. Suttle, if you 2 could just wait a moment, we'll have an 3 investigator reach out to you and bring you -- and, you know, take your 4 5 statement. And the other thing I want to point 6 7 out is while it's good that Ms. Suttle has the names of the officers she 8 interacted with, that's not required if 9 10 you want to file a complaint. It's one 11 of the things the CCRB is good at doing 12 is identifying officers. If you come to us and you describe 13 the encounter you had, and where it was, 14 15 and tell us what happened, we're going 16 to go about and try to identify the 17 officers using police paperwork and body-worn camera footage to help to be 18 19 able to identify the officers so that we 20 can continue an investigation. 21 MS. ALVAREZ: Was that directed at 22 me? 23 MR. DARCHE: Yes. 24 MS. ALVAREZ: Oh, okay. 25 Next, we'll be hearing from Abu from Staten Island Immigrant Council, followed by Elom Guem.

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MR. ABU: Good evening, all. I just wanted to start, first and foremost, just congratulating the panel for giving us such a good opportunity and a platform to express ourself (sic), and I think this is part of the process of what we call accountability.

It's very important that you put the community, you know, in the frontline and to allow them to express themselves about the needs, and also to measure achievement in terms of progress made by such an important entity called the CCRB, because the CCRB can be seen as a (indiscernible), some sort of (indiscernible) that we allow people to stay in their comfort zone (indiscernible).

Some City agencies -- and I think we all stand for transparency, you know, and transparency is not only, you know, making sure that resource allocated, you know, in different entity and can used

1 for the way where the rest can be seen. 2 When people think about the CCRB, you know, because in the 80s -- even 3 4 when I come to America -- I come to U.S. 5 in 2001 -- CCRB was part of the NYPD, if I'm not mistaken, and many people 6 7 complained about abuse sort of related to stigmatization, discrimination, and 8 9 exploitation. 10 But I'm not here today to ask a 11 question. It's just, again, to 12 reiterate and to re-emphasize the 13 importance of such entity and also I 14 read the report -- I went through it --15 because I'm very policy-oriented -- and 16 there was a lot of findings -- you know, 17 findings and recommendation made to the 18 CCRB. 19 One way (indiscernible) I think 20 City-wide -- (indiscernible) -- such 21 entity also (indiscernible) immigrant (indiscernible) because I saw some 2.2 23 immigrant leaders serve in CCRB (indiscernible) and when I go to their 24 25 platform, all I see is human right,

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human right, human right -- right -- and CCRB is an entity also that can really be perfect and allow people to stay in their, you know comfort zone. It's not easy. Let me tell you that.

Sometimes people are surrounded by forces that will not allow them even to express themselves when it comes to sexual exploitation and abuse. As a former United Nation, you know, I work closely with some entity -- it was behind the scene operating to make sure that abuse doesn't take place and it's the same concept as the local, state, and federal.

Now, one suggestion, you know, if you allow as I know the time is ticking -- I have less than a minute -- is (indiscernible) of improvement.

Communication is key and if you can keep the momentum right to First Family through this great organization we have in our (indiscernible) -- (indiscernible) Life Center and some other organization -- they can go on a

1	regular basis, not to wait for a monthly
2	setting like this, to educate our
3	community, including the immigrant,
4	because I'm pretty sure we have a good
5	when it comes to equity because we all
6	stand for equity and we look forward to
7	hear the equity plan of the CCRB.
8	And, again, thank you for your time
9	and effort. (Applause.)
10	MR. DARCHE: Thank you.
11	MS. SIMMONS: I'm looking forward to
12	that too, Jon the equity report.
13	CHAIR RICE: Yojaira, did you have
14	the name of the next speaker?
15	MS. ALVAREZ: Yes, next we'll be
16	hearing from Elom Guem, followed by
17	Chief Mpaka Prince Will.
18	MR. GUEM: Good evening. There was
19	a lot said tonight and I do have a few
20	questions, right, for the people. I'm
21	speaking for the people of the community
22	that I work in. I'm employed through
23	True 2 Life, the organization.
24	Who polices the police when there's
25	not enough people from the community in
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here being educated on how to file complaints about that, right? For the individuals that -- that do put in complaints, right, but it don't go far, how do they guarantee that the complaints go far, right, when you have a lot of individuals that are afraid to go to the precinct to make a complaint, or like I said, are not educated on the CCRB at all, right?

These town hall meetings -- I know that you guys -- you said it has been two years since, right -- but when this town hall meeting is done, it should be done in particular neighborhoods in a certain town where those individuals can come in here and get educated on what to do or how to go about, you know, making a complaint.

That's pretty much it because there was a lot said, so I just had those questions to ask -- who does that -- and that's it. (Applause.)

CHAIR RICE: Thank you, Mr. Guem, about the two issues of how do you reach

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folks who are either not educated in the process or too fearful to bring their cases to the NYPD.

MR. DARCHE: So, Mr. Guem had two very good questions. I apologize -- had two very good questions. The first question is how do we make sure people know that the CCRB is here and really having community meetings like this, while important, is not enough.

We need to do more to get out into the community and let people in different community groups know that we are here.

One of the things that Council

Member Rose and her colleagues did was give us a budget to do some public education work besides having Jahi and his team go to individual groups and meet with people, and one at a time educate people on CCRB cause we are in a City of eight million people. And so if we are relying on five people to do public education 30 people at a time, you're never going to have that critical

mass that you need.

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So, one of the things we've been doing with the public education money is trying to design media to use on social media and then advertising to be put on the radio and television, and in local newspapers, and in different language newspapers so that we can get reach to folks that we won't be able to do no matter how hard the Outreach team works.

And then the second question was something that -- you know, you come to a lot of these meetings, you hear the same questions. This was a question I had never really heard of, so I want to thank you for bringing it up -- is if you are a person who has a complaint, how can you best ensure that it goes forward and that the CCRB can effectively investigate your complaint.

And so the most important thing to do is file a complaint quickly because if you file a complaint late, we will still try our best to investigate it, but the more time that goes by, the less

evidence we are going to have.

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Most stores that have surveillance equipment record over on a regular cycle, some as short as three days.

I've never heard of anyone saving video footage past seven days unless they get a subpoena saying hold on to that footage. It's just so rare to have.

And so the faster you file a complaint with us, the better we are able to gather the evidence that will let us reach a decision on the merits for your case and that's really the best advice I would give someone, is file quickly.

MS. SIMMONS: I also loved that question.

Before I was on the CCRB for many,
many years I headed up a local civil
rights organization -- advocacy
organization called The Center for Law
and Social Justice, and when we first
started when we were flush with funds -you know, the funds always creeps down
to almost nothing at one point -- when

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we were flush with funds, we actually had on staff one person that did nothing but file CCRB complaints with victims.

So, I'm going to tell you some of the things we learned from doing complaint after complaint after complaint.

Number one is, get the names and telephone numbers -- first of all, badge shield number or the car -- the number on the car -- on the police car is very important if you can get that. It makes things a lot easier for everybody.

Number two, any witnesses, get their names and telephone numbers, and ask them to send you the video that they took. Everybody takes videos now. Ask them to send you the video.

Number three, come into CCRB office and speak with an investigator or someone in intake before you file your complaint. They can help you think of ways -- think of things you didn't think of that may have been violations that you didn't consider, like a language

1 violation, etcetera. You may not 2 consider it a big deal; it's against the law. 3 4 And the last thing to do is to make yourself acceptable to be interviewed. 5 I mean, sending a complaint in and then 6 7 they can't reach you, or you're too busy, or, you know, the dog died -- no 8 9 offense to the dog -- but, you know, you 10 have to be available -- you have to be 11 available and you have to be interested 12 enough in your complaint to follow-up 13 and get them any other information that they ask for. 14 15 And then finally, obviously, you do not need a lawyer. I'm not suggesting 16 17 you get a lawyer, but, you know, if you 18 stay in touch with your investigator, 19 you know, squeaky wheel. That's all 20 I'll say. 21 MR. DARCHE: Can I add one thing to 22 what Esmeralda was saying --23 MS. SIMMONS: Please. 24 MR. DARCHE: -- and that is the --25 the -- sorry, the squeaky wheel was

1	funny and now I can't remember what I
2	was going to say. (Laughter.)
3	MS. SIMMONS: You can come back to
4	it.
5	MR. DARCHE: I'll come back to it.
6	CHAIR RICE: All right. Thank you
7	thank you for that little bit of
8	practical information, as well as the
9	policies and procedures. We appreciate
10	that expanded answer on that question.
11	Yojaira, do we have the next person
12	to present?
13	MS. ALVAREZ: Yes, next we'll be
14	hearing from Chief Mpaka Prince Will
15	followed by Francina Evans and Racial
16	Aura.
17	MR. WILL: Good evening good
18	evening, panelists, Council Member
19	Deborah Rose, distinguished ladies and
20	gentlemen.
21	Distinguished ladies and gentlemen,
22	I reside in the community of Staten
23	Island and I strongly believe that there
24	is disproportionate arrests and
25	incarcerations of black and Latinos by

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the NYPD because it seems there is an abuse of discretion.

Either it's because of deliberate profiling of these particular groups, cause there are more of these particular groups in New York jails than any other group, which means there is an abuse of discretion.

Now, what I would like the CCRB to do or advocate this to make sure that every patrol vehicle in the City of New York is diversified. There should be African American there, Latino there, Asians there, in the same vehicle if it is possible.

I used to live in London. When they started to diversify the vehicles, indiscriminate arrests of people of color was reduced. So, this is one of the ways in which we can be able to check and balance what the police are doing in our different communities.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

CHAIR RICE: Thank you once again

for your patience, but it is so

1	appropriate that you talk about the
2	(indiscernible) that can
3	(Inaudible.)
4	THE INTERPRETER: Excuse me, I'm
5	sorry, we can't hear you.
6	CHAIR RICE: Sorry. First thing
7	was, thank you for his patience. Took
8	us a little while to get to him. Thank
9	you so much for that.
10	And, secondly, it was appropriate
11	for him to bring up the issue of
12	excessive policing of African Americans
13	and Latinos because of the increased
14	powers that the CCRB just recently was
15	able to receive as a result of the work
16	of City Council and the rules that just
17	went into place.
18	And so I wanted Jon to talk a little
19	bit more about that.
20	MR. DARCHE: So, the new unit is up
21	and running. We have been receiving
22	complaints and have already started
23	requesting information from the NYPD in
24	order to process those complaints and
25	investigate those cases.
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We've been meeting with civilians and reaching out to witnesses and we're moving forward with those cases.

In the past, if someone were to think they were the victim of racial profiling, and felt that they were inappropriately stopped, whether in a car or on the street, or inappropriately arrested, the CCRB would look at the stop. Was there enough evidence for the officer to have stopped the individual; was there enough evidence for the officer to have stopped that vehicle. Was that -- were those encounters done properly.

But as soon as there was an allegation that the motivation for the stop was based on someone's race or ethnicity, or gender or gender expression, we wouldn't investigate that. We would send that to the NYPD and say, "You guys investigate that.

We're just going to look at the underlying mis -- allegations of misconduct".

And that was something that was true when I first got to the agency and as a bureaucrat, I understood that because it's much easier to look at a stop on the street and say, "Did this member of service have the requisite level of suspicion to stop that civilian", then it is to say, "What was in the heart and mind of that member of service when they stopped that civilian".

And our agency was very reluctant to change our practice because it's much harder to do these profiling investigations. They're much more detailed and time consuming.

But we got a lot of pressure from community groups -- from people just like you here saying, "No, you can't stop there", and stack on pressure from Board members who would look at cases and say, "No, we haven't gone far enough". We just -- we just dealt with the surface portion. "There was clearly

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bias here that led to this stop".

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And the efforts of the community -of the people just like you -- maybe
even some of you -- led people like
Council Member Rose to give the CCRB the
authority to conduct these
investigations.

And so we've just started and one of things that has happened to me -- my personal belief -- is I now understand that it may be difficult as a bureaucrat, and it may require us to do more work and take more risk -- there is no agency better placed to do it.

And so I've come to embrace the challenge and I think the people we have working those cases we've been brought onboard embrace the challenge. And so if you have complaints that someone was stopped because they were profiled -- and you know how to file a complaint because you've all been sitting here and listening to me and Jahi tell you.

Go to an investigator here today; go online to -- Jahi will tell you the

1	website ccrb.gov/complaint and
2	then
3	MR. JAHI ROSE:
4	nyc.gov/ccrbcomplaint.
5	MR. DARCHE: Thank you thank you.
6	It's the one thing they make me
7	remember and I couldn't remember it. I
8	apologize to you all.
9	The and we will gladly undertake
10	the challenge of investigating these
11	cases and bringing bringing justice
12	on these cases.
13	So, who's next up, Yojaira?
14	MS. ALVAREZ: Next, we'll be hearing
15	from Francina Evans, followed by Racial
16	Aura, and then Dyverse Wooten.
17	MS. EVANS: Good evening, everyone.
18	Thanks so much for having me. Thanks so
19	much for being here. I'm very, very
20	thankful to just have this platform for
21	a few moments.
22	My name is Francina Evans. Yes, I
23	unfortunately am in a domestic violence
24	dispute. This is month 10.
25	It's also a matter of I was falsely
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accused of something I didn't do and for these past 10 months, the first eight of them I was actually looked at as the assailant and I'm going through a domestic dispute with somebody who is not mentally stable and my only -- it is a very intricate story, which I'm not getting into detail because it is very political. I have a few lawyers.

My concern is the way that I was treated prior -- for the first eight months of this domestic violence case.

My whole life was turned around. I had to move; I had to leave my church.

There's a myriad of things that
turned my life around from the
seriousness of this case and as I was
trying to get certain reports from the
Police Department, they wouldn't take
certain reports because they didn't
technically view it as harassment.

I was really -- I was really shaken
by the Gabby Petito story. I'm sure
you're all familiar -- in Wyoming -- and
it was a little bit too late for her

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because they didn't really understand the behaviors that cause that control, which is pretty much like my mantra.

It's just -- it's really just the voice that I have right now because I can't imagine the amount of women -- you know, you have to wait and domestic violence, you have to wait to be hit.

I was never hit in the relationship, but the mental abuse was excruciating to say the least and these are some things that these officers didn't understand --verbal assaults with police escorts.

So, these are the kind of behaviors that I've exhibited and the face of that, because they took his side initially -- I was getting called Amber Heard -- they wouldn't take reports and it wasn't until I actually hired an attorney that I actually learned that they had to take the report.

You know, so now I'm in a space where I'm a little bit financially sunk-in because of this. It's very costly when you're falsely accused of

1 something. There's nothing I can do 2 about that now. I'm moving forward, but my concern is that -- my wish is, is 3 4 there -- are -- is there going to be --5 I guess, from the Gabby Petito story, which is worldwide, is there any 6 7 type of domestic violence -- from the specific officers for course of control; 8 9 like, that they are trained to 10 recognize? Like, this is something that 11 I have to pay attention to. 12 Like, does this girl have to get 13 hurt in order for me to take this case seriously cause this is something that 14 15 is really breaking my entire life and I just want to know, can that affect maybe 16 17 a younger woman for like the future? 18 That's really, like, my goal in, like, 19 sharing this. 20 So, thank you for listening. 21 MR. DARCHE: So, I think, Ms. Evans 2.2 -- first of all, thank you for sharing 23 your story with us and it is an issue

that society is just coming to grips

with and it's not enough for the NYPD to

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formally have rules and regulations on the books that everyone has to take your -- that everyone's complaint has to be taken.

These are issues that need to be socialized into folks so that they know that domestic violence can come in very complicated situations that aren't what they typically think.

And so I'll be honest with you, I don't know that we have an answer for you here tonight as to how this can get better, but we go back to the Department and we tell them what we've heard when we're in community and we will point out that this is an area that they need to think about.

And maybe they'll come back and tell us that this is what they're doing. And I just don't have a complete answer for you, ma'am, but we'll try to get you some feedback and some answers.

CHAIR RICE: All right. Thank you again.

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(Inaudible.)

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MS. AURA: Good evening, all. So, my name is Racial Aura. I too work with True 2 Life.

So, I might have a far-fetched suggestion. For when officers are held accountable, is it something possible that can be put in the communities where it can build trust with the CCRB? Maybe there's a list of who else can be held accountable.

The complaints from the Board members of who was held accountable for that month or that year, so that (indiscernible) community because we receive the list of officers being held accountable as criminals are also being held accountable, so, as criminals are held accountable, fair game, right?

If I walk into somewhere and look something up, I can see that person's history. I think that we should also be privy to that information and that should be within the communities (indiscernible) with the CCRB and I would say thank you.

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CHAIR RICE: Thank you so much for -- thank you so much for that suggestion and I want to have our Executive Director talk about the reports that we are able to reveal on a monthly basis and some of the things that advocates, once again, have done in order that we can get more information on police officer behavior that we had not had in the past.

MR. DARCHE: So, prior to 2020 and the murder of George Floyd, there was very little information that this agency could release about individual instances of misconduct and officers who have been accused of misconduct.

But because of the efforts of people like you, the State repealed Civil Rights Law 50-a, which really opened up the amount of information that the CCRB can share.

And so the CCRB, on our website, has a search function where you can put in the name of any police officer, even former police officers, and you can find

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out what their CCRB history is and it -it tells you every complaint that has
been made against them, every allegation
from those complaints, and what the CCRB
disposition was -- what the Board felt
had happened -- and then what the NYPD's
final discipline was.

I don't think it's every case in the CCRB's history. I think it only goes back to like 2005, but there is a lot of information out there, and the other thing is, as the Chair said, we are trying to do more to make things transparent so that there is more information out there that explains why the CCRB did what it did and why the Police Department responded the way they did.

And so one of the -- one of the rules or changes that has gone on is now the Police Commissioner -- if the Police Commissioner chooses not to follow the CCRB's recommendation, has to send a memo explaining their determination.

So, we put that -- those memos on our

website.

That is taking a little bit longer and is not as up to date as we would like, but we are getting that information out there so you can see and you can judge whether or not the CCRB is doing its job and whether the NYPD is doing its job with regard to discipline.

CHAIR RICE: Thank you.

MR. CAROLINA: Racial, I just want to add, there's no way you could've known that about the website because it is that new.

But you can certainly help a lot of other people by giving them that information now and everyone here can certainly help a lot of people in our community by giving that information that if they go to the CCRB's website, search the name of that particular officer, you can find some credible information.

And, again, that's largely due to the advocacy on the part of you all who are the citizens of New York City, and

1	certainly our City Council person
2	former City Council person here in
3	Staten Island and beyond.
4	Thanks for that question.
5	UNKNOWN SPEAKER: (Inaudible.)
6	MR. DARCHE: If you don't have the
7	name of an officer and you want to
8	UNKNOWN SPEAKER: (Inaudible.)
9	MR. DARCHE: So, if you don't know
10	the name of an officer who mistreated
11	you and you would like to file a
12	complaint against them, then you can
13	file a complaint and we will investigate
14	the matter and try to determine who the
15	officers were.
16	As I said earlier, it is very
17	difficult when more time has gone by and
18	there is less evidence available to
19	identify officers. That's why it's
20	important to file complaints quickly.
21	We can investigate sir sir, we
22	can investigate cases that are older,
23	but it's just much tougher.
24	So, if you call the agency and say,
25	"I want you to tell me the name of

1	someone who" we can't tell you
2	their name just on the phone. Like, we
3	have to do an investigation and then we
4	can give you the results of the
5	investigation. And then once we have
6	the results of the investigation, you
7	can look up the names of those people on
8	our website.
9	CHAIR RICE: Thank you.
10	Yojaira.
11	MS. ALVAREZ: Next, we'll be hearing
12	from Dyverse Wooten, who is joining us
13	virtually, followed by Melissa Thomas,
14	and finally, Andrew.
15	MR. CAROLINA: Dyverse?
16	MS. ALVAREZ: It looks like they may
17	be rejoining.
18	So, Melissa Thomas, can you come up
19	to speak?
20	MS. THOMAS: Good evening. My name
21	is Melissa Thomas. I also work for True
22	2 Life and I'm here because I'm holding
23	a picture. I'm standing in
24	representation of my son, who is 19, and
25	his best friend through childhood.

My son is an aerospace welder, the youngest in the state and the country. His best friend is going to law school. On October 29th, they went to go visit another friend of theirs that they went to school with, that family had moved to Cypress Hills, Brooklyn.

My son and his friend got on the train, went into Cypress Hills. When they were there, they were walking down a dark block -- they were going to a Halloween party.

They were walking down a dark block that they weren't very familiar with, and they saw that there was a cop car, which is what it was, however, it was blacked out. You weren't able to see what it was cause the block was so dark.

So, the windows were half rolled down just to see the person's nose. My son said that he kept calling him, "Hey, Bro", "Bro", "Hey Bro". Also, my son has no criminal background and neither does his friend.

Okay. So, my son said to his best

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1 friend, "I think we're about to get robbed". They didn't identify 2 themselves as cops. There was -- there 3 4 was three cars and then a gap, so the 5 officers were pulling into the gaps to kind of taunt them, but still did not 6 7 identify who they were. So, my son said to his friend, 8 "Should we run? I think -- I think 9 10 we're in trouble". So, they were going 11 down the block and they saw that there 12 was a cross road where there was 13 traffic. So, they started to walk very, 14 very quickly. 15 So, when they got to the block, the cop car sped up, jumped out. They 16 17 finally identified themselves. They told them that they were getting pulled 18 19 over because they looked like they were 20 carrying guns. They simply had their 21 cellphones in their pocket. 2.2 My son turned and said to the

officer, "You know, I was scared for my

officer in return stated that, "Well, we

life and I was going to run". The

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would've handled that however we would've handled it. We would've done what we had to do".

Okay. My son did receive the three cards of identification that he asked for from the officer. They did check their pockets with flashlights and it was a cellphone.

So, after that I was advised not to go to the 75th Precinct because of word on the streets, so I'm engaged with people that have had experiences with the police precinct. I was told that I would be targeted.

I drive around and work in a van that says, "We risk our lives to protect yours", so you can't imagine what I would do for my own child.

I went to the precinct and when I was at the precinct, they tried to say, "Well, here" -- they tried to quiet me and walk me into the hallway and show me that I could go and file a complaint, but what I was asking for was to get the -- I wanted to get the schedule for the

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officers so that I can actually speak to the officers myself.

I wanted to understand if there was any reason to stop them at all. Why?

Was their description sent out of two males that fit their description walking around with guns? I wanted to understand if there was somebody that said that there were two kids walking around with guns. I wanted to understand.

My son has dreadlocks that are long. He had them in two Mickey Mouse ears, so you can't -- you can't -- if there was a description of a person who was walking around with a gun, I wanted to see that and I also wanted to see how my son was handled on the body cameras.

Once I stated where I was from and who I worked for, then I received attention and even in that moment, they didn't -- they told me that they weren't sure if they can give me the body cam footage. Right then and there, I understood that there's a problem.

1	I went home and I investigated the
2	names of the officers cause I didn't
3	realize that I had access to that same
4	information that you were stating.
5	So, when I looked and I found the
6	three officers, the first officer had 24
7	allegations, 6 of them substantiated,
8	and 9 investigated. He's making
9	\$144,000 a year to harass civilians.
10	He has a longer watch sheet for
11	stopping and frisking, and he has more
12	he's in court for abuse of power.
13	The other two officers, the second one,
14	just about the same, and the third one,
15	just about the same.
16	So, when they were questioning my
17	son's integrity and his story, the
18	officer that I spoke to literally told
19	me that, you know, they see this every
20	day and, you know, the officers, you
21	know, if they saw something, they were

And so what I didn't understand -- and I didn't get any questions -- was the why. I should be able to -- if I

trying to be proactive.

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want to put a bottle of ketchup in my pockets and walk down the street, I should be able to do that. I should not have to be pulled over, and stopped and frisked, especially, if I'm not creating any kind of an unsafe environment for the people around me.

I stand here by myself because his best friend refuses to tell the parents because they're so strict and they won't let him out of the house if they know that he was targeted by the police. And I was also told by other people, part of the precinct's -- why was he in Cypress Hills.

My son was able to engage in the community. The civilians allowed him to navigate and go through all the by-ways and the highways. He was able to sit and eat.

So, this is what I have to say:

He was able to engage with the community from people that were supposed to be put in place to protect him and ones that have him scared to not even go

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out. He's 19 and he should be living his life, and he works very hard. My son is scared. It's unacceptable.

I won't stand for it and I'm going to keep on pressing until something happens. It's not enough for me to see that these officers were put on suspension. I don't know any job that you can have this type of record and still hold your job.

I hope to see change. I'm not going to stop until I get it. My son could've been that story where a child was walking with a hoodie and had Skittles in his pocket and was shot.

If my son would've ran, would I have had that same story and which story would they have told why they shot my son, where I have to wake up to, "Oh, he had drugs on him", because I know my child. My child doesn't smoke; he doesn't drink. They're black. I know that that's hard for a lot of these cops to understand, but being black doesn't make you a criminal.

1	I'm tired of the stories. I'm tired
2	of the cops and I don't believe that
3	they should be employed if there are
4	this many accounts against them. There
5	shouldn't have to be this many accounts
6	against them to show that it's not going
7	to be tolerated within the community.
8	These same cops are released every night
9	and it could be somebody else's kid.
10	So, I said my piece. Thank you very
11	much.
12	CHAIR RICE: Ms. Thomas, the members
13	of the Board Ms. Thomas, thank you so
14	much for your for your sharing of a
15	very personal story.
16	The members of the Board had a
17	follow-up question for you and they
18	wanted to know in the end, you got
19	advice from a couple of different
20	places.
21	Did you end up actually filing the
22	CCRB report?
23	MS. THOMAS: (Indiscernible.)
24	MR. CAROLINA: Well, thank you.
25	CHAIR RICE: Thank you thank you.
	,

1	MR. DARCHE: Can I just add one
2	thing?
3	CHAIR RICE: Please.
4	MR. DARCHE: So, I want to, you
5	know, make sure people understand, when
6	Ms. Thomas wanted to know that
7	information, I think it's natural for
8	any parent or any person who has been
9	in an encounter like that to want
10	that information.
11	It is extremely unlikely that the
12	NYPD will just give out that information
13	on an informal basis to someone who
14	comes into the precinct to ask a
15	question. I guess it is theoretically
16	possible, but it is not the best way to
17	handle that kind of situation.
18	The best way to handle that
19	situation is to file a complaint with
20	our agency, and we will do an
21	investigation, and we will find out that
22	information, and we will prepare a
23	report, and then we will notify you of
24	the results of our investigation.
25	And if you want to know more about

1 it, then you can come to us -- come to the CCRB and ask us for the underlying 2 information. You can say, "I would like 3 4 to see your closing report". "I would like to see the body-worn camera 5 footage", and it may take us a while, 6 7 but we will provide you with that information. 8 9 And so we are not just an point for 10 you to file a complaint and get 11 accountability; we are also a way for 12 you to get information and that 13 information can be used not only to hold 14 the police accountable, but also you can 15 see the work that we did and make sure that we're doing work that you feel is 16 17 appropriate because we work for you. 18 UNKNOWN SPEAKER: (Inaudible.) 19 MR. DARCHE: If you file a FOIA 20 request, we will go through the work to 21 get you a copy of body-worn camera footage if it exists. 2.2 23 I think -- I think we have to redact it first -- and we have to -- one 24 25 second, sir -- and we have to wait for

1	the investigation to be closed before we
2	can release the information.
3	If you have a question, you should
4	come up so we can
5	MR. GUEM: Yeah, just real quick
6	(inaudible.)
7	CHAIR RICE: I'm really sorry I
8	don't mean to be disrespectful, Mr.
9	Guem, but the sign language interpreter
10	can't hear you. So, there's a group of
11	people who can't hear you.
12	THE INTERPRETER: Thank you from the
13	interpreter.
14	MR. GUEM: So, really quick, when
15	the brother asked about the body camera,
16	right, so there was an issue why I got
17	pulled over, right. I have a liaison
18	that works with us here at True 2 Life.
19	She spoke to their commanding officer
20	and then the reply back was that it
21	didn't happen that way and I have
22	footage for myself.
23	So, how does that work when you say
24	that they're investigating; who is they?
25	Their superior officers when it goes

1	footage.
2	We have to conduct an investigation,
3	get the body-worn camera footage, and
4	then when we get the request, we can
5	give it out.
6	MR. GUEM: Can I ask another
7	question, sir?
8	MR. DARCHE: Can I finish one thing?
9	The problem with what if I and
10	I don't mean to be disrespectful when
11	you are trying to handle it yourself, no
12	one is under any obligation to be
13	truthful to you and no one is under any
14	obligation to give you the information.
15	If you file a complaint with us, and
16	we bring the officers down and question
17	them, it if they make false
18	statements to us if they make
19	untruthful statements to us, the
20	consequences for them can be extremely
21	serious and one of the things that has
22	happened is that we now have
23	jurisdiction for untruthful statements
24	made to the CCRB.

So, if we get those complaints -- if

25

1	we find incidents of someone coming in
2	and lying to us, we can then
3	substantiate those allegations and
4	prosecute those administrative cases to
5	make sure that the officers are
6	disciplined as they deserve for telling
7	an untruthful statement.
8	MR. GUEM: What about their superior
9	officers that may say, "Oh, everything
10	was right". That's what the officer
11	say. What happens next?
12	MR. DARCHE: Let me be blunt
13	MR. GUEM: If there wasn't no
14	complaint on that superior officer
15	that's supposed to oversee that officer.
16	How is that work?
17	MR. DARCHE: I hear what you're
18	saying and I know it is frustrating, but
19	that superior officer is under no
20	obligation to tell you the truth, and so
21	that's why we exist as an independent
22	entity so that you can come to us and we
23	will conduct an investigation.
24	So
25	CHAIR RICE: I'm sorry.

1	UNKNOWN SPEAKER: (Inaudible.)
2	MS. SIMMONS: Well, that's what he's
3	saying. I don't think that they have
4	I think they have an obligation to tell
5	the truth, but nobody enforces that.
6	You understand what I'm saying?
7	If nobody enforces that if
8	there's no enforcement, it's a free
9	ride. So, use us. It's ridiculous.
10	(Indiscernible) Jon they can
11	lie, but they're not allowed to lie.
12	MR. DARCHE: Yojaira, is there
13	anyone else who's supposed to make a
14	statement?
15	MS. ALVAREZ: Yes, next we'll be
16	hearing from Dyverse Wooten, who is
17	joining us virtually, followed by
18	Andrew.
19	MR. WOOTEN: Good evening. Can you
20	guys hear me?
21	CHAIR RICE: Yes, we can.
22	MR. WOOTEN: Thank you, guys. I
23	appreciate the time. I know it has been
24	it feels like a long night. I've
25	been on here since 6:30.

2.2

I just wanted to say that I do appreciate the CCRB. Thanks a lot to Jahi for having conversations that kind of gave me somewhat -- some kind of faith in the CCRB cause I used to call it a toothless organization.

So, I'm hoping that you're growing some teeth and I know a lot of this is politics, and I understand how policy works in New York City. So, I just have a few suggestions that I'd like to run through, but I will say this before I start, is that, you know, police officers should be held to the highest standard.

You know, you can't fly a plane if you can't -- you know, you don't have a pilot's license or you don't have a certain amount of experience. You can't operate on a person. So, when you have the license and are sanctioned to kill by the state -- to be able to kill someone, you should be held to the highest standard. There shouldn't be no mistakes or -- you know what I'm saying.

1 There shouldn't be any kind of 2 wiggle room for somebody to not be held to the highest standard of character, 3 and behavior, and professionalism. 4 So, with that, I'm just going to 5 read off a few things -- a few 6 7 suggestions and be on my way -- and I thank you for the time. 8 9 So, one, I believe that automatic 10 qualified immunity should be abolished 11 as a policy altogether, and there should 12 be case by case reviews by some form of CCRB infused Internal Affairs Unit that 13 14 is independent of the Police Department. 15 So, the investigators should be completely independent of the Police 16 17 Department, including the Internal 18 Affairs. It should not be -- you can't 19 police yourselves. You can't -- it just 20 doesn't work that way -- and it has been 21 completely unsuccessful all of this 2.2 time, and to continue to do it that way 23 would just be a waste of our tax dollars. 24 25 Any lawsuit against the NYPD or New

2.2

York City that results in a monetary settlement should be paid for by the police pension so that the City, itself, is not taking the financial hits brought on by misconduct of the PD while they get to walk away fully, you know, paid and funded with no real punitive impact.

I think this would incentivize officers to hold each other more accountable for issues of liability. I think there should be, you know, complete public transparency and with regards to FOIA request, there should be a mandate regarding the releasing of body cam footage and requested documents within 14 to 30 days without fail or there should be an incurrence of fines for not complying per precinct.

There should also be precinct and individual fines if officers fail to turn on or use their body cam equipment appropriately to capture their arrest interactions with citizens.

I believe any City-funded services -- i.e., like Department of

2.2

Mental Health or the Mayor's Office of

Domestic Violence -- that would help

support NYPD with regards to mental

health and DV calls should be

facilitated through interagency

collaboration and oversight for improved

outcomes for families.

I believe in order to have a license to kill, it should be a standard that any gun carrying officer sanctioned to use deadly force be held to the highest standards of excellence and accountability and there should be no room for a rookie mistake or a lack of professionalism that would result in the death of any citizen.

I believe officers should be mandated to have a thorough understanding of constitutional rights and state law in order to remain in good standing as an active officer, and that standard should apply to annual psychologicals (sic), code of conduct training, and civil right reviews as well.

2.2

I believe there should be a mandated good samaritan policy within the NYPD where officers are held accountable for not holding each other accountable with regards to witnessing or awareness of the violations of a citizen's rights.

And I know this is pretty

far-fetched, but this is my true belief

-- is that the Police Commissioner

should be an elected position with a

two-year term to be up for election

every two years because just being

appointed by the Mayor leaves the Police

Commissioner with no accountability.

And like you said, it's your guys' decision suggesting a recommendation versus the Commissioner.

CHAIR RICE: Thank you for that long
-- that list of really extensive
recommendations, some of which we have
had addressed around some of the body -some of the things I've heard about -body-worn cameras. Some of the others,
we have not.

But I did want to give our Executive

1	Director an opportunity to respond. I
2	want to thank you and to know that we
3	also have a record of everything that
4	you all have said today.
5	So, I'm happy so, I'll be able to
6	look back and read some of the comments
7	and suggestions that you made. So,
8	thank you so much for that and I also
9	wanted to kind of warn you all that we
10	are under a time boundary in this
11	particular space.
12	So, my apologies if we're not able
13	to continue this conversation, but we
14	are in that time boundary.
15	So, Jon.
16	MR. DARCHE: No, I was just going to
17	remind everyone that Dr. Carolina and
18	his staff were very kind to allow us to
19	stay till 9.
20	And so I know we have one more
21	speaker, but then we're going to have to
22	end the meeting because we can't pay
23	people overtime today.
24	MR. CAROLINA: The City is cheap.
25	CHAIR RICE: Mr. Andrew, I believe

1	you're the last person with a comment.
2	MR. ANDREW: Thank you, Dyverse.
3	Dynamite.
4	CHAIR RICE: Thank you so much and I
5	will read our transcript.
6	Mr. Andrew, do you have a question
7	or not?
8	UNKNOWN SPEAKER: So, I'm
9	(indiscernible). I work with True 2
10	Life. So, a lot of my participants from
11	the Mariners Harbor area, they file
12	complaints with the 120.
13	The 120 has been harassing them,
14	even after they have two of them have
15	complaints with CRB (sic). One of them
16	got actually punched in his face in
17	front of the building at the you
18	know, the other one gets harassed
19	him, his family, and everything.
20	So, my question is, after they
21	the complaint goes and, you know, you
22	guys do what you do, the officers still
23	have their jobs. You know, some of them
24	get paid with leave. They could legit
25	go shoot someone and still get paid with

leave.

So, what happens -- like she was saying -- they have 24, 30 complaints -- 40, 50 -- how are they able to keep their jobs because, you know, like a doctor, if he malpractices (sic) on you, he's gone. Lawyer -- anywhere in this world you can go and something happens to you, you're legit fired. They don't even want to think twice.

Why is that NYPD has that -- I don't even know what to call it. Like -- it's like they're untouchable. They have their own laws. So, how can we as the people try to change those laws, because until those laws aren't changed, we won't be able to get change. It will be like the same cycle in 5, 10 years.

So, what can we do as the people to start putting those in motion to start changing these kind of laws, so it doesn't feel like they're inferior because it's like a kid. You ground them and you still give them TV and let them curse, they're never going to learn

their lesson.

2.2

So, like the police officer, if nothing happens to them, they get a slap on the wrist, then they get home and nothing happens, it's going to like continue. So, for us, as the people, what can we do to make those changes?

MR. DARCHE: So, the Board members are saying that you should give us more power and there is a certain -- an easy answer as we get close to 9 o'clock that I want to just leave it at that.

One of the problems is that just because someone has 25 complaints does mean that we were able to substantiate 25 complaints against them, and then just because we substantiate a complaint against someone does not mean that the Department disciplined that officer.

And so when you start to look at individual officers is to what -- and start limiting your inquiry to what was substantiated and then what the officer's discipline was, it shows the importance of what the CCRB does and it

1	shows the importance of filing
2	complaints with us, because if we are
3	able to investigate cases quickly, and
4	make decisions on the merits, and tell
5	the Department what happened, and tell
6	you what happened and whether the
7	conduct was appropriate or not, then the
8	decisions will be easier to understand
9	and the progressive discipline process
10	will be able to function.
11	But if we're not able to
12	substantiate misconduct, then it is
13	just because an officer has complaints
14	doesn't mean that they are going to lose
15	their job. There needs to be an
16	investigation and then there needs to be
17	ability for this Board to make a
18	determination by a preponderance of the
19	evidence that misconduct occurred.
20	CHAIR RICE: And that's what
21	substantiate means cause we keep
22	using that term, but just so people know
23	that
24	MR. DARCHE: No, no, no.
25	CHAIR RICE: Just so people know,

1	substantiate means basically that we
2	were able to look at all the evidence
3	and based on the evidence, we're
4	recommending that that issue actually
5	did happen and so there's a course of
6	discipline that this Board is
7	recommending.
8	MR. DARCHE: Madam Chair, would you
9	mind if I just correct or clarify one
10	thing I said earlier?
11	CHAIR RICE: Sure.
12	MR. DARCHE: I don't mean to say
13	that I think it is appropriate for
14	police officers to lie to people.
15	MS. SIMMONS: Thank you.
16	MR. DARCHE: I was just trying to
17	explain to Mr. Guem why or Guem
18	Mr. Guem why that supervisor, it
19	didn't make sense quite to file a
20	complaint against him.
21	CHAIR RICE: Just think about it as
22	bringing in the troops. So, bring in
23	the CCRB troops when you're in these
24	situations.
25	Thank you so much, everyone, for

1	your comments during this conversation.
2	Please know that even though we will not
3	be on Staten Island next month, that
4	this conversation can certainly
5	continue.
6	Moving on with the Board meeting, do
7	we have any old business to come before
8	the Board?
9	(No response.)
10	CHAIR RICE: Any old business to
11	come before the Board?
12	MS. SIMMONS: I'm going to save it
13	to the next meeting.
14	CHAIR RICE: Yes. Do we have any
15	new business to come before the Board?
16	(No response.)
17	CHAIR RICE: All right. Hearing
18	none, I am going to move now that we
19	break into executive session.
20	The agenda for executive session is
21	the Board will receive an update on
22	litigation from the general counsel and
23	the Executive Director will provide an
24	update on Board member trainings and an
25	update on pending personnel actions.

1	Can I have a motion to adjourn the
2	meeting?
3	MS. SIMMONS: So moved.
4	MR. CAROLINA: Second.
5	CHAIR RICE: Al right. So moved.
6	The meeting is adjourned. Thank you.
7	(Time noted: 8:55 p.m.)
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2	CERTIFICATION
3	
4	I, JULIA M. SPEROS, a Notary Public
5	for and within the State of New York, do
6	hereby certify:
7	That the witness whose testimony as
8	herein set forth, was duly sworn by me;
9	and that the within transcript is a true
L O	record of the testimony given by said
L1	witness.
L2	I further certify that I am not
L 3	related to any of the parties to this
L 4	action by blood or marriage, and that I
L5	am in no way interested in the outcome
L6	of this matter.
L7	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto
L8	set my hand this 9th day of November,
L9	2022.
20	
21	
22	Julia M. Speros
23	
24	
25	