CIVILIAN COMPLAINT REVIEW BOARD
PUBLIC MEETING
November 9, 2016
7:09 p.m.

800 Van Siclen Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11207

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

BEFORE:

Maya D. Wiley, ESQ., Chairperson
Mina Q. Malik, ESQ., Executive Director

PUBLIC MEETING AGENDA

1. Call to Order
2. Adoption of Minutes
3. Presentation on data from the 75th Precinct
4. Comments from Community Members in the 75th Precinct
   * Earl Whitfield, Beacon Director for CAMBA

East New York
* Vincent Riggins, Chair of Public Safety Committee for Community

* Anthony Newerls, 73rd Precinct Community Council

* Margaret Brewer, Chair of Public Safety Committee for Community Board 16

5. Public Comment

6. Old Business

7. New Business
BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:

Maya D. Wiley, ESQ., Chairperson

Youngik Yoon, Commissioner
Angela Fernandez, ESQ., Board Member
John Siegal, Board Member
Marbre Stahly-Butts, Board Member
Frederick Davie, Board Member
Lindsay Eason, Board Member
Salvatore F. Carcaterra, Board Member
Ramon Peguero, ESQ., Board Member
Frank J. Dwyer, Board Member
Joseph A. Puma, Board Member

Mina Q. Malik, ESQ., Executive Director
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CHAIR WILEY: Good evening. I'm gonna ask if for those who are in the back, if you want to come closer. Come on, we're nice people. I want to -- I am Maya Wiley, I am chair of the Civilian Complaint Review Board. With me are my colleague board members as well as staff, including the executive director Mina Malik who is sitting to my left.

I want to, one, apologize for starting late. We had tremendous traffic issues. I would also like to acknowledge, before we start, the staff of CCRB who is here tonight. Can I please ask the staff to stand just so community members can see who is here from the staff.

(Staff complies)

CHAIR WILEY: So please feel free to connect with staff members. I want to also particularly acknowledge our amazing Director of Outreach, Raniece Medley, who helped us put this together. Raniece.

(Applause)

CHAIR WILEY: This for us -- I
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don't know if you all know this, but this is for the board. It's not the first time the board has done meetings in community but it is, I think, the first time that I am aware of, the board is coming to a community to speak specifically about this community and its relationship to its police precinct and policing in the community.

So I want to thank you for being willing to come here this evening, and I also want to acknowledge the moment that we're in, in this country. We, obviously, had an election. Obviously, I think, it's been an emotional day for many people in the city and in this country, and I also want to acknowledge that it's an emotional time for all of us because of what's happening in our communities.

And with that, I would like to actually start with a moment of silence because tonight is the evening in which there is a wake for Sergeant Paul Tuozzolo who was killed in the line of duty in the
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Bronx, tragically, and so the city has lost a public servant and a family has lost a father and a husband simply for wearing the badge, and I also want us to give a moment of silence to recognize that.

(Audience Complies)

CHAIR WILEY: Thank you. With that, I'm gonna ask that we just jump in so that we're not taking more of your time. We have -- the way that we're organizing this because we really want to understand from the community, its perspectives on what's happening with policing in the community.

So what we have done, with thanks to the work of our director of outreach is actually ask leaders in the community to come and speak to a couple of questions we posed. And we will do that but we also as well have our opportunity to hear from other community members who wish to testify, and I want to acknowledge and welcome that we have Keron Alleyne who is here from Charles Barron's office.
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(Applause)

CHAIR WILEY: Thank you. And also recognize we have Joyce Simmons from Inez Barron's office.

(Applause)

CHAIR WILEY: So thank you for coming as well. We're going to open just to give you a brief sense of some of the information that we have as a Civilian Complaint Review Board. The complaints that we get from the community, I'm gonna ask Dr. Robia Charles who is the head of our policy unit, to just share that with you. We just want -- we know this is the not the full story of what's happening in terms of police and community relationships but we did want to give you a sense of what we were seeing and why we came to this community first.

Dr. Charles.

MS. CHARLES: Great. So on the screen here, I'm just going to share five or six slides of a snapshot of data from Precinct 75, and I will begin by saying
that each year, the CCRB receives the highest number of complaints in New York City from Precinct 75, specifically. So here you can see for the past seven years, really 2010 through year-to-date 2016, Precinct 75 is at the top of that list. Followed by number of other precincts: 73, 42 and so on.

A CCRB complaint can have more than one allegation, more than one FADO allegation, force, abuse of authority, discourtesy and offensive language. When we look at 2015 complaints closed from Precinct 75, the majority of allegations are for abuse of authority, followed by force, discourtesy and offensive language last.

When we look specifically at the type of abuse of authority that we see come across our tables most frequently from Precinct 75, it is for premises searched and entered. We also have threat of arrest that's quite high, as well as refusal to give name and badge number. For force,
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physical force or gun pointed is quite high, it's at the top list for Precinct 75.

For discourtesy, a discourteous word is more common, and for offensive language, language relating to race is more common for Precinct 75.

When we look at our complaints that have at least one allegation related to stop, question, frisk or search of a person, we have about a quarter of complaints which include one of those allegations each year. So year-to-date 2016, thus far, we have 26 percent of complaints have a stop, question and frisk allegation within it.

Sometimes we have fully-investigated complaints and those that are not fully investigated for a variety of reasons. Either they're mediated or they truncate out. For this year we have about 37 percent of cases that close this year in Precinct 75 that were fully investigated. So it's about a third of cases each year that are fully
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investigated and the others are not.

All of our fully-investigated cases have a disposition. They're either substantiated, unsubstantiated, exonerated or unfounded. So the blue that you see shows that for each year 2010 through year-to-date 2016, just over half of our allegations are unsubstantiated, that's the blue. The green is the substantiated cases. So this year, thus far, it's 23 percent. Last year it was 20 percent so it's about twenty-something percent each year substantiated cases from Precinct 75.

So that concludes the snapshot. All of this data is available on our website and much more is available on our website as well so we welcome you to visit that.

THE CHAIR: Thank you, Dr. Charles. Also, for our community, if you do not have access to the Internet and therefore would like some of this data but wouldn't be able to get it yourself, please let us know and we will make sure we get it
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to you. Okay? Thank you.

So for the board members who are here, I just want to note that we have some business I'm gonna save in order to allow the community to start speaking. We'll do our business at the end just so folks can leave when they need to. Again, I have asked so that we have time to hear from as many people as possible, I am asking those who we have asked to speak to speak for no more than five minutes, and then we'll go into the list of folks who have signed up to speak separate from that.

We have some questions and I'm -- just so the audience knows what questions we have posed to community members we've asked to speak. Obviously, people are free to share with us any information they feel is relevant but I do want to give you a sense of what we asked, which is: What do you consider a major concern about police action in the 75th Precinct? What can we do as the CCRB to better foster public trust? Historically, the 75th Precinct has
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been a source of, as you heard from Dr. Charles, for some of our highest number of complaints, what can be done to address this? And, you know, as well -- you know, given your experience in the community with policing, what are police community relationship issues that you think we should be discussing and addressing moving forward in the future?

And with that, I will ask Mr. Earl Whitfield, Beacon Director for CAMBA to please come. Thank you.

MR. WHITFIELD: I'm gonna turn this way. I don't want to give you all my back. Good evening, everyone. First and foremost, we are so humbled and grateful to have the CCRB here hosting this public meeting at CAMBA East New York Beacon Program. I am the director here so I'm just gonna go really fast, don't worry.

So some of the services that we provide here in the community are education and new development, AIDS and HIV prevention, legal services, housing
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and youth development, AIDS and HIV prevention, legal services, housing services, education and youth development being the area that my agency, my program falls under.

We service kids and adults from as young as the first grade and up through 12th grade. We have after school and community center activities Monday through Saturday 3:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. and on Saturdays 10 to 6. So to address some of the concerns that were raised. I've been in this community for five or six years now and I definitely have a -- I feel like I definitely have the pulse of the young people, and the young people in this community, unfortunately, the opinion of the law enforcement in our precincts is not one that is very favorable among young people.

On the flip side of that, I have had the opportunity to work with a section of PD in the 75th Precinct that I feel has done a marvelous job with interacting with
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our young people, and that's the community affairs section, and I think the reason for that is the officers that are assigned to the Community Affairs Unit, they seem to have a different goal and a different view that somewhat aligns with other youth developers.

So I think that it would be an advantage for us, the community, the CCRB to push for community affairs training for all police officers for -- you know, I don't know what the training consists of but there is something that's going on that's tugging on a heartstring of our law enforcement people and they start to take ownership of this community and, I think, that that is something that can positively impact our interaction with PD, specifically in the 75th Precinct, as opposed to them feeling like outsiders coming and policing an area, to more help foster a feeling of inclusion to where our community is your community, and if we can build up these young people then it will
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make your jobs easier, you know, down the line and in years to come and making sure young people know how to address PD and for PD to know how to address young people. Because it goes -- it definitely goes both ways.

From working with young people, you can have the sweetest, most intelligent young man or young woman but there are certain words, there are certain body languages, there are certain things that are a trigger for them that will cause them to either shut down or lash back.

So in a lot of instances when officers think they are defusing a situation, the tone that they're using, the language that they're using is escalating the situation and our young people do not yet have the tools to be able to differentiate that, even though they're feeling a certain way, to still be able to handle themselves in the professional manner and still handle themselves in a way that is considered civil.
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So the young people in our community are talented. They are intelligent. They take ownership of this community, and I think if we can start the dialogue among our officers and our young people to come out and mentor. You know, volunteer your services at some of these programs and join these Young Men's Initiatives and Boys and Girls Clubs and all of these things where we can see officers in a light other than policing and in a light where they can be looked at as a mentor, a hero, a guidance, like any of the other positive adults that they would encounter in their community.

So if you are interested in finding out about any of the other services that we offer, there are some brochures in the back. Again, I'm very, very humbled and it's a wonderful experience to have you all here. Please, please, please come back any time. Any time. Thank you.

CHAIR WILEY: Thank you. Mr. Whitfield, before you leave --
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(Applause)

CHAIR WILEY: -- yes, thank you for that. I just want to make sure, does the board have any questions you want to address to Mr. Whitfield?

(No response)

CHAIR WILEY: I will just ask one, which is, does the data then that you're seeing here about what we're seeing in complaints, does that seem consistent with the experience in the community? Does it seem --

MR. WHITFIELD: Absolutely. Absolutely. The only thing I would say is, you know, data is, it is unable to speak to those specific positive interactions that I was describing. You know when we. I can't think of their names off the top of my head, but we've had three PD officers that have volunteered their time at one of our cornerstone centers to be a part of our Young Men's Initiative. And in that specific center, those 15 boys, the view that they have of PD has 180 -- has been
flipped 180 based solely off of their interaction with that one officer.


MS. STAHL-BUTTS: I'm just curious to follow-up on that question. Specifically, you said briefly, about what our youth are saying about the interactions with police and what are the major complaints and grievances that they are having specifically?

MR. WHITFIELD: So first and foremost, assumption. Assumption of a lack of intellect. So the way that PD is interacting with the young person. They are talking to them in the manner that they are assuming that if they use a more vast vocabulary or if they speak to them in a more professional manner that they won't understand. So that's first and foremost. Besides that, being very dismissive of questions and requests that young people may have, I specifically had an instance -- I don't believe I'm
telling this story. I specifically had an instance where I was on the J Train and a young African American male, maybe he was 15, he was asking for directions. Very simple. Three officers were in the train station, he approached them to ask and the officers didn't do anything wrong but he was so apologetic in asking that it caused me as he left to want to say to, you know, these are our civil servants. It's their job to answer those questions. You don't have to feel like you're doing anything wrong. You don't have to feel apprehensive. You don't have to feel afraid. You don't have to feel apologetic about asking PD something, you know.

That is -- I think that's a part that is missed. The only interaction they have is, where are you going? Let me see your I.D. What are you doing over here? In this community, we have basketball programs, we have football programs, so a lot of times kids are coming from Family
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Academy, coming here to go to an activity or for a Halloween party and it's just, you know, it's very unfortunate that their experience is being sullied because of the interaction that they are having and the assumptions that are being made.

So just to make sure that I'm answering your specific question, a lot of assuming. Assuming how a young person will interact because of how they're dressed or assuming because of the environment and not allowing them an opportunity to be able to speak to you on that same level.

CHAIR WILEY: Thank you so much. We appreciate it.

Mr. Vincent Riggins, Chair of Public Safety Committee for the Community Board 5.

MR. RIGGINS: Good evening, family. My name is Vincent Riggins and I am chair of public safety. That's not where I began in advocating for change of relationships between police and community but that's where I am now and this is where
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I feel like I could do the most good.

I just want to take a minute and recognize some people that's in the building, maybe you didn't get their name when they came in but we have chair public safety from district 16, which is Brownsville. We have Ms. Brown is chairman of the Youth Committee for Community Board 5 and everybody else got introduced already, and also my brother Paul Muhammad, I think he met you guys already. That is community.

I'll only say this: There is still a degree of stop and search that's going on in East New York and that's probably one of the reasons that they got the highest number of complaints so that's all congruent and, I think, you guys know that, right?

One of the things that going on now that we're concerned about, we feel like part of that process, which is a remnant of broken windows because there still is a form of revenue raising from minority poor communities. You know,
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because they're harassing our kids about nonviolent things like sitting in a park. They are addressing people if they got a Styrofoam cup. They want to ask them what's in the cup and that's egregious and that's an oppressive behavior. It's got nothing to do with policing.

If I'm walking down the street with a McDonald's cup, and the police officer pull a squad car over and ask me what I got in the cup, that's offensive. A lot of that is still going on and we do monitor this all the time. I mean, I got film and everything of it happening. I haven't produced it yet because that's not my intentions. My intentions is to repair the relationship between the community and the policing officers.

One of the challenges with that is that there is a culture in policing that has to change. And I know you got some ex-police officers on the dais right, on the board. There is a culture in minority communities where we are -- they are the
occupying force and not police officers.
So that's how they treat our community and
probably all the red-light communities that
they identify, which is black and Hispanic,
black and brown communities for some reason
there is a lot of fear when they interact
in those communities and they have an
oppressive position or demeanor when they
interact with people in that community.

I have a specific situation, I'll just tell you this one without mentioning any
officers' names, but I do know their names
and everything, obviously, for the same
reason. We have -- a lot of people that's
associated with me are community activists,
so they out, they park volunteers and they
this, they that, all kinds of youth
committees so we out on the street all the
time, and if we interact and we see a
police officer address a young person
improperly or just watch them stop that
person for no reason, sometimes we
intercede, right? The correct way.

Normally, what I do is just identify
myself and I might question why they stop
the person. One time, specifically, I'm
gonna talk about this, this is not an all
time occurrence but, specifically, just to
give you an example of what's going on.
There was a young man -- I'm also a park
volunteer for this park that's right
outside the school, and a lot of time we
have community cleanups and stuff like
that, right?

It was one kid, specifically,
that was working with me but he had a cup
from McDonald's, it was a white -- probably
a corner store, it was like a white
Styrofoam cup. So we just got through
raking a couple of leaves, everyone was
perspiring, and was hot, right? So he was
drinking out of a container and immediately
after the police car passed three or four
times because the first time they wanted to
know what we was doing, they probably
didn't recognize me so they kept coming
back.

Obviously, it was close to their
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shift to getting off so they probably was pressed to get some type of activity. Right? I don't want to say quotas because that's already in litigation right now, but I also used to be a supervisor at the Department of Sanitation and we was always encouraged to get activity. Anybody know what activity is? Have you ever heard that terminology before? Right. So activity means that if you are working and you got authority to write summonses, bring back some summonses, we know you're working. So if it's time for me to get off, in order for me to not incur any type of reprimand, whether verbal, physical or whatever, I have to get some activity before I go in.

So now if I got that mindset, it does not allow me the liberty to use my discretion with people in the street, and I know that's one of the issues.

A lot of people, well, some people dispute it, not a lot of people dispute it, but I did the research and they take about somewhere between 9 and
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$10 million out of East New York. Economically depressed communities through violations. Most of it broken windows, nonviolence type of stuff. $9 million. $10 million a year. So to me that's revenue raising because everybody on this community board can find something better to do with $9 million.

We also, from Community Board 5 and I'm gonna acknowledge the chairman, which is a person by the name of AT Mitchell, he's the chairman of our board, and we are the only community board in the city, I'm gonna say that again, the only community board in the city that submitted a resolution against stop, search and frisk and broken windows. So I think just by doing that and then the numbers are out that it did not work but yet hundreds of thousands of our people was forced through the criminal justice system that's an egregious behavior and I don't see a remedy.

That also identifies that we have
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a very good insight on how we may be able to repair the relationships between police and the community. I don't think anybody really interested because MOCJ got the resolution, the city counsel got the resolution, chairman of the city counsel got the resolution, and as far as I know, they never reached out to this community just to get a perspective. Why would you have the nerve to even submit a resolution?

CHAIR WILEY: I'm sorry, Mr. Riggins, just in interest of time, I'm gonna stop you there and also thank for what you shared and ask if the board has any questions of Mr. Riggins?

MR EASON: Lindsay Eason here. Has the precinct commanding officer been made aware of your perception of police officers approaching anyone under the conditions that you describe?

MR. RIGGINS: That's a great question, thanks for asking that. Well, yes. We just got a new commanding officer
Deputy Inspector Chell. We actually have a meeting with him and committee tomorrow. I have had interactions with him. So I deal with previously, yes, those complaints those conversations was had with the ex-CO. And once again, I'm just gonna relate to the culture in the police department. CO's are not really gonna go against their police officers for fear of the police officers not working for them. And that's the culture, you're police officer, you can tell me if I'm right or wrong but I'm not gonna say, I'm not gonna indict anyone, like I said, because that's not my intentions but I do have this knowledge and I can document it. But, yes, we did have conversations like that and there was no resolution.

What we do now is just encourage people to submit, obviously, to the CCRB and that's what's been going on.

CHAIR WILEY: And I apologize because I should have said at the outset that I did have a conversation with
Inspector Chell who wanted to be here and had originally said he would attend just so he could listen and hear what the community was sharing. We did not give him a lot of notice so he had another obligation he couldn't get out of but we did tell him that we would share what we heard today with him directly as well.

MR. RIGGINS: Well, I appreciate that. So, we look favorably on Inspector Chell, and I would prefer that they are not here anyway because sometimes that inhibit people from saying what they want to say. That's a good look, as they say. Any other questions?

(No response)

MR. RIGGINS: And I also want to mention Marbre, she's a good friend, a comrade, she's been working in public safety for a long time. Thank you.

CHAIR WILEY: Thank you so much.

Thank you --

(Appause)

CHAIR WILEY: -- Mr. Anthony, and
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I apologize if I'm saying it wrong, Mr. Anthony Newerls. Am I pronouncing that correctly? 73rd Precinct Community Council.

(No response)

CHAIR WILEY: Okay, we will move on. And Ms. Margaret Brewer, Chair of the Public Safety Committee for Community Board 16.

MS. BREWER: Good evening, everyone. I don't have half as much to say as the folks prior to me. I, as mentioned I am public safety chairperson of Community Board 16, which is Brownsville, which is our neighboring community.

If I could just touch on a couple of things that were said prior, many of the efforts that were stated speaking directly to the police officers, speaking directly to the community, my district started this about three years ago with a community pledge when we -- it wasn't the first on sought, it was my first on sought as the public safety chairperson and having to
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canal the concerns and bring the resolution respectfully and kind of, not kind of, but definitely do things differently than they had been done prior in my district.

Brownsville, as we all know, has been underserved and mistreated as well as East New York has. I'm not a native of the area but a blind man could see the disparities. The two questions, I was told to choose questions and I didn't get another memo saying anything different. No one else did it but here we go.

My first question was with your experience on the ground and in the community what police community relations issue would I suggest to be examined in the future? My response was I would suggest the board better educate the public about both positions in policing. The ability to understand a reasonable expectation when interacting with the police, as well as the officers having to be, if not well acquainted, familiar with the community in
which they police. I feel this will reduce many of the unfavorable results that turn into complaints and grievances. I say that because this was one of the things that we addressed directly when I took the position.

I was really blessed to start this with really cooperative players within NYPD, however, we were also taking a different position. It wasn't simply accepting your policing tactics, it was letting them know how we needed you to police our community, specifically.

The next question I chose was what can the CCRB do to foster public trust? Again, I can't stress it any more, conversations in forms that include the topic of public responsibility and communicate directly with NYPD, the needs and come to an understanding on what's to be done. This could improve the prevention of an officer violating a community member. Any questions?

(No response.)

CHAIR WILEY: Any questions?
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(No response)

CHAIR WILEY: Thank you.

MS. BREWERY: This reminds me of my general board meetings. There are never any questions. I'm gonna say I do a good job at covering the information.

(Laughter)

CHAIR WILEY: Thank you so much. All right, now with that I'm going to now go through our list for folks who have signed up to testify.

CHAIR WILEY: Let me let folks and then we will come back. Okay? Okay. That's fine. We will come back to you.

Yes, Mr. O'Grady.

(Cross-talk)

MR. O'GRADY: I took some copies for the new commissioners. That copy was prepared by someone identifying themselves as Police Command 501. Officers representing New York City Corporation Council, 100 church Street building, knocked on all tenants doors, including my door Apartment five.
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Thirty independent units at this location with the advice adversary or developer had to embezzled $200,000 of their money. Introduced their Mr. Reid as administrator of building location. Remove adversary or developer from property. Why would not the adversary or developer obey or follow the law? Obey or follow the law.

A cooperation councils indicates that the law states that each and every tenant is given notice that adversary or developer is begging or applying for bankruptcy of $200,000 embezzled from cooperation counsel.

Could it be that the tenant organization had disposed or removed this adversary developer from the property for a period of two years at this location? Different occasion, program known as 7A Administrator operated by the court 111 Centre Street, New York City.

Chinese man. Chinese man bankruptcy director just required to shake his head, say, sign form. Norman Siegel
Proceedings indicates no confidence in Manhattan district attorney. Calvin Solomon (phonetic) indicates policy of district attorney play dumb until they take somebody down.

False document. Criminal offense.

CHAIR WILEY: Thank you, Mr. O'Grady. Next on my list, I do have Romeo, and I apologize if I'm not reading this correctly, Brigeet (phonetic). It didn't say whether you wanted to speak.

(No response)

CHAIR WILEY: Okay. Next on the list is Joy Simmons.

MS. SIMMONS: Greetings, everyone. I'm Joy Simmons representing Council Member Inez Barron. I am, you know, I just want to thank everyone for coming out. I extend greetings on behalf of Council Member Barron, and, hopefully, when we have a future meeting we can work together, right, so we can get more people out.
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We really want the people from the community to come out because they come to our office, you know, they let us know that there's a lot of public safety issues, you know, with law enforcement and we want to make sure they have the opportunity to come before body where they can express their concerns and their point of view, and also in the future for us to see how we can get more to the root of the problem as well as prevention. Right? Because the root causes, until we get to that, and have that real analysis, discussion and action based on identifying those root causes is just gonna the same thing will be over and over again, we'll be coming, preaching to the choir, complaining, and then things don't really change so hopefully we can, you know, maybe have -- and I know that the Civilian Complaint Review Board, you know, you within a certain scope, right? I mean, and a different kind of conversation, perhaps with another body, can get to the root causes but I think you have a
perspective of what you hear from people that can very well lend to that conversation and be very valuable in terms of that kind of discussion. So we're here we're gonna continue to work with the community and our office is open to receive any issues and be a liaison between agencies and organizations like yours. Thank you.

CHAIR WILEY: Thank you and we so appreciate both of you being here but also your point with -- we made a decision to err on the side of getting here versus delaying but that definitely means we didn't have the opportunity to partner in quite the way we would like. So we look forward to that opportunity with leadership moving forward.

Also, I would just ask, if you have or are hearing anything in our data or in terms of the interactions you've had and what you're hearing from community that you think would be helpful for us to know, you also don't have to wait. Share that with
you us and we can see about whether there are more ways for us to interact. So we appreciate that, and again, Raniece Medley would be an important contact for that. So thank you so much for coming. Yes, ma'am?

CHAIR WILEY: There is a continuing list, okay. We absolutely can, okay. And can you just give me your name please I am going to make sure you are on the list. That we will. I see you, okay. Great.

And if anyone wanted to speak and I have not called your name, just raise your hand and I'll make sure you get on the list.

We next have Mohammed Paul. Paul Mohammed. Thank you.

MR. MOHAMMED: Beginning all things before I speak I always say As-salam u alaykum, and I begin all things giving thanks to the God of Jesus, the God of Moses and the God Prophet Mohammed and Holy Quran. Peace be with you.

I'm sitting here and I'm seeing the choir. I know Sister Margaret for a
lot of years when she didn't have that title and she just walked her housing complex and took charge of her post.

We're people here and my family bought property in East New York in 1969 and it's key that I always talk about the year because that's the year of the Fair Housing Act of 1968, Martin Luther King was murdered ten days before.

What we're looking at right here, and it adds up to a formula. And I don't know what you can do about it because more than the fact of the report and the fact of what's actually being done, because you're, just taking a thermometer of the fact of what's been going on to our people of this community.

First of all, the police are not social workers and they been gettin' -- they're put out here to do a job, which is contained in this community. This community has become a colony. I own two properties in this community. The whole idea of what our children face is lack of
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opportunity and a lack of reinforcement.

This recent rezoning plan for East New York where $98 million are being put aside for a new school but you're not investing in the present schools that are here.

I have a daughter that I raised in this community is a guidance counselor at Thomas Jefferson, school I graduated from, and they are in desperate need of funds. So you're sitting here trying to tell us about what the police are doing to us but it all comes from the racist, social engineering policies that have affected this community for the last 45 years and I've been in here 47. My family was here.

You have, the 75th Precinct has the largest area to patrol in the city; am I right? I got through speaking to the last commander, and I asked him straight point blankly, I'm on Community Board 5, I'm the co-chair here on the Economic Committee, I'm on the Land Use Committee, just presently came on this year, and I'm
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on the Coalition for Community Advancement,
and I'm the Protocol Director Mohammed
Mosque 7c Nation of Islam, and I'm on the
board of the clinic, Kings County Clinic
and I live here. I'm invested. So I can
tell you from a surety that what's going on
in this community is that the police are
only reinforcing what's being done on the
higher policy level, and you could take
that back to the mayor.

The fact that developers here are
not city planners. So you've now turned
over what's supposed to be a government
civic responsibility to build proper
housing for my people here because Martin
Luther King stated it like this: There are
three things that are inextricably
connected, housing, crime and education.

The education policy, like I
said, the schools are de-funded, basically,
left alone.

Jobs. The youth see no
opportunity. Here's a Section 3 Program
that's part of the Fair Housing Act that
Proceeedings should have empowered the people who live in these projects to get those jobs that's been going on for the last 45 years. No politician stood up to reinforce that to help the people here move forward.

So we find ourselves here with hopeless youths. We find ourselves with a crack epidemic that was dropped in this community because that was part of the problem at one time.

I've been to Hunter College and I've been in these streets and I know what went on. I lived through the Michael Dowd era here. That movie you see 75, well I knew him and I knew what he did, and he did it from the 75th Precinct.

So when we find what we're looking at here we seen the destruction. There is 98 percent black and brown home ownership in East New York. I'll repeat that. The box that they're trying to rezone, two and three-family is 98 percent black and brown. Nobody's talking about the destruction of black wealth. And when
you destroy black wealth, you destroy our future and you destroy our children. And then you have police to come in here and pull them out.

The police are not social -- they come in to arrest. They got a gun and badge, they trained how to kill to do their job. They say they serve and protect but serve and protect property owners. So when you come here and you tell me why we have these statistics, it's the social, racist, engineering policies that got us here today.

So when we look at this whole thing and it adds up that the schools and it's $98 million for a new schools, nobody knows where the money is going, for what, and it's being built on the north end of East New York with your highest crime, I guarantee you, is in the pocket.

They are rezoning from Atlantic to Pitkin Avenue and back in the NYCHA Houses. We can't talk about it without talk about the policies in your city, the
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same city administration that appointed you
to come find out what's wrong with us.

What the hell is wrong with them? 'Cause
we're not stupid and it's going to continue
to happen until they change how they see
us as people. We're human beings, we live
-- this is our home. And our children walk
-- and I got two sons, I have five children,
I got two sons, young men who walk around
with advanced degrees. I got a chemical
engineer that came out of East New York and
I got a 25 year old that's going for
certified public accountant that works for
Ernst & Young and if he walked in here you
might mistake him for anybody else. And my
daughter's is a guidance counselor at
Thomas Jefferson. So we have here we have
an issue here and it's not the fact of how
the police just perceive us but about how
those who control the police perceive us
and what they want to do with our
community.

Our community is being stolen.

And our children gonna fight worse. It's
gonna be worse because they know they got no place else to go. So I'm just gonna tell you right now, you're right. These figures are a sign of people who are hopeless and have been disinvested in this community and it's happening all over the country, and with that, I thank you.

(Applause)

CHAIR WILEY: Thank you.

Ms. Brown, you were actually -- in terms of who said yes, you were next on the list actually.

MS. BROWN: Good evening. I, too, am incredibly vested in this community. I, too, my family brought property in 1968. Aside for going away to school, I've spent my adult life here teaching in the school system. This is my 30th year in the New York City Department of Education. I also directed a teen center in Starrett City, which is a few feet away from us, and I totally understand what Brother Whitfield was speaking of in terms of youth and their feeling. Their
trepidation in communicating with police officers because they don't feel that it will be the end of it. If they have a question, then it will come about with a question and not an answer. And so that's not the way other people look at police officers. They look at them as entities, other communities, look at them as entities to come to for assistance and readily get it. But that's not how our children feel and it's authentic. I've seen it. I've heard about it being in the teen center for 18 years, Ms. Brown, they just stopped me for, you know, whatever. I mean, some -- you know, and I have to talk them through it and along with that comes mental health issues because, why do I have to feel this way? They tell me every day, and on the side of their cars is CPR and it's an acronym for something else. They'll use other words to fill in that acronym.

Personally, I own property here in East New York as well and not just speaking on the citizens behalf but on the
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police officers behalf, you spoke of an
officer just losing his life, you know, and
everyone has families and we feel for him
but I believe often, recently many officers
are putting their lives at risk. I live
where officers come and, for lack of a
better term, chill out. And I can wake up
3 o'clock in the morning and I'll see a
blue light on the police officer's face so
not only are you not protecting a community
that you are paid to serve but you're being
negligent in protecting yourself, and then
you're vulnerable. Because I know what a
device can do. You know, it can take you
into another world, you know, it takes you
all over the world and it can capture you,
and you can be on this device for
30 minutes and not even realize you've been
on it that long. And that's 30 minutes of
our tax dollars going down the drain.
30 minutes of services that are being
neglected and it is a very good
possibility.

You know, I have a long driveway
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and my sister, we share this driveway, she needed to get out, she was behind me so I pulled out of the driveway and on the street where the police frequent, they'll be there 30 minutes, two hours, whatever. I pulled out for her to come out. So I'm out, I didn't notice her come out yet, I was reading mail because I had taken it out of mailbox and one such police officer pulls alongside of me and said, you know, because I felt someone there but I was just waiting for my sister to go and he said, he made the siren noise and I looked up and he said, you know you're in the middle of the street. I pulled out to let my sister get out of the driveway and, I said, you know, very cordially, No, you're in the middle of the street, I'm on the side because, you know, I wasn't parked, you know, they pick, I'm sorry, they pick little things when what is more egregious is you've been sitting there all that time and you're gonna pick this to complain about.

I have a nephew who's 40 years
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old and he's a smoker. I have a huge yard, it's 10,000 square feet, right, but because we don't want to smell his smoke, he comes out in front of the house and smokes. They have stopped this young man, they have approached him. Now, the Pink Houses are right there. If you want to get numbers, as you say, you can go down there and find your numbers or whatever. They approach him and I have to hear, Aunt Sharon, you know, to come to his aid because it's just unnecessary, some of the fights that are chosen to be picked in our community when there are so many other things that they could have approached him with. What are you doing here? You have I.D.? It's amazing. But those are some of the things. But on both parts, it's risky to be on your phones. I see it all the time. They are on their phones. Basically, that's all I have to say.

CHAIR WILEY: Thank you. Did anyone have any questions for Ms. Brown?

(No response)
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CHAIR WILEY: Okay. Now the next person on my list was a maybe to speak.

MS. JAMES: That's me. I wasn't sure if I wanted to speak. I really just ask have a question.

CHAIR WILEY: Okay. Just use the microphone just to make sure everyone can hear.

MS. JAMES: My name is Lameesha James. I was born and raised in East New York. Besides the fact of me going to school, I've come back, I live here and my children live here as well.

I moved back into the community in 2004. And I noticed then and the years after that it seemed as though the community was doing pretty well with the police. I've had good experiences with them. I used to see them on their beat walking, making conversations, smiling, talking to some of the people. But I've noticed lately, and this is my question, because I want to know what this purpose is.
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What I've noticed, especially in the projects, is these big lights, look like spotlights, and what I don't see anymore are the police. I don't see them anymore but I see these lights, and I don't specifically live in Pink Houses or anything but I can imagine the people that live in those apartments and their windows right there and that light is just shining in there, and I don't know about anybody else but that does not make me feel any safer. I felt a little safer when I saw the cops walking around there, hello and how are you and things like that, I felt safer then.

But I'm not sure what is the function of these lights and is it a new tool of policing or -- I'm just confused by that because every time I get off the bus and I'm walking past here I'm like, wow, what is this? And I'm like, well, where are the police? I see them once in a while drive past, that's about it, but I don't feel like I felt when I first moved back
into the community. Like, I felt like we were moving somewhere positive but now it's, you know, now it's, like, where are you? What's going -- it seems like every time you need a police officer, no one is never around. That always seems to be the case but I was just wondering what is the purpose of those lights? Is that replacing the police that's supposed to be policing our community?

CHAIR WILEY: Thank you for that question. I know I personally cannot answer it. I don't know if anyone from the community board has had that discussion with the police department. We can certainly ask and share back what we've heard but I want -- since we have leaders here who may have had that conversation.

MR. RIGGINS: (Indecipherable)

CHAIR WILEY: Can you speak at the microphone, I'm sorry. Just to make sure people can hear and we can capture it.

MR. RIGGINS: Thank you, once again. They view it as a form of
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prevention but like the young lady said, it's definitely an inconvenience to the residents because you can imagine the illumination inside of the apartment from those streetlights, from those, uh, whatever type of vehicle thing or whatever they call it and that's how they view it.

Now, I would be curious to know from the CCRB if you got any statistics on prevention once the lights was installed. So that's what I'm saying. So I'm gonna say this, too, that was an issue with us as well and I'm just gonna get back to the relationship between the community and the police. Any officer worth their oath knows that it takes a community and the police officer to secure community. They all know that, right? But what we have found out recently, over the last three, four or five years, maybe, is that the city is moving away from that narrative. I think somebody talked -- they moved away from that narrative. I think somebody mentioned that they view police are not social or they're
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not social -- somebody mentioned that.

CHAIR WILEY: Social workers, I think it was.

MR. RIGGINS: That's a good word, scientist, because you need that type of training in order to fall into that position and the city right now is trying to use them as such. No matter what the issue is, they send police.

And the reason I say that is most of us here are civic activists. We part of the community. We part of the advisory community and the Police Department or law enforcement, in general, are making decisions in our community without conferring with the advisory committee in the communities. That's -- that is where they at right now.

They got -- they have the NYPD reprogram. They made a deal with the, I forgot whoever that commissioner is that oversees that, and with a principal to have police come into our schools, and what I like to call is, psychological warfare,
practice psychological warfare against our children. Now, I know you don't want to hear that but that's what it is. If you come in --

CHAIR WILEY: No, no. I actually was just gonna say I think this is a -- this raises some larger issues where there actually have been some policy changes, both in terms of the conversation between the Police Department and the Department of Education. But not -- I can tell you from a City Hall standpoint the conversation was absolutely and always has been the importance and, in terms of any conversation I've had with the Police Department, at least with the -- I can't speak for the precinct, I can only speak for, obviously, the command levels I've spoken with has been that there cannot be effective community safety without a relationship with the community, without a partnership.

So I can tell you that discussion hasn't changed. I think, what you may be
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raising is whether it's working --

MR. RIGGINS: No. Well --

CHAIR WILEY: -- and whether

there are some things to support it but

there has been a lot of conversation about

how to support more partnership with

community around safety.

MR. RIGGINS: Well, let me just

say this: That is the problem. There is

conversation and there is not enactment.

If you are going to come into the our

community, we're talking about East

New York, that's been under the most

egregious form of policing for the last 25

or 30 years. And in an environment we in

now, we are seeing people killed in the

street for no reason and stuff like that.

And then for a police officer to come into

our kids middle school, seven, eight, nine,
ten years old with guns, handcuffs on, and

want to sit down and orientate our kids

without parents there because they made an

arrangement with a principal and the

principal don't live in our community.
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CHAIR WILEY: I'm telling you that there has been a policy shift on this. So, I think, the issue is whether the policy shift has been appropriately implemented but that is not what is supposed to happen under the new policy and it is a fairly new policy so I'm not suggesting it's happening, I don't know what's happening. I just want you to know there is a policy shift so it may be a question of implementation.

This is, obviously, outside of the jurisdiction of the Civilian Community Review Board but I can certainly make sure that there's a connection with the Department of Education because there have been rule changes for the Department of Education on how this is handled with the Police Department and it's been fairly recent.

So, I think, we can make sure, particularly, with your local elective that there's connection there to make sure that it's being implemented.
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MR. RIGGINS: Well, I appreciate you having that conversation.

CHAIR WILEY: But I think your points are well taken. I'm certainly not disputing your experience. Just wanted you to know and be aware that there's a policy shift there.

MS. BROWN: The lights are focused on the buildings. The are focusing on drivers. I don't drive anymore, I mean. I live right there.

MR. EASON: I am really surprised. I'm retired police officer but community policing was around in a different form when I became a police officer in 1973, and it has been different iterations of it over the years but -- and like I said, I cannot speak but from a commanding officers perspective and knowing that you are the community that we are serving. I'm trying to figure out how would a commanding officer implement, and I've seen the lights also, without some sort of forward notice to the community.
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Especially, if it's in someone's bedroom. That should be known and some adjustments should be made. And if it has the potential of causing traffic accidents, that should be addressed through the proper channels.

You mentioned something before, Mr. Riggins, -- it's Riggins, right?

MR RIGGINS: Yes.

MR. EASON: About police officers, the Q word. The quota expectation has always been around. And if a commanding officer, I've never been one, but I do know a lot about the Police Department, if the commanding officer has the proper tools then he or she is not going to be overly concerned of speaking to a police officer about behavior that you mentioned here tonight for him or her shutting down and not supporting the precinct.

And in regards to a police officer, Ms. Brown, I for one would like to know if you -- because what you're saying,
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you are sharing concern for my life and my safety, and it shouldn't be done for 30 minutes looking at a device because it is compromising that officer's safety and, once again, I would still like to know has it been brought to the attention of the proper individuals in the precinct that at the end of the day they're held accountable now. They're held accountable to more than just that police officer that's walking, that you see out on the street and -- go ahead.

MS. BROWN: It's not isolated, I mean, I see it everywhere. I went to vote yesterday. I promise you. It may have taken a while to vote. I may have been in there ten minutes but the entire time that officer had his phone on the desk and was looking down the entire time. I've taken pictures of some officers, you know. I'll get up, like I said, I have pictures of them, again, with the blue light, and I'm like, I'm not calling 311 at 3 o'clock in the morning.
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2 MR. EASON: I understand. Go ahead, Maya.

3 CHAIR WILEY: I just will reiterate that we will be sharing with the inspector of the 75 what we've heard so we will, obviously, share this point as well and, as I said, he had planned to be here. Yes, Ms. Brewer did you —

4 MS. BREWER: Just to explain the light tower in the development.

5 CHAIR WILEY: If I could just ask you to come to the microphone. Thank you.

6 MS. BREWER: If I may, with regard to the light towers in both districts, both 5 as well as 16. After the unfortunate incident in Boulevard Houses with the stabbing of the children, the complaint went to the Mayor's office with regard to poor lighting. So before NYCHA was able to put the moneys in to provide the permanent better lighting, the towers were a temporary fix. At the beginning of August, that had ended that six month period, you may have noticed two or three
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days the lights were out. We communicated with the Mayor's office, okay, you've done your exam, your pilot program, what were your results? By the time I got home from work that evening, the towers were back on so I guess the results of their pilot was that the lights are necessary. I have seen a couple of developments over in 16 where the replacement of the lighting on the developments have started.

There was something that you -- the cellphones, I know they spend a lot of time on the cellphones but someone, with regard to NYPD, thought it was a really good idea to give these folks new devices and this is how they communicate. So that's their main line of communication. They're sending and receiving information that way, and it is something alarming but that just goes to explain it. It is not an excuse, that is just something that happens.

MS. BROWN: I appreciate that thought but it is clear that what
they're -- I promise you, I've observed, I've videotaped, you know, so I can't see what they are doing online. My block is not a dead-end. But you can't go anywhere. You can go in and come back out around and so what they're doing back there is hiding from their (indecipherable).

CHAIR WILEY: Thank you for that.

Yes, go ahead, Joy.

MS. SIMMONS: I just want to mention about the lights. I was Charles Barron's staff person years ago and we had a project that we called, "light up the hood." One of the things that we had found was that when we had renovated Linden Park. It went from -- it was a very desolate area, it wasn't well lit at all but once it became lighted and vibrant, the crime rate there really came to zero. I mean, you don't really hear much happening in Linden Park at all in this neighborhood. It's really a beacon.

So one of the things that we did call for was better lighting, and I just
wanted to echo that some of those are temporary fixes until they can get better lighting all over our community but it can't be, like you said, flashing on someone's bedroom because that's, you know, we've had a complaint about that. You know, someone said, look, it's like daytime out there, I'm trying to sleep. So we have to find that balance, right, and put it through the proper channels.

The precinct council meetings. Have you gone to the precinct council meetings? Okay. So we want to get you information about the precinct council meetings because you do have some of the police officers there that you can ask and address that to them directly in a forum that can be, you know, it's a little more community friendly. As well as the issues in terms of us getting -- let's do the fact checking in terms of what they're doing on those devices. What time it should be taking so we can make sure, again, that the
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complaints are going through the proper channels and the people not doing things right then they're being held accountable without us making assumptions in terms of what they're doing, what they shouldn't be doing, what timeframe is and so the precinct council meeting, community board meetings are different channels, and also our office, Council Member Barron's office. If you have any issues, you can put it in writing and we can also forward it to the Police Department to get specific answers to specific things, and they just did a project in Boulevard Houses. They had redid the lighting in the basketball court area and it's beautifully lit now and the community is very happy because now it's, like, you know, a spotlight on an area that wasn't so, like you said, that medium where you're not, you know, on people's bedroom.

MS. JAMES: So I know you think that this is a great thing. Those lights outside --

CHAIR WILEY: I just want to
remind you that since we're trying to
capture the conversation, if you could just
go to the mic. No, don't apologize, we
just don't want to lose the conversation.

MS. JAMES: I see the lights on
the outside but I walk through Pink Houses,
just going to the movie theatre, there's no
lights on the inside. So if those are
temporary fixes for lighting, then why is
not in the middle? Why where someone may
possibly get mugged or attacked or anything.

They're just like on the main
streets, like, right up there. There's
nothing on the inside. So I don't know how
that's helping the inside, you understand
what I'm saying?

MS. SIMMONS: Yeah. I agree.

Let's make that --

MS. JAMES: But it seems like the
lights are there and the police are not.
Those lights came up and we don't see them.
So I feel like they're using that to police
that area instead of actually walking
around and doing their job.
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MS. SIMMONS: So, definitely, I agree. So let's bring that to the precinct council so we can ask them directly, like I said, and I'll give you my card so we can speak to them directly so it's not glaring drivers, it's not on people's windows and it's effective because we don't want fake security, we want real security, right, and so we'll work together on that.

CHAIR WILEY: Yes, Mr. Mohammed, one minute.

MR. MOHAMMED: I addressed it in the microcosm to talk about what we're doing here in the microcosm but you go to that lighting issue. Margaret, right across from Howard Houses, right on Pitkin Avenue and Mother Gaston, that building was lit up for about months over there in that building they have issues with, and I agree with you, they're doing it to substitute proper policing and one of the things to bring it home here to the 75th. I spoke about the rezoning, it was projected it was gonna be another 60 thousand people in this
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neighborhood.

One of the questions we asked the 75th Precinct is where is your new precinct? This is the highest area to patrol now. If you're getting 60 thousand more people in this area, they had no answer. The previous inspector said to me well, we're gonna have more patrols. I said the city budget is gonna let you have overtime on a stressed force already that's having problems dealing with folks here.

But bringing it right on home here in East New York with rezoning, they're projecting, if they're really projecting for 60 thousand new people not 60 thousand different people, if you get where I'm going with this, and I believe that's where it's at.

But, say, if you go by what the mayor saying, he's going for greater density and 60,000 more people are supposed to come to the same area that they're policing now but you have no new precinct, no land was purchased by the city to put an
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auxiliary precinct on the north side or
further out near 'cause the same 75th is
patrolling the public housing as well as
the buildings.

So right now, you don't think
those numbers are gonna go up with the same
force you have now but no annex to the 75th
Precinct that's on Sutter Avenue? And you
got 60,000 more people that's gonna be put
in this area. So I can tell you, you can
take that back. These numbers won't go
down. They got to go up. You got the same
police force to patrol there and you gonna
have a more tired and worn out force.

And to that lighting, that
lighting does substitute for policing because
I've seen it on Pitkin Avenue in front of
the Florentino Hon Pitkin Avenue and
it shines right in people window. And
nobody comes to ask -- and that's
psychological. Our children see this, we
feel like it's an occupying force. So
that's it.

CHAIR WILEY: Thank you. We are
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at time and also at the end of our speakers list. I would like to ask Ms. Medley, our Director of Outreach, I'm putting her on the spot because I didn't tell her I was gonna do this to her. But I just, I think, it would be helpful if folks just hear a little bit from you how they can interact with us if there's a complaint and also what outreach does so they have the opportunity. Also, to know how else you can be engaged with us.

We do want to make sure, while shes coming forward, I will say two things. One, is our goal at the Civilian Complaint Review Board is for there to be fewer complaints because there's better relationship.

At the same time, if things are going wrong, we want the complaints to come to us. So we want to make sure that the community knows how to bring complaints to us and know how you can interact with us.

MS. MEDLEY: Thanks you all for your information. The easiest way to
file a complaint is to call our office. The easiest number for you to remember, probably, is 311 and you can ask for CCRB. But we do have a direct hot line. It is 1-800-341-CCRB or 2272. 1-800-341-2272. If you have that orange and gray brochure, you can turn it to the back and you'll see our number is right there at the bottom.

You can file a complaint with us at the hot line, that's gonna be available from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Live operators will be there to be able to speak with you, actually, not operators, but live investigators to speak with you and let you know how we can handle the case that you bring forward to us.

If you have a concern about an interaction that you had with a police officer or if you witnessed an encounter between another person and a police officer, you can call and file a complaint and we can let you know how that would be managed with our office. Now, part of what we do as well is not just investigating,
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mediating and in some instances prosecuting cases, but we also do public education and we do outreach and what we're doing with outreach is touching on some of the very things that you all have raised here tonight.

We're going out into the communities so that people better understand what to anticipate during police encounters. We talk about deescalation. We talk about what the rights and responsibilities are for citizens when they're involved with police officers. And, again, we're doing that so that folks can be more prepared and anticipate what that sort of interaction may look like with the hope that everyone will be able to leave that situation safely, but, also, so that folks feel empowered, you know, that knowledge, and being prepared for the situation is meant to encourage that and instill that as well.

We go pretty much anywhere we're invited. Days, evenings and weekends. So
if you are interested, you would like us to come somewhere in Brooklyn, school, youth, adults, please, let us know. We have our outreach coordinator here, Sylvia Ancrum (phonetic) in the back. She is actually particularly assigned to Brooklyn, I know you know her --

(Applause)

MS. MEDLEY: -- you know her.

Yes. So, you know, I would definitely recommend that. Of course, you can always contact me. The website is the best resource. You can go there and get in touch with any piece of the office that you need to find more data, to get more information about what we do and to contact me.

CHAIR WILEY: Thank you and, Dr. Charles, you want to just -- there's one, one -- just to make sure folks know that the resource that's on the website for more data. The DTI.

MS. CHARLES: Sure. So we have a new data initiative, which is called Data
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Transparency Initiative or DTI. It's our website under the policy section. You go to policy, data, data transparency initiative, you will see it. There's a ton of stuff there going back about 16 years. So we put it out last month, so it's brand new and we have a little feedback section in case you guys have questions, comments or want to see something we don't have up there yet, so, welcome.

CHAIR WILEY: Well, thank you all for your time. Before we go. Yes, we're not done. We're not done. Oh, I'm sorry Mr. Grady. Thank you.

MR. EASON: He just had his hand up.

CHAIR WILEY: Yes.

MR. O'GRADY: Aren't you required to vote on the minutes?

CHAIR WILEY: We're going to do that now.

MR. O'GRADY: Because they weren't available back there.

CHAIR WILEY: Yes. We're going
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to do that now. I waited until the end because I didn't want to keep community members longer than they had to be here but I appreciate you raising that. We are going to do that now.

MR. ALLEYNE: (Indecipherable)
CHAIR WILEY: Yes. We're done with the speakers list.

MR. ALLEYNE: Are we still doing the speakers list?

CHAIR WILEY: Oh, I'm sorry, you are correct. Keron Alleyne, I apologize. I am so sorry. You have a yes by your name and I completely missed you.

MR. ALLEYNE: Is it in caps?

CHAIR WILEY: It is actually not in caps but it should be.

MR. ALLEYNE: Ooh. I thought I wrote it in caps.

CHAIR WILEY: It should be.

MR. ALLEYNE: Pleasant good evening to everyone. I'm thankful that you all are here, CCRB. I'm thankful that the community is here in full force because
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quality is better than quantity. I bid you greetings on behalf of the assembly member that represents this district. Today's a, I guess, a funny day because we got some not so hot news today, right? 4:00 a.m. for me 'cause that's when I woke up. With that not so hot news, I'll try not to be so morbid.

So, on the bright side, the assembly member, piece of legislation that passed in the assembly this year was recently enacted on November, 8th, which was yesterday. It is the Missing Adults Law, which now requires police officers, as soon as you go to them with a missing person, right, they have to put it in the national crime information center and immediately, basically, look for them. So there's no oh, they might be out partying, don't worry about it. They're probably in the park, there's none of that. They have to immediately go and look for them. So that's piece of legislation that Assemblyman Championed this past session
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and I'm very thankful for it because there's a lot of stories that come with that. Another point on -- I actually have to look at that. I have to look at that. It's been passed so it's in law, period. And we could follow-up on the receipt portion of it, okay? I'm not the legislative guy, to be honest. I'm just presenting the information but --

MS. BROWN: What's the bill number?

MR. ALLEYNE: No. I don't have the bill number. It's the Missing Adults Law. You can type it into Google, it will come right up.

Second thing, cameras. Your name escapes me but I know you're from Community Board 16. Right, Ms. Brewer and on the P.J. Avitto instance that you brought up as far as the young people being stabbed in Boulevard, the assemblyman has been able to allocate funds to get cameras in our housing developments. So it's Linden, Boulevard, Unity -- what was the other one?
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And Breukelen. So just wanted to let you all know that that's happening. So it's not just the Band-Aid of the light so there's also cameras being implemented. All right, boom. That's good news from the assembly member. Right, so stay with me through my own testimony.

CHAIR WILEY: Would you like the bill number? It's A09957. The power of Internet.

MR. ALLEYNE: There you go. There you go. Thank you. On my testimony as a community member, where do I start. I'm block association president for my block. I'm a new community garden manager for my community garden which I'm very, very proud because food justice is about as important as anything else in here. If you're not getting the right thing if your body, we losing. And I'm also the new male district leader for the area. But the best title I got --

(Applause)

MR. ALLEYNE: -- Thank you. The
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best title I got happened a couple of months ago. I'm a new dad --

(Applause)

MR. ALLENYE: -- I'm a new dad and my young man, I had to watch him in his face this morning. He's three months and eleven days. I had to watch him in his face this morning and tell him about the world that we're in, which was a conversation that I didn't think I would have to have and within all of those titles this hits home hard for me as far as policing in the community.

The years you guys had up there 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011. I'm 26 so it's some counting back 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21. As early as I can remember, when I was freed up to go out in the community and hang with my boys, I've been stopped by police. And my locks are a new addition to how I look. My beard is a new addition because I didn't always have this either. So it can't be what this image presents anymore. I've been stopped as of recent,
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had to be '14, for riding my bike up the wrong way, which apparently you're not supposed to do, but when I go to Park Slope and I see everybody and they mother riding their bikes on the sidewalk, it pisses me off because right in my community, which I grew up in, I don't have that same privilege.

I went to Public School 202. Public housing development over there is Cypress. All of my friends that live in the community are from Cypress. So when I was able to go and hang, we don't own our houses, so guess what? We're in the park. I've been stopped, as of today, because we were talking about all of this Donald Trump stuff. I'm like, when we were 16, you don't remember when we was stopped? When our names were taken?

In '13 when I was stopped, we were all riding our bikes. It was about 2, 3 o'clock in the morning but in '13 I was 23. It doesn't matter what time it is. We're riding our bikes, stopped by the police because we went up the wrong street.
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Three of us. Their excuse was that, hey, there's been criminal activity. You know, you guys fit the description. Young, black and somewhat handsome. You fit the description so guess what, we're gonna stop you. And we were frisked. So these things have happened and they continue to happen and as far as the numbers, I read the little, quick report and you guys, I've referred constituents to you. So the services are being used.

On the side of the not reported statistics that is so much greater because in all of those instances I'm telling you about, I wasn't knowledgeable enough to know that I could send this to the CCRB. So imagine the amount of other young people that are going through the same exact thing. And other people are coming up here representing youth, I'm still the youth until I'm like thirty-something, right? I'm not sure.

Within all of that, like, I think, on the CCRB side, I don't know where
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a level of clout is because right now I'm in school. I'm studying public administration at John Jay so things are starting to lighten up as far as my understanding of this morass, that is government, and within it all, the powers of the CCRB, I know it can be levied as another lobby to voice our concerns and it could be another partnership, which I hope we'll be doing in the assembly office, we'll be doing it with the council office and maybe you guys can come to some block association meetings and really have you on the block because I've seen this happen to members on my block.

I've had to stop police and say, okay, you're not gonna do this to this neighbor of mine. What's your badge number? And the guys and them are telling me because I did that, they're getting backlash from the police now because I walked over and spoke to them. So my suggestion or help as far as fostering trust and what's a major concern, the
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direction can no longer be aimed at the young people and community members for building a bridge. It can't be aimed at them. We can't be demonized as though we asked for this. That can no longer be the case. It has to be directly to the police officers. They have to be held accountable. That is the bottom line. Even if it's something simple as cussing at a community member. If I could get stopped for riding my bike up the wrong way, they should be in trouble for cussing at community members. If that's the little thing I'm being stopped for, that's the little thing they need to be stopped for.

CHAIR WILEY: And just to be clear, that's a discourtesy. That is in our jurisdiction. If a police officer is discourteous, you can file a complaint with us for discourtesy even if you're not stopped. But I appreciate what you're raising and I -- we look forward to hearing more ways that we can get the word out to community members that we're available to
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receive complaints as well. It doesn't have to be tonight but if there are suggestions you have for how we can do that more effectively, we do recognize that we're not getting all the complaints of every incident that happens and we certainly want to make sure that we are getting complaints where it's appropriate.

MR. ALLEN: Absolutely. And trust me, when I said that, it wasn't a knock on you guys. It was more or less, like, this is something because now I have the information so it's my job to service my community by disseminating it.

CHAIR WILEY: And you can, as Ms. Medley said, you can also file a complaint as a witness. You do not have to be the person who was stopped or treated discourteously --

MR. ALLEYNE: That's important.

CHAIR WILEY: -- if you witness it, you can file a complaint and it will be investigated by the CCRB.

MR. ALLEYNE: Thank you.
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CHAIR WILEY: Okay. So that's a very important thing for people to understand.

MR. RIGGINS: That instance when you was riding your bike, did you get a summons?

MR. ALLEYNE: '13 when I was stopped, no, because -- not '13 it was '14. In '14 when I was stopped, I told them I work for the office of Assembly Member Charles Barron. Do you know who Charles Barron is? And they said, have a good night, sir.

CHAIR WILEY: So one of the things that is happening now is more data being collected on when summonses are being given so we, not we as the CCRB, but the city will have available more information as well over time about where summonses are being issued and for what and I think that's important transparency as well for the issues you're raising.

MR. ALLEN: So, I'm done. Thank you.
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CHAIR WILEY: Thank you so much.
MS. SIMMONS: Just a quick point on the data piece. Just to know that when we're in the city council and when we have different hearings, it's always very helpful when we have data from the CCRB so they could say, oh, this many complaints came in about this. So, although, some people get discouraged because, you know, it's only 17 or 23 percent, you know, substantiated and that can be very, you know, discouraging to many people, and we hope that we can get better at being able to substantiate and hold people accountable but the numbers are helpful as well.

So we encourage people report, report, report, report. Call in, get the data in because at least that's a starting ground for us to really move forward and do even better.

CHAIR WILEY: And those substantiated, I mean, we definitely understand how it feels to file a complaint and not necessarily have the outcome but
one thing I also want to note is there is a mediation unit as well. So we're also looking at the success having mediation between community members who are having bad experiences with police officers because we also believe very firmly that that helps police officers as well as community members get to a better place and hopefully, improve policing over time.

So when you file a complaint, you would also have the opportunity for that mediation. Doesn't mean the complaint won't get investigated if mediation isn't successful but it does create another opportunity to create a more resolution of a situation.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: (Indecipherable)

CHAIR WILEY: If it's eligible for mediation, you will be offered mediation and it's your choice whether or not you accept mediation. If you accept it though, it doesn't mean your case will never be investigated. If mediation doesn't
work out, of course, it will be investigated so I think that's important for people to understand. You're not giving up the right to have an investigation. I really want to thank you all --

MR. RIGGINS: Just one more thing.

CHAIR WILEY: Sure.

MR. RIGGINS: I just want to take this time to thank you for coming out here to East New York because we feel like this is ground zero for everything that was egregious in policing in the last 20 years, and I'm encouraged by the people that you have on the executive board right now, and I really feel like there's a lot more sincerity, which you guys want to convey to the administration as it relates to community so I am hopeful about that, and I see Ms. Marbre over there so I know she gonna keep it real as possible and I'm encouraged by you guys that's here. Thank you for coming and we will be utilizing
CHAIR WILEY: Thank you so much and we’re continuing the meeting but the public does not have to stay if you don’t want to, but we do have our business that we have to conduct.

So I want to ask my colleagues, do I have a motion to adopt the minutes from our last meeting?

MR. PEGUERO: I so move.

CHAIR WILEY: Thank you. Do I have a second?

MR. DAVIE: Second.

CHAIR WILEY: All those in favor of adoption?
(Chorus of ayes)
CHAIR WILEY:  Opposed?
(No response)
CHAIR WILEY:  Abstentions?
(No response)
CHAIR WILEY:  The minutes pass.

And, again, I want to open up for old business. Do we have any old business?
(No response)

CHAIR WILEY:  Hearing none. Do we have any new business?
(No response)

CHAIR WILEY:  Hearing none, I will ask if we have a motion to adjourn the public section of this meeting in order to go into executive session. Do I have a motion?

MR. DAVIE:  So moved.

CHAIR WILEY:  Do I have a second?

MR. PEGUERO:  Aye.

CHAIR WILEY:  Thank you. We are now adjourned the public portion of this meeting. Thank you, again, to both our representatives from elected offices, from
community board members of community, we
really appreciate hearing from you and we
will continue the conversation. Thank you.

(Time noted: 8:39 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE

STATE OF NEW YORK )
) ss.:
COUNTY OF KINGS )

I, JOANNA GARCIA, a Notary Public within and
for the State of New York, do hereby certify:
I reported the proceedings in the
within-entitled matter, and that the foregoing
transcript is a true record of such proceedings.
I further certify that I am not related to any
of the parties to this action by blood or marriage;
and that I am in no way interested in the outcome
of this matter.

    IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my
hand this 15th of November 2016.

__________________________

JOANNA GARCIA
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