CITY COUNCIL CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

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April 4, 2016

Start: 10:48 a.m. Recess: 12:22 p.m.

HELD AT: Committee Room - City Hall

B E F O R E: BRAD S. LANDER

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS: Inez E. Dickens

Daniel R. Garodnick Ydanis A. Rodriguez Margaret S. Chin Deborah L. Rose Jumaane D. Williams Rafael L. Espinal, Jr.

Mark Levine

Speaker Melissa Mark-Viverito

Steven Matteo

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

Michelle de la Uz Executive Director of Fifth Avenue Committee Candidate for Appointment to NYC Planning Commission

Michael R. Regan, Vice Chairman
J.P. Morgan Chase
Candidate for Appointment to NYC Board of Correction

Marbre Stahly-Butts, Policy Advocate Criminal Justice, Affordable Housing, Racial Justice Candidate for Appointment to NYC Civilian Complaint Review Board

Ramon Peguero, Executive Director Southside United (Los Sures) Candidate for Appointment to NYC Civilian Complaint Review Board 2 [sound check, pause]

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[background comments, pause]

[gavel]

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Good morning and welcome to the New York City Council's Committee on Rules, Privileges and Elections. My name is Brad Lander. It's my honor to chair this committee. We're joined this morning by several members of the Committee, our Minority Leader Steve Matteo, Council Members Margaret Chin, Debbie Rose and Rafael Espinal. We're also joined this morning by the Public Advocate Letitia James. Thank you, Madam Public Advocate for joining us. I also want to acknowledge the counsel to the Committee Jason Antanyo (sp?), and want to thank and appreciate our Investigative staff for the great work that they do helping us have all the information we need about these candidates and extensive background research. Chuck Davis, the Director of Investigations as well as Deandra Johnson, Alicia Vacell (sp?) and Otto Knight. Thanks to all of you.

We have four nominations that we're

considering this morning, and I'll tell you the order

that we're taking them. We're going to first hear

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS from Michelle de la Uz, who is the nominee of Public Advocate Letitia James for a reappointment to the City Planning Commission. Second we will hear and consider Michael Regan, who is the Council's appointee, and is up for reappointment to the Board of Corrections. And then two proposed nominees by the Council to the Civilian Complaint Review Board, Ramon Pequero recommended by the Queens Delegation and Marbre Stahly-Butts recommended by the Brooklyn Delegation. And I'll say a little more just about the offices that they're appointed to before we move to each one. We're going to take Ms. de la Uz first both because like Mr. Regan she's a reappointment. think, therefore, it will be relatively short, and also because out of courtesy to the Public Advocate who would like to make a statement on behalf of her appointee.

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If the Council gives its advice and consent, Michelle de la Uz, a resident of Brooklyn will serve the remainder of a five-year term expiring on June 30th, 2020. Pursuant to the New York City Charter the Planning Commission consists of 13 members with seven appointments, which includes the appointment of the Chair made by the Mayor and one

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 5 appointment each made by the Public Advocate and each borough president all members except the chair--I don't really understand that. It seems like the chair should also be subject to the advice and consent of the Council, but the charter framers in their infinite wisdom made the other members besides to the chair subject to advice and consent of the Council. The members are to be chosen for their independence, integrity and civic commitment. CPC members serve for five-year terms other than the chair, who serves at the pleasure of the Mayor. These CPC members are not considered regular city employees, and there's no limitation on the number of terms they may serve. They are prohibited from holding any other city office while serving on this CPC. I will not go into all of the responsibilities of the City Planning Commission. You can see Council Member Espinal if you would like to talk more about the work of the City Planning Commission as he's had extensive experience with it recently. But folks know what that -- what the Planning Commission does. [laughter] Yes. Oh, and I guess I will also just disclose for the record that though I have no formal conflict here that -- that Ms. de la Uz was both the --

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    COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS
     is that--as Executive Director of Fifth Avenue
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     Committee holds a position that I once held and that
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     long ago when I held it, she was the board chair of
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     the organization. So we do indeed have a long
    history, and--and continue to do a lot of working
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    together in the neighborhood, but I have sought
     advice from counsel, and as I have no and have not
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    had it more than a decade any formal or legal
     relationship to the Fifth Avenue Committee, there's
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    no formal conflict to disclose. So thank you. Ms.
     de la Uz, if you would--Oh, I've--Madam Public
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    Advocate, would you --would you like to speak before
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    or after your appointee.
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                PUBLIC ADVOCATE JAMES:
                                        [off mic]
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    please.
             (sic)
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                CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Great. Please.
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                PUBLIC ADVOCATE JAMES:
                                       [on mic] First,
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    Council Member Espinal he's in my thoughts and in my
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    prayers. [laughter] And Chair perhaps we should
     revisit whether or not the Chair of the Planning
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    Commission should be subject to approval of the City
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    Council in Charter revision. We can talk later
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     offline, and I, too, have a long and storied history
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with the candidate Michelle de la Uz, and I'd like to

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS thank the Chair and the staff for holding today's hearing, and clearly I am in total, total, total, total support of the -- the appointment of Michelle de la Uz for the office of Public Advocate. I want to thank you for all that you have done in Brownstone Brooklyn not only working with the Mayor's Public Advocate, but as the former City Council Member and as a former constituent. You're one of the finest, foremost experts on affordable housing and preservation. You've been a fierce advocate for New York--preserving New York City's neighborhoods and making sure that are diverse both economically and racially. I want to thank you for that, and you have been a very valuable asset to my office, and I particularly want to thank you for defending the rights of vulnerable individuals who confront the challenges posed by New York State's hot real estate And I just want to thank you for taking all market. of that into consideration. You stand for two vital principles, which are part of my DNA, and that is social and economic justice, and that's why you--you and I have--have been close allies. You--before you were on the Planning Commission, I also must add you

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

worked for one of the strongest advocates in this

country la da--della--

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: [interposing]
Congressman Valazquez.

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PUBLIC ADVOCATE JAMES: Yes, but they referred to her as La Leche Dora.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: La Leche Dora.

PUBLIC ADVOCATE JAMES: La Leche Dora. She's worked for La Leche Dora [laughter] and before and then she worked for the Planning Commission for the past four years, and then she's--obviously she's the Executive Director of the Fifth Avenue Committee since 2004 program. The organization has served more than 5,500 low and moderate income individuals with a budget of more than \$5 million, and several affiliate corporations with annual budgets of over \$6 million, assets of over \$100 million, and a housing development pipeline of nearly 1,000 units or nearly \$400 million. You clearly have 20 years of experience in public and community service, and on a post--personal note, again you have been extremely helpful to me, to my staff and to any elected official who contacts your office. As a result of all of that, and because I think the reason why

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    COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS
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    you've warmed my heart the modus--the most is when
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     there were some homeless families who were displaced
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     in Brooklyn as a result of fire and other
     catastrophes. It was the Fifth Avenue Committee that
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    came to their aid and provided them with housing, and
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     so I thank you on their behalf and so without any
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     further ado, I strongly, strongly, strongly urge the
     reappointment of Michelle de la Uz. Thank you, Mr.
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     Chair.
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                CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you very much,
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    Madam Public Advocate. Ms. de la Uz, if you'll be
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     sworn in by the counsel and--and give your opening
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     statement.
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                LEGAL COUNSEL: Good morning.
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    already have your--your hand raised. [laughter]
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     you swear--do you swear or affirm that the statement
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     that you're about to make will be the truth, the
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    whole truth and nothing but the truth?
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                MICHELLE DE LA UZ: [off mic]
                                                I do.
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                LEGAL COUNSEL: Thank you.
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                CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Go ahead.
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                MICHELLE DE LA UZ: Well, first I just
    really want to thank Public Advocate Tish James for--
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for her kind words, and know that I am deeply honored

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 10 that she is nominating me for reappointment because I have deep, deep respect for her and, you know, when other--other elected officials were shying away from standing up to some significant special interest in Downtown Brooklyn, she--she stood up for communities, and that's--that's something that I know many, many people to this day value, and respect her for. good morning Chairman Lander and other members of the Committee on Rules, Privileges and Elections. name is Michelle de la Uz, and I am pleased to be here before you to answer questions, and ask for your support in my reappointment to the City Planning Commission. I've been honored to serve in the City Planning Commission since April of 2012 when then Public Advocate Bill de Blasio appointed me. honored once again that Public Advocate Tish James, who I've known and worked for -- worked with for more than 12 years has recommended my reappointment. know that you have my resume, and answers to prehearing questions before you. I thought I would share the -- more information about my background that I believe supports my reappointment to the Commission, and hopefully sheds more light on my keen interest to continue to serve in this important role.

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 11 As you can see from my resume, and background I'm someone who has been deeply committed to economic and social justice my entire career, and a belief that those are most to--who are most directly impacted by public policy should inform policy. As a social worker assisting homeless and formerly homeless individuals with special needs, access and remaining in affordable and supportive housing at the Center for Urban Community Services, I became intimately familiar with this highly effective approach to addressing homelessness, and the important role that supportive housing plays in any affordable housing I also know both as an affordable housing plan. developer and member of CPC that siting supportive housing can be very challenging at times. As a staffer for Congresswoman Nydia Valazquez, the first Puerto Rican woman elected to the U.S. House of Representatives that helped to advance a number of key community and policy issues. I attended and participated in numerous community board meetings, and became intimately familiar with the important role that community boards play in the civic infrastructure in our city.

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2 Finally, at Fifth Avenue Committee where 3 I immediately succeeded Council Member Lander more 4 than 12 years ago as Executive Director and who I'm certainly very, very honored to contribute and advance work that he started. There have been three 6 7 city sponsored neighborhood wide rezonings, North 8 Park Slope, South Park Slope and Sunset Park that have directly impacted communities that serves. Another rezoning in Gowanus was postponed by the 10 11 Bloomberg Administration due to the -- due to the U.S. 12 EPA listing the Gowanus Canal as a superfund site. Much of that work is in mixed-use coastal 13 14 neighborhoods with a significant amount of public 15 housing where there is considerable climate risk, a 16 concentration of industrial uses and substantial 17 gentrification and displacement pressures. 18 neighborhoods often highlight the planning challenges 19 before the City today. Additionally, the rezonings I 20 had mentioned earlier along with the large-scale \$5 billion Atlantic Yards Project, and multiple local 21 environmental cleanup efforts offer cautionary 2.2 2.3 lessons in the importance of balancing the need for growth with efforts to preserve and build truly 24 affordable housing and manufacturing uses and ensure 25

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS proper and timely investment in neighborhood infrastructure. More than anything all of these efforts underscore the importance in ensuring meaningful and early public engagement to inform public policies and maximize public benefits and minimize negative impacts. Our development in New York City is often controversial and have found that if communities are meaningfully engaged early enough to actually impact the scope of a proposal or project that they are certainly able to inform and even able to accept the tradeoffs that are inherent in most development. My experience at CPC has borne this out as well with most communities who believe that they have been truly consulted early and often expressing support for public and privately sponsored actions. As someone who leads a non-profit community development corporation that builds and manages affordable housing, and that has an affiliate that trains the trains and places low and moderate income people into decent jobs with career ladders, I am familiar with affordable housing finance, government programs and public policies that preserve and promote affordable housing and economic and workforce

development in New York City. I have found that my

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 14 knowledge contributes to a thorough public dialogue about the proposed--proposals before the commission since a large number of proposals touch on these issues. Lastly, I believe I have established a record on the City Planning Commission as a thoughtful informed and independent voice who tries to ensure that proposals are informed by public input, and the needs of a broad range of New Yorkers as we seek to balance public and private goals. worked as the lead--the input of community boards and the borough presidents, read press on all of the City Planning materials including environmental assessments often visit sites, and more than anything I ask many, many questions of the parties involved including public parties. I also take seriously the conflict of interest rules, recuse myself when necessary, have other -- the committee staff handle matters as required, and seek counsel on any potential conflicts. It has truly been an honor to serve on the City Planning Commission especially as the Public Advocate representative. I believe that in order for the public to maintain safe in government, they must believe that their concerns are acknowledged, and that legitimate concerns

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CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you. I am in no way an objective observer here--

MICHELLE DE LA UZ: [laughs]

enthusiast. So I'm going to dispense with questions of my own, and just call on my--my colleagues, and we---we have the custom in this committee of not people on the clock, but I will remind people we have multiple appointees today. I do just want to, though, call attention to the conflicts letter, which is in the binder that when you were first appointed you saw from the Conflicts of Interest Board, and you sort of referenced your open statement. We'd like to just make it very clear on the record, you--you have the Conflict Statement from the Conflicts of Interest Board, and you commit to continue to abide by it and seek quidance on conflicts.

MICHELLE DE LA UZ: Absolutely.

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2 CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Great. Thank you

3 very much. Council Member Espinal has some

4 questions.

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much, and thank you to my colleague for all the support. I've never received this much attention and support. [laughter] So really I'm really grateful for the prayers as well. But Michelle, I'd love to ask you a few questions about East New York.

MICHELLE DE LA UZ: Sure.

COUNCIL MEMBER ESPINAL: I know you were the only member of the CPC to bolt the plan down.

Can I get your thoughts as I go into these talks with the Mayor's Office, and hopefully get the best plan for my community?

MICHELLE DE LA UZ: Sure. I mean first off, I just want to echo the--the thoughts and prayers that--that your colleagues have for you. I--I--I mean that honestly as the--as the first neighborhood wide rezoning under the de Blasio Administration I think we're all witnessing a new approach to neighborhood rezonings that is evolving, and you're setting a precedent honestly for the rest of the city, which is--which is very, very critical.

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 17 You know both from the community's perspective, and I think also from the elected officals' perspective. My--my primary thoughts, you know, there's obviously been a significant amount of community consultation that the de Blasio Administration has undertaken with you and other members in your community. I--I think--I think the biggest challenge for me especially receiving the community board recommendation, the borough presidents. I want to say 50-page recommendation as it relates to East New York and then, of course, have about nine hours of hearing specific to East New York is that the -- the concerns about displacement both primary and secondary displacement are very, very significant. As you know, you--you know, and as I said, I think during certification for East New York within a naturally occurring affordable neighborhood in New York City that is an incredibly important resource. You have a neighborhood where much of the housing is not protected under Rent Stabilization. It's a lot of modern income homeowners in one to four-family properties. We don't--we don't currently have creative policies to specifically address displacement pressures in non-regulated housing.

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 18 the--the tool that we have in regulated housing is one that is now being considered at the Council as it relates to anti-harassment certificate. If--you know, my approach honestly would have been to address the--the very legitimate displacement of concerns first, and then go about having a community conversation and neighborhood wide rezoning. Obviously we have the city where the population is growing. That is contributing to the displacement pressures. We--we do need to increase the production of housing overall, and certainly deeply affordable housing and, you know, I believe that the work that the Council did to achieve another option with MIH, at 20%, at 40% of AMI is--is very critical for neighborhoods like East New York to ensure that any new housing that is built under MIH actually begins to address and--and be--and ensure affordability for existing residents. So I think those are the primary challenges. I think, you know, there's also--you have the mixed-use neighborhood with quite a number of manufacturing and industrial uses that absolutely should be preserved, and I think there is a tremendous opportunity to leverage what is going on to not only increase economic development

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2 opportunities, but honestly access workforce

development opportunities to access those economic

4 development, those new jobs.

COUNCIL MEMBER ESPINAL: Right.

MICHELLE DE LA UZ: So those are my

7 primary thoughts.

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to anti-displacement, do you--you don't--do you feel that there's more than could have been done besides pouring dollars into legal representation and legal services in those neighborhoods. Because currently we do--the--the Mayor's Office does have a team that goes out into East New York and knocks--goes door-to-door and tries to provide legal services for people facing eviction and people renewing their--their apartments.

MICHELLE DE LA UZ: I think that's a crit--critical resources. You know, I--I guess as someone who also knows the value of grassroots organizing and having advocates that aren't necessarily attorneys at the table that's also another critical part of the puzzle. The reality is the attorney--having the legal counsel there is only going to help in cases where people have rights that

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 20 they're unaware of. We have a situation where in one to four-family properties there are no right to--to try or any particular program besides the new Green Building Program that HPD has launched, which I think-- You know, I--I asked a lot of questions of-of HPD about, you know, how many homeowners do they anticipate that reach? Where, you know, we're the regulatory agreements that they were hoping that homeowners would sign onto, were they realistic in order for people to come under some kind of regulatory scheme. So I think the legal services is a component. I don't think it's the only component. I think, you know, the Administration coming out in support of the Good Neighbor Tax Credits, which would provide incentives for homeowners to--to rent to seniors and--and other individuals below market rate would be an important step for instance.

COUNCIL MEMBER ESPINAL: Right. I mean would go on for days having this conversation, and [laughter] I appreciate your input. So I--I guess my--my question in regards to the position is how do you see your role kind of coinciding with the Council--or working with the Council especially when

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 21 we're having like 15 other re-zonings come down the pipeline.

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MICHELLE DE LA UZ: I primarily see my role as someone who listens very, very closet to the input of--of community boards, and of communities in the process and tries to ensure that that perspective is reflected either in the kinds of modifications that are made by CPC and to the extent that I don't feel comfortable that those modifications have gone far enough. I--I almost believe that I'm--you know, the -- the -- the burden in the -- the canary in the tunnel that kind of gives a heads up to all of you to say pay attention to these particular points. Not that you wouldn't have paid attention anyway, but I--but I think I can sometimes raise certain issues that -- that helped the Council pay particular attention. And-and I think you often have, and I've been very pleased with many of the modifications that you all have made.

COUNCIL MEMBER ESPINAL: Yeah, just one suggestion. I--I think in the future TPC should make a stronger effort in reaching out to the Council members because I can say that throughout this entire process not one member of the CPC reached out to me

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

to have a one-on-one talk. You know, just speaking
to you now is very helpful to me to kind of get your

4 thoughts. I know you were the only member to vote

5 the plan down. So that kind of caught me by surprise

6 as well. So I think it will be great that as we move

7 forward with the future re-zonings that CPC does a--a

8 greater job at talking go the global Council members

9 so we all come to some of consensus, or understand

10 where we're all coming from. But I appreciate your

11 | input. I appreciate all the work you're doing.

MICHELLE DE LA UZ: Thank you.

13 CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Any other questions

14 for other members? [pause]

15 COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: A fellow traveler.

16 Welcome.

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MICHELLE DE LA UZ: Thank you.

18 COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: I strongly support

19 Michelle's--your appointment. I mean we worked

20 | together in the affordable housing field and she has

21 | such a great track record, and it's so important to

22 | have an independent voice on this with the Planning

23 Commission to really, you know, that the

representative there hears from the community and

25 | really values what's going on within the community.

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 23

So I think you do have a very strong voice. So we look forward to continue working with you.

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MICHELLE DE LA UZ: Thank you. Yeah, I
mean I--I think it's worth repeating, you know, what-what--what Council Member Lander raised in the
beginning there are seven mayoral appointees, one
from each borough president and then the Public
Advocate. And I--I believe it's a very unique role
honestly to be appointed by the Public Advocate. I--I
think I have greater latitude [laughs] in expressing
certain things as a result.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Which we'll thank
you for and thank the Public Advocate for this, and
she appears to have gotten it. (sic) You know, we
don't--most of the-- [laughs] Well, and I think it's
better saying just because we're doing the hearing,
you know, most of the appointments that we consider
[applause/laughter]-- Well, that's good. We are-well, that's fine. We don't usually allow applause,
but we'll clap for the Public Advocate. I'm glad
she's here. Yes, exactly. But most of the
appointees we consider are either the Council's
appointees or we're, you know, or the Mayor's
appointees who we, you know, have a kind of higher,

1 COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 24 like it's our job to grill the -- the appointees of the 2 3 borough presidents and the Public Advocate to various positions. You know, obviously we give a lot of 4 5 deference, make a kind of standard of like are they qualified for the position, but it's not our 6 7 political judgment. I will say in this case it's great to have an appointment that helps to push 8 forward a lot of the things that we care about collectively, and use as this unique role. So thank 10 11 you. 12 PUBLIC ADVOCATE JAMES: You want to give 13 me more appointments, the Charter Division. 14 [laughter] 15 CHAIRPERSON LANDER: All right, what do 16 we do in that Commission? All right. Unless there's 17 any further questions since we do have other 18 nominees, we will close this hearing and move on. 19 [gavel] As folks will--20 MICHELLE DE LA UZ: [interposing] Thank 21 you all. 2.2 CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you very much 2.3 for your time. As--as folks know who have been here, but maybe those who don't, we don't vote on the

hearings in this committee on the day of the hearing.

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 25 We find this an opportunity to ask questions and--and then reflect before the vote. So we will scheduled a meet--we will put this meeting into recess, and resume from recess on the morning of the Stated to vote on all four of these candidates. All right for our next nominee for reappointment, we have another just eminently qualified, and we're really grateful for your--for your public service. Michael Regan is being nominated for reappointment to the Board of Corrections. If reappointed by the Council, Mr. Regan, a resident of Manhattan, will serve on the Board of Corrections for the remains a six-year term expiring on October 12th, 2020. The Department of Corrections provides for the care, custody and control of persons accused or convicted of crimes and sentence to one year or less of jail time. Department manages 15 inmate facilities, 10 of which are on Rikers Island. It handles more than 100,000 missions each year. The Board of Corrections oversees the Departments of Op--Operations, and has the power and duty to inspect and visit all institutions and facilities under the jurisdiction of the Department, and evaluate the Department's performance, establish minimum standards as well as

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 26 procedures for hearing grievances and complaints. The Board of Corrections is comprise of nine members, three appointed by the Mayor, three by the Council and three by Mayor on the nomination jointly by the presiding judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First and Second Judicial District Apartments---Departments. Members are appointed to a term of six years, and vacancies are filled for the remainder of an unexpired term. Mayor designates the Chair. Board members receive no compensation, but they may be reimbursed for expenses incurred in the performance of their duties, and I'll call members' attention to, you know, Mr. Regan's resume and materials here. He has a really eminent career. A little stint even here at the City Council. A really esteemed career at the Fire Department where he really helped restructure and bring the department back after the tragedy of 9/11, and has now had a long and valued career at J.P. Morgan Chase where he is now the Vice Chairman. let me welcome Council Member Mark Levine from Manhattan who has joined us, and Mr. Regan, thank you for joining us this morning. If you'll raise your hand to be sworn in by counsel.

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2 LEGAL COUNSEL: Do you swear or affirm

3 that the statement that you're about to make will be

4 | the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the

5 truth?

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MICHAEL REGAN: [off mic] I do.

LEGAL COUNSEL: Thank you.

[background comments, pause ]

MICHAEL REGAN: Hi. Thank you. Good

10 morning, Chair Lander and Rules Committee members.

11 | My name is Michael Regal. I am a Vice Chairman at

12 J.P. Morgan Chase. I'm responsible for advising the

13 | Chief Security Office and the head of real estate and

14 other senior folks at J.P. Morgan Chase on issues--

15 all kinds of issues. I also want to point out that I

16 was--my first 28 a Brooklynite, a proud Broolynite

17 | from Albany and even in Flatbush. I was first

18 | appointed to the Board on December 19, 2001. At that

19 | time, I was the First Deputy Fire Commissioner for

20 | the FDNY. I then--previous to that I served here as

21 Director of Communications for the Council. I am

22 | interested in continuing to serve on the Board

23 | because I believe that independent oversight of our

24 | jails is critical especially in this moment of

reform. During my tenure, the Board has played a

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 28 significant role in drawing attention to key issues inside of our jails such as punitive segregation, mental health and suicide. But much work remains to ensure that our oversight support, the fair and effective functioning of our city jails. The Board with its broad access to and oversight of the jails is poised to play an important role in reform. believe that given our new Board, our new staff leadership, increased funding from our work as well as the critical support from this Council, this Speaker and the Administration for reform efforts we are in an inflection point. I would like to continue to serve with my colleagues on the Board to build off all of the renewed interest and reform or our jails. To implement new strategies for effectively providing in dependent oversight and continue to effectively collaborate with the Department of Correction and others in order to support smaller, safer, fairer and more human--humane city jails. Thank you for considering me for reappointment. It has been an honor to--to--to serve as this Council's representative to the Board of Corrections.

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CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you very much for your opening statement, and your service. I feel

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 29 very proud of the Council's cadre of three nominees.

You know, we--we recently appointed Stanley Richards, somebody who spent time--

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MICHAEL REGAN: [interposing] You made a point there. (sic)

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: --at Rikers and we have a medical doctor who--

MICHAEL REGAN: Dr. Cohen. (sic)

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: --is our second appointee who can bring perspective on the -- you know, so then we also have someone whose professional responsibilities are in security, and can help bring that perspective. I really think is, you know, a thoughtful and balanced and diverse panel of our appointments. So I wonder if you could just say a little bit more as you point out in your opening statement, you know, this has been a time when there's a lot of change going on, pushing a lot of policy changes. You've reviewed some new policies on the Board. The Commissioner obviously has been under a--a lot of pressure to address issues and, of course the Speaker has now empanneled this new commission that Judge Lippman is chairing to look at even broader and more significant long-term changes. And

the perspective that you bring to the Board in this

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MICHAEL REGAN: I think you're absolutely Stanley Richards was a very wise appointee to right. this Board. As you know, Judge Lippman and -- and this Council has appointed him to the -- to the new We're delighted at the Board about that. commission. I spoke briefly about the renewed commitment that this Council and this Administration has in spending money, and putting money where their mouths are in terms of--of ensuring safety on Rikers Island. I'm here today or one of the people in the audience, Martha King is the new Executive Director of the Board of Corrections. She's doubled the size of the staff in the last year or so. We're in the jails. Those folks are in the jails 24 hours a day, 7 days a week talking to inmates, talking to people who have not been sentenced for any crime to make sure that their concerns are--are heard of. With regard to the Speaker's suggestion that Rikers Island be closed, I think it's a spectacular idea that needs to be studied and brought about. The antiquated

committee on Rules, Privileges and Elections 31 systems, buildings, that—that—that—that Stanley Richards Island on a Friday just seeing again that antiquated systems and buildings and deterioration. It is time that this idea get a—get a full set of lights.

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CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Super. Thank you. I'll just ask one more question and then I'll open it up to colleagues if they have them. I think one unfortunate side effect of the dialogue about reform is that it is sometimes in the media been portrayed as though it's kind of a, you know, a battle or a polarize between the guards and the inmates. Obviously from the Council's point of view we want it to be safe for everyone, and we want those guards to be able to go home safely at night in addition to the work we're doing to make sure-- As someone who supervises security personnel, and thinks about these things, it's just--I wonder about your perspective on, you know, an approach that works for all stakeholders so we keep everybody safe who don't really do the work the we're doing to reduce incarceration and -- and -- on safety and -- and health of inmates. But that we also attend to the safety of--of the guards as well.

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MICHAEL REGAN: Commissioner Ponte has done a yeoman's job in trying to bring about reform.

He's--he's having a tough time. I can tell you that-that the men and women of--of--of the Crisis

Department, the Mental Health experts, the--the--the healthcare folks, the administrative people on Rikers

Island they're going God's work. They're--they're all there everyday. They're treating people with great respect. They're--they're trying to--to--to help people, but this a time of crisis. There is a reform agenda. There are new metrics that are coming out. There are new visitation rights. We all have seen that Department of Investigation has arrested people that work in Rikers Island bringing weapons.

It is a--it is a time for reform.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you very much.

Okay, we have several colleagues signed up, Rose,

Levine, Williams and Matteo.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Good morning. My chair, you know, pretty much asked you the--the very questions that, you know, I was going to ask you.

However, the Corrections Department is a--is a very important aspect for me, the--the daughter of a--a correction officer, and--and knowing I guess the

story from both sides. And—and my questions were about, you know, where you were. I find that the Corrections Department is in a state of transition and I'm just wondering having been on the Board since 2001, what—what would you attributed to the fact that it took so long for, you know, these reform measures to—to be considered? And—and how are you going to ensure that they are balance, that we don't tip the scales all in—in one direction either/or in terms of support for personnel? And I—and I'm concerned about your opinion about the closing or

Rikers? What--what's your opinion.

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MICHAEL REGAN: I--I--I think closing
Rikers would be an unbelievable fete. It's a
complicated issue. I think Judge Lippman has
assigned some of the smartest people in New York to
take a look at that. I think it would be an amazing
success. I also think that there--that there are a
large percentage of people that are residing on
Rikers Island, and I'm going to say it again, in most
cases, people who are incarcerated, but not having
been convicted of any crimes. I think that there has
been--and this has been pet issue for many years--I
think there are significant mental health issues that

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 34 most of--that many of those men and women are suffering from. I don't think that we've done a terrific job. We're doing a better job in this issue as uncomplicated as continuity of -- of care for mental health providers. Folks don't get to see the same social worker, the same psychiatrist, the same person who--who can help them, and try to kind of put together several conversations. It seems intuitive that that would make a lot of sense. It seems intuitive that that, you know, as someone that dealt with a lot of mental health issues after 9/11, the-the--it seems intuitive to talk to the same person would--would be a terrific change. We're going to get there. I think that this administration and this Council is -- is putting the resources where they need to be. All too often in a -- in a budget that is competitive, you know, we didn't make the necessary infrastructure improvements to Rikers Island. didn't have enough money for training the correction officers. We didn't have enough money to bring in the--the right staff to help folks. I think that that has a correlation with violence, violence that is unnecessary and wrong. But as I said before, the--

the--the--it's not just about one issue, it's--it's--

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    COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS
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    it's a collaboration of issues. I've been one member
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    in a nine member board, but I have never seen the
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    commitment that I'm seeing right now. Also, Stan
    Brezenoff--the--the new members. I'm the oldest quy
    [laughs] on the board, and the new members are so
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    attuned, so bright, so hungry for reform. They--
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    they--they--the--the chairman mentioned our
    compensation, we're--we're-earning more than
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    we deserve.
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                COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: [laughs] Are you
    looking at the overtime issue, and--and the fact that
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    officers might be burnt out, or the -- the stress
    level--
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                MICHAEL REGAN: [interposing] It's an
    issue that the--
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                COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: [interposing] -- the
    mental health of--of both--
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                MICHAEL REGAN: [interposing] Yeah.
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                COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: --you know, I know
    where we focus the fact I--I am sort of the initiator
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    of a mental health initiative for youth who are
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    incarcerated or were formerly incarcerated. Would--
    are you also looking at mental health issues in terms
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of the officers that are--are also--

that's delivered in terms of--

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your service, and for your comments today. You--I noticed that you called for smaller, not just more humane and fair jails, but smaller jails, and I'm wondering if you mean simply that that total inmate pop--population should be reduced or that there's an ideal size for an individual jail?

MICHAEL REGAN: Well, I mean I think last week's number was 13,500 people in Rikers Island.

That—and it's much better than it was I guess during the late '70s and early '80s.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: But that's better with ten jails, right?

MICHAEL REGAN: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: So--so the average I guess is 1,300 per jail?

MICHAEL REGAN: Different buildings and different—and there's portable buildings. You guys have been out there and seen—seen this stuff. It's—it's—it's, you now, in Utopia if—if Judge Lippman decides to close Rikers Island, which would very, you know, and we're excited to—to—to think about to go about doing that. You know, smaller jails are better jails. Smaller jails are safer jails.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: And what would be 3 the ideal size of a jail?

MICHAEL REGAN: I'm--I'm going to point to the department on that. I--I don't have a number in my head that I want to give because I just don't know enough about that.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: I--I--I think that some of the alternative sites that are being considered in the case of where we want to close Rikers around the city are between one and 2,000 per jail.

MICHAEL REGAN: It feels right.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: That feels right?

Okay, and what are the benefits of smaller jails?

What--is--is it more likely that--that inmates will get personalized services, or what's--what are the benefits?

MICHAEL REGAN: Personalizes services, a better infrastructure, a safer infrastructure. You know, the ability to look down a hall and see if anything untoward is going on, better technology, right. Jake can attest we have—we have about 6,000 branches. We have cameras. We have a lot of cameras, right? Rikers should—should better use

1 COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

2 cameras. Cameras about safety on Rikers Island.

3 Cameras are making--making sure that people are safe.

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4 Those type of issues, right. You have -- you have a

5 | new building. You design in a way that it's going to

6 be safe. We were in a facility called West last

7 week. It's round. You know, your--your--your

8 line of vision is--is--is very, very limited. It

9 doesn't make sense to build a building like that.

10 COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Well, of course,

you could build new buildings on Rikers Island.

MICHAEL REGAN: You could do that.

13 COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Right. I think

14 | there's also potentially advantages of dispersing to

15 points throughout the city so you're--

16 MICHAEL REGAN: [interposing] It just

17 seems--again, intuitively and--and--and the Lippman

18 Commission is going to--is going to look at a lot of

19 | these issues, intuitively it just seems to make

20 sense. Less transportation coming and going. Less-

21 less bureaucracy, less issues. It--it just--it

22 | doesn't seem to make sense that all those folks are

23 at once place.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: All right.

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MICHAEL REGAN: That doesn't think it's a really smart thing to look at.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: And I may have missed those in the conversation, but did you just give some suggestions of what we would do with the inmates that are there if—if we decide to move forward?

MICHAEL REGAN: I think--I think the strategy is overtime either build or enhance existing facilities around time and close Rikers Island. I think that's what people are talking about. I think that's what the Speaker is talking about. I think it's well--well worth the review.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: I heard of ideas of—of using monitoring a little bit better maybe from the angle raise it's score. (sic) Some of the folks say that can be better used for. Is there any other kind of technology or other ideas that the Board has thought of that could can be used instead of incar—incarceration?

MICHAEL REGAN: I think everybody on the Board think that there's too many people on Rikers Island. You know, Judge Lippaman and other embraced

an issue of—of bail reform, of getting foundations to figure out. There are so many people there who—who are being held on very small amounts of bail.

Like they don't deserve to be there. I would suggest—I can't speak for the judge. I would expect the judge didn't want them to stay in jail for a month or two or three because there's a \$400 bail or a \$500 bail, right? You know, it's—it's—the—the opportunity for reform is here. I think a lot of the stuff is intuitive. I think the Speaker and others have put really smart men and women together to look at this. I think that this is a really good time.

theory I've gotten from a few of my friends who are correction officers. I don't know if it's true or not. I'm not there, but it is a suggestion that the-the violence got more gruesome and increased after there actually had been some--some more from separating some of the street crews and the--and the gangs that are there. Because their--their fear it is together the--the numbers kind of stay the same, on the other side. And when you separated them, anybody who goes to that area now has to convert or

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1 COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 45 2 face problems. I just want to know if you have heard 3 that after the separations that they tried, if they--4 MICHAEL REGAN: [interposing] I don't know anything about that. I--I do know that gang 5 violence is something of grave concern to the 6 7 department, and -- and to the board. I don't know 8 anything about the issue that you spoke about. will talk to correction officers and ask them. COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Okay, thank 10 11 you. Thank you, Chair. 12 CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you. Council Member Matteo. 13 14 COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: Thank you. So 15 with--you talked a lot about the closing of Rikers 16 and--and a lot of the talk in my district in Staten 17 Island today is -- in the last week is about locations 18 that the Administration might be looking in 19 residential areas on [coughs] west shore of Staten 20 Island. So I was wondering your opinion on, you 21 know, potential opening up I guess what you said smaller facilities closer to residential areas? 2.2

MICHAEL REGAN: Yeah, I don't know--I

don't know that siting has been discussed. We

certainly haven't discussed it at the -- at the Board.

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 46

That's something that's down the road a bit. I know there are existing, you know, facilities in Brooklyn and Queens, and—and you've got some stuff in Staten Island, too. But there are existing facilities, which have not been tended to, invested in or kept up.

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understand that nothing is concrete and this is all just talk. But just your opinion on--on-on opening new sites, I mean you're talking about the closure of Rikers so what--is there enough existing facilities in your opinion that--that can handle--if you close Rikers, are you looking--where are you on--on new sitings?

MICHAEL REGAN: I don't know enough about that yet.

COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: Okay, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: And I'll just clarify I guess and this is more for the public than for the nominee or the--you know, obviously the, you know, this new commission that Judge Lippman appointed has just started. It hasn't even met yet for the first time to kind of start to look at this set of questions about existing capacity, about

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 47

whether you can shrink further the number of people

who are there, about how many additional facilities

you would need. And really, none of that has gotten

started yet, but the--the Commission's

responsibility--the Board of Correction's

responsibilities remain during this period of time to

have oversight of all the issues. We can't wait for

safety or mental health--

MICHAEL REGAN: [interposing] Yeah.

COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: --or, you know, all the issues that you talked about. You know, I'm on the--I'm certainly in the set of people that would love to see us be able to make those steps to closing Rikers, but that's a long-term process. And in the meantime the issues that you spoke about have to be attended to in the facilities that we have. That's the primary responsibility.

MICHAEL REGAN: [interposing] Absolutely.

COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: It is the responsibility of the Board so great. Okay, seeing no other questions, we will go ahead and close this hearing. Thank you very much for your time. I'll point members to all the materials that are in the

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MICHAEL REGAN: Thank you.

follow up, we will reach out.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you very much. All right, we will move on now to our third and final panel, but with to appointees. I'll get to the right page of my binder here. Here we go. All right, the--the two nominees that we have now Ramon Pequero, a resident of Queens and Marbre Stahly-Butts, a resident of Brooklyn, are both being nominated by the Council -- and you guys can come up together -- to serve on the Civilian Complaint Review Board. As members know, the Civilian Complaint Review Board is an independent body charged with the duty to investigate complaints of misconduct by police officers toward members of the public. Board members are required to reflect the City's diversity. CCRB consists of 13 members, five designated by the Council for appointment by the Mayor and generally one per borough, and with oversight from our borough delegations. Five appointed by the Mayor, and three designated by the Police Commissioner, and those three nominees are the only members who may have, and generally do have law enforcement experience. The

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 49 CCRB has a civilian staff responsible for conducting investigations of complaints received by the Board. The CCRB's jurisdiction is limited to complaints claiming excessive force, abuse of authority, discourtesy or use of offensive language. The Board operates in panels of at least three members, and it's worth noting that those panels have to include one member that's been nominated by the Mayor, one member that's been nominated by the Council from our five, and one member of the three that are designated to by the Police Commissioner, and who generally are former NYPD officers. So each individual review panel has one from each of those categories. And if designated by the Council Mr. Peguero and Ms. Stahly-Butts would serve on those panels. All CCRB members are eligible for compensation on a per diem basis. The current per diem rate is \$315 per day. mention, Mr. Pequero, a resident of Queens, would replace Bishop Mitchell Taylor and serve for the remainder of a three-year term that would expire on July 4th, 2017. And if designated by the Council and subsequently re--appointed by the Mayor, Ms. Stahly-Butts, a resident of Brooklyn, will fill a vacancy.

The Brooklyn seat has been vacant, and serve for the

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remainder of a three-year term that also expires on July 4th, 2017. Thanks to both of you for your interest and time, and if you can both raise your right hands to be sworn in by counsel.

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LEGAL COUNSEL: Do you swear or affirm that the statement you're about to make will be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?

RAMON PEGUERO: I do.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you both. We will go alphabetically without meaning to imply that Queens goes for Brooklyn, but Mr. Peguero, I wanted—if—if you'll give your opening statement and then Ms. Stahly—Butts hers, and then we'll open it up for questions of—of either or both members.

RAMON PEGUERO: Sure. Good morning. My name is Ramon Peguero, and it is an honor and a privilege to be here before the New York City

Committee--Council's Committee on Rules, Privileges and Elections, its Chair the Honorable Brad Lander and other members of the Committee and City Council members before us. I am humbled by this opportunity to be before you as a possible candidate for appointment to the Civilian Complaint Review Board.

This board has a long history leading back to 1950.

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 51 It's main goal was and continues to be to ensure that government's responsibility to enforce the laws of the City of New York is balanced with the rights of the citizens of the city not to be mistreated when encountered with a government agent in charge of enforcement. In this case the Police Department and its officers. For the past 27 years I worked with populations of New Yorkers with the most needs, and the least amount of inference and voice. I've worked in Spanish Harlem assisting young mothers in the struggles to keep the families together, and the children out of the foster care system. In the South Bronx, I worked with families to strengthen the skill sets of the head of household to ensure that all members of the families were position to thrive. Bed-Stuy and Fort Green I worked with the youth of the public housing development peace agendas. last (sic) is needed to keep--to get and keep a job. Presently, I am the Executive Director of Southside United Los Sures, and 34-year-old community based organization that has rehabbed or developed over 4,000 units of affordable housing in North Brooklyn. Additionally, we've helped thousands of families by displacement their apartments through our Anti-

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1 COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 52 2 Displacement, Anti-Harassment work. We also serve 3 the neediest in our community through our supermarket 4 style food pantry, as well as the most vulnerable via 5 our senior center. On the personal side, I am the proud husband of a school teacher, and we are the 6 7 proud parents of five young men ranging from 26 years of age to 16 one of whom is a police officer. I 8 received my bachelor's degree from Stony Brook University, my master degree from Metropolitan 10 11 College and my law degree from Queens College School 12 of Law. My education preparation has expanded my 13 logical thinking and has uniquely positioned it me to 14 have the ability to have attention to be details in 15 an objective and focused manners. Skills that are needed when asked to preside over issues such as 16 17 those that come before the CCRB. I look forward to 18 any questions that the committee has, and I thank

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you and I will note that we've been joined by Council Member Antonio Reynoso. Thank you for joining us.

MARBRE STAHLY-BUTTS: [off mic] Good beautiful things. [coughs] On? [off mic] So thank

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you.

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 53

you so much. My name is Marbre C. Stahly-Butts. I

want to stop to this moment to-- Is it not on?

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: It is not.

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MARBRE STAHLY-BUTTS: All right, the light is on. So hello. My name is Marbre Carey (sp?) Stahly-Butts. First, I want to take to take a moment to thank you so much for the opportunity to be here today. I am honored and excited by the possibility of serving on the New York City Civilian Complaint Review Board or the CCRB. I want to briefly and not so briefly. I'm now realizing after these short statements that [laughs] so let me pleased introduce myself to you, and explain why I would like to be a member of the Board. This process has made me realized that I am not necessarily a traditional nominee. I am active in what is coming to be called--coming to be known as the Black Lives Matter movement, and I've worked aggressively and publicly both here in New York City and across the country on issues of racial justice, systemic police reform, decriminalization and the incarceration. you may have seen in my statements, I believe like many of you on the Council there are significantly dangerous and discretely flaws with the criminal

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 54 justice system. I support reforms to our court system, and I believe deeply investing in and imaging community safety beyond policing and incarceration. I am incredibly excited and encouraged the Brooklyn Delegation has chosen to submit me as a nominee for the CCRB. In part because I believe the CCRB is meant to represent a cross section of prospective experiences and identities. It is in the diversity of representation that the Board garners its legitimacy and its purpose. My perspective as someone who identifies with the Black Lives Matters movement. My experience as a nominated New Yorker were moved into heavily policed black neighborhood and my identity as a black woman who has seen family members and love to run--self-run with the weight of our criminal justice system is effective of many New Yorkers. I believe it is essential that these prospective experienced entities are representative on the CCRB. I also am confident that my perspective experiences and enable--would not affect my ability to objectively and fairly judge any police case before me, but they will help inform how I understand and try to address the challenges that the CCRB faces in ensuring community engagement draft.

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I come from a family of preachers and teachers, and so I always knew that my career would reflect and embody my purpose. It has. Since I was young I knew I wanted to be a lawyer and work on issues of criminal justice reform, which I saw bend if not break any people in my community and my own I also promote all the age and I wanted to live in New York City. I used to spend time in Harlem, with my aunt and successfully set my sights on Columbia University. After completing my undergraduate degree at Columbia where I worked with youth in Harlem as well as method and locations (sic) I spent a few years abroad attending graduate school and working in Zmbabwe and South Africa with community groups and students. During that time I worked with groups focused on community control and organizing as a means of manipulation, and studied the histories of those countries towards the ends of versing myself in the possibilities and the pitfalls of social transformation. After my time abroad, I attended Yale Law School with the goal of gaining this skill set that would allow me to most effective assist communities impacted by state and community violence. I entered law school with the ambition to

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 56 learn the law in order to break down the barriers to make it difficult for those most impacted to craft their own solutions to the myriad issues and indecencies that we all face. Without law school and as I am finishing I have worked on issues of racial justice, criminalization and police accountability. As Deputy Director of Racial Justice at the Center for Popular Democracy, I've had the opportunity to work with groups and across the country. Florida to St. Louis. I've gotten to work on organizing and advocacy campaigns, focus on building community power and holding state agencies from police departments to municipal courts accountable to the communities they are deputized to serve and protect. It is my deep and unabiding belief that impacted communities are best equipped to craft solutions to the issues that they face. I believe the communities are the most effective solution makers and the community involvement and control is essential to making our communities and our democracy stronger, safer and more successful. My entire career has been focused on making policy accessible and accountable to all communities. It is for these reasons that I'm excited about the possibility of

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the objectives in making the CCRB into an open and responsive entity that can help bridge communities and law enforcement through accountability, transparency and understanding. At its best, the CCRB can empower communities to influence public safety practices through systemic investigations and policy recommendations and demarcate the guilty from innocence through open ends that are processed that holds them far more accountable. I thank you again for the opportunity and thank the Brooklyn Delegation for their support. Thank you for that long statement and listening. [laughs]

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CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thanks very much to both of you for those opening statements and, of course, I'll call as usual the attention of members to all the background materials of very thoughtful questions and answers on a whole range of pre-hearing questions that I--I really thought both of you had very thoughtful answers, and I encourage people to look at them. So, I encourage people to look at that as well, and I want to get right to questions. So I'll just ask one of m own. First I--I think what both of you said is--is really worth reflecting on. The way we think about

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 59 the CCRB we wanted to reflect the diversity of perspectives and--and points of view. That's in some way unusual for a board that then will sit in a--in a jury like format. You known and I think we might think that we were looking for judges who themselves had no--kind of held themselves back. Had no point of view and just applied the facts of the law, and not their own experiences. But instead, for the CCRB what we specifically look for is a diversity of experience and point of views built into it. Is to have former police officers who obviously bring a very strong and important point of view to every single panel. And in the Council I'm proud that -- that we're looking reflect that diversity to have someone who has the experience both working on the -- on the ground around these issues of affordable housing, and who's the father of a police officer. And also, I know this was important for the Brooklyn Delegation at this moment in time to add someone to the panel who reflects the perspective of the Black Lives Matters movement and the police for police reform and racial justice. So having said that, obviously, we want people to bring their own perspectives and experiences. And then, we also want people who on

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1 COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 60 2 every individual case can give as objective as 3 possible a real fair hearing to in each case, and 4 evaluate the claim and make sure that both the claim 5 and the New Yorker who's brought the complaint is treated fairly and effectively and appropriately. 6 7 And also, that the officer who was accused gets, you 8 know, real due process, and is also treated fairly. And so I just wonder if you could each say a little bit more about how you bring your own personal 10 11 experiences with community and systemic issues. then also sort of--I don't know. You tell me. 12 13 them aside? How do you then sit in each individual 14 case and give kind of fair and respectful view to--to 15 both the complainant and the officer in every case? 16 RAMON PEGUERO: Go. 17 MARBRE STAHLY-BUTTS: [off mic] I think 18 you better go ahead. (sic)

RAMON PEGUERO: Well, you know, I--I think that Chairman that you bring up a--a great point as far as the diversity. I think diversity is important not only as--as a board, but because we are reflective of the community that is we are the voice of. And I also that diversity is important not only for the CCRB. I think it's important also for the

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 61 Police Department to be diverse to be able to understand and--and bring forth a lot of different ideas, and a lot of different perspectives. So as-as an individual that has worked in the grassroots efforts in--in the community, I find that I've seen both--both faces, both sides of--of the coin. seen great policing, and I've seen very terrible policing. I've been a victim of, and also being the recipient of help from--from police action. And the thing that -- that we have both I think said in our opening statement is our educational level, our preparation and also the -- the activities that we have been apart of. I--I run an organization with 50 staff members. So I'm called upon every single day to mediate issues between supervisors and staff. Sometimes between union members and non-union members and non-union members. And you have to sit back whether you like the person as much as you like the other person, and look at the facts and--and rationally look at them and objectively decide what is before you. This is what I believe I bring to the CCRB, an ability to look objectively at the facts

before us and to impart a -- a decision based on just

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 62 the facts, and not allowing our personal feelings to get involved with those facts.

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Absolutely. MARBRE STAHLY-BUTTS: would echo that I think a legal attorney helps with that in just generally the ability to--to adjudicate a case before you with the rules and--and the evidence and that you're given is a really important skill. I also would say that my politics around the need to reform these systems we are part of is not about individuals or which are intent on individual It's about the kind of systemic and metrics people. that brought us here, and that will continue to--to take us here. And so I think it's--it's really important to understand that -- that one of jobs of the CCRB is to adjudicate individual cases and that is about applying the facts to the myriad of situations are brought to you using this set of evidence that you're taught to use. And so that's a skill that I both have really--like my legal career but also I think generally. The other thing the CCRB does that I'm excited about is it enables itself to look at trends in complaints to make a recommendation. meant it is in our personal experiences we're kind of--we get to bring our politics to that and how does

it--like what is it that we want to prioritize? How do we want to think about and talk about those things. And so I'm excited about that piece of it that the--the adjudication piece and the--the application of facts is really one that is about looking at the facts before us, and adjudicating them fairly so--

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CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you. I'll let you know we've been joined by Council Member Dickens, who is now leaving for a moment, but will join us again shortly. Thank you. We'll go to member questions now. We have on the stack our Minority Leader Steve Matteo followed by Council Members Reynoso, Williams and—and then Dickens. And I'll open the questions just recognizing that obviously on this Council we have a strong diversity point of views on this range of issues, and I think that's not just appropriate, but important for the Council. And I want to welcome—welcome that. Council Member Matteo.

COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: Thank you Chair

Lander and—and your—your point—point of view is

extremely and—and I guess my—my one and two-part

question is based just on your point of view and I—I

welcome both of you here and thank you for being here. So I'm going to ask you just one question, just a two-partner, and I'm just looking for your thoughts on a broken window style policing, your support, your non-support, and your thoughts on that. And with some of the NYPD with District Attorney Vance announced a few weeks back the new initiatives not to prosecute certain quality of life crimes. And I'll just ask for your thoughts on-generally on both whether you support or oppose. Thank you. Either one of you can start.

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RAMON PEGUERO: You know, I--I--I find that the--the rules in the kind of the--the Broken Windows is--is very interesting. It has, as you know, a lot of experts on both sides of--of the equation, some that are arguing that it--it is good, some that are arguing that it--it unfairly targets minorities, Blacks, Latinos and--and--and the poor. This is where I stand on this. Right we have a major issue when it comes to trust between the Police Department and--and--and the community. I think it's very important for us to work on closing that gap. I think it's very important for us to work to ensure that there is diversity, as we mentioned

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 65 earlier not only in the CCRB, but also diversity in the Police Department so that when the police is--is engaged with the community, they understand the community better, and there is a--a--another That's why I--I know that Council Member dynamics. Rose has opened her--her City Council Office to the CCRB, and I think all City Council members they should have a satellite office in every single City council member's office so that the CCRB is present. And that we are able to hear di--directly on the issues that are affecting the constituency, and what better place than the grassroots offers of a City Council member. And that way we could mitigate some of those concerns, and we could call our local Police Department, and sit them down and say this might become an issue. And we solve those problems before they get into being a -- a complaint and a trial, and -and it becomes then adversarial. So I think that that to me should be our priority. That should be the focus of trying to get the Police and the community working together. And in a perfect world, stop and--you know, the Brooklyn Wednesday could be-could be a -- a good idea. However, we aren't living in a perfect world, right? And when we look at Stop-

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and-Frisk, the question, the reality is that the NYPD has come out and said that 90% of the people that have been stopped, questioned and frisked are innocent. You know, and predominantly the amount of people that are stopped, questioned and frisked are Black and Latino. So those are the things that cause you tension in our community, and we should be looking to reduce tension and not increase tension.

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MARBRE STAHLY-BUTTS: So I would first devise and amend the idea of Council Member Rose and all those who have CCRB offices inside of offices. think that it's essential that as we transform and reforming policing that CCRB is available on the front lines and that folks feel comfortable and able to engage it. In terms of Broken Windows, I personally think Broken Windows and you mentioned that there is conflicting evidence. There is a New York Time book review about its success. I would say that the evidence that that is assessed is ambiguous to say the least, and--and--and mostly I think points to a lack of evidence that it's successful. What we know for sure, though, in New York and San Francisco in Chicago, every place that we've seen it that it does lead to a huge amount of discriminatory impact

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 67 on Black and Brown communities. And so, we see communities who are being promiscuously policed, who are being stopped and frisked in--in New York, but in other places are being stopped for low level offenses. And criminalized that have really negative impacts on the families and communities. And so, I think Broken Windows probably need carpenters and long-term investments. And so, I believe in investing in the communities that have--have lowlevel crimes and --- and other things that indicate for some that there may be an escalating of violence. And the best way to address that early on is with community engagement with long-term investments, economic investments and that those are actually better long-term solutions to crime. And so support initiatives that are not seeking--that are seeking not to criminalize the level of behavior instead of seeking other alternatives to incarceration for those behaviors. But in the meantime, I think it's really important that interactions between police and civilians that the CCRB be as present and able to mitigate some of those concerns, and it is a--a resource for folks. Those for actual--I think

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 68 mediation between officers and individuals, but also when those misconduct for more than that.

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COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: Thank you. I appreciate both your thoughts. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you, Minority Leader Matteo. We have Council Member Reynoso followed by Council Member Williams and we welcome Council Member Daneek Miller from Queens--Queens.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Thank you, Chair. Welcome and just for full disclosure I know both of these folks very well. You know, I've been at least we were standing in this last year, and Steven Matteo sort censured rights, censored rights. (sic) [laughter] Not all the way to the right, and not all. [laughs] But I think what we have here is a perfect example of, you know, what we've been seeing out in the communities especially in Brooklyn and having someone that actually absolutely represents that, and someone that has the experience on both sides of having five -- what you consider, what you wrote, Black and Latino children, and a police officer, as one of those--one of those children being a police officer. And given that obviously we were out there when I guess I held up with this. How do

you deal with the fact that you have, and this is

Peguero. How do you deal with the fact that you have
actually men of color, men, young men of color who

tend to be the target or the--the--who we blame on
the ends of society on--when it comes to New York

City. And that also having one them be a police

officer, and having that balance, and how might that
contribute to how you assess situations, and make

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determinations in CCRB?

RAMON PEGUERO: Let me--let me go back to the--the facts that are coming before the CCRB are to be adjudicated based on the facts presented to you. So, whatever the issue is, we look at the facts and we adjudicate. As--as far as having five Black-Latino sons, I--I believe that having one of them be a police officer is a wonderful thing. I--I keep mentioning diversity. Diversity is, you know, my Council Member Miller is here. We--we've come from the most diverse, you know, county in--in--in the country. Diversity is key for us to bridge the gap between the police and--and--and the community, and--and I've always told my sons you don't just aiding from outside. You have to go in. You have to change it from within. I believe that having a Black-Latino

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 70 law officer in--in--in the department automatically starts changing things. And we need to have more of our young people participate in the process of becoming police officers so that they could When my--you know, when my son comes understand. home and tells me how he arrests somebody, and they say thank you to him because he experienced that this is my job. I am not saying that you are a criminal. You know, you want to have your--youropportunity in court, and these are the steps that you could take. If you believe that you are wrongfully being arrested, they say thank you. You have a first officer that has treated you as--with respect. And I believe that that's how we are going to -- to change the dynamics by having people involved both from the CCRB, and the diversity of the CCRB, but also in the Police Department getting diversity. And not only waiting for the--for the police department to--to talk diversity, but around the--the city. City Council members and community leaders trying to push our people to ensure that we have that diversity in the Police Department.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: One other

You also are the Executive Director of Los

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question.

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 71 Sures as the Southside United HDFC. When Brooklyn was the second highest rates of Stop-and-Frisk in the city of New York, in the community that was only 60% Black and Latino. And given the research that has been done, we know that 40% of that population wasn't getting stopped and frisked. So I really think that given the amount of stops that were happening to a smaller population that we were actually the most stopped and frisked community in the city of New York. They--and I don't know if that's a fact you I found that recently, that fact, and I just want to--when we look at the 98th Precinct and how I consider them a model precinct when it comes community and police relations. But we did have the significant amounts of Stop-and-Frisk, two of which were--were me. I just want to--what do--what do you think the 98th Precinct can do or has done? And how is it that they can both be a model precinct that you agree, a model precinct but also commit, you know, a significant amount of Stop-and-Frisk. More of what-which I consider unjustly. RAMON PEGUERO: Sure. I--I--I think that

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there is some distinction between the Police

Department at the 98th Precinct that is--I think is

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 72 doing a--a good job, but--and with the diversity of that police precinct and their understanding of--of the community. But I also think that we have to start looking at policies. The policy of Stop, Question and Frisk whether or not that is going to yield positives results. And as I mentioned earlier, when 90% of the Stop, Question and Frisk incidents was--was--was minority groups, Black and Latinos end up in, you know, no charges. End up--the fact is that these people were innocent. I think that is waste of resources. We have so many things. We have approximately 35,000 police officers trying to protect eight million people. So as a matter of policy, I think it's--it is--is useless given also that there is a -- some sort of racial implication at least about Stop, Question and Frisk. I think that the Police Department could do a better job using the resources in terms of -- of criminal activity in -in a different manner.

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COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Thank you for that. I may--I--I want to--I tend to agree that the policies from the top are affecting how people do work on the bottom. So no matter how diverse or how in tune with the community a precinct is, they have

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 73
to continue to proceed with unjust policies I think
because they come from the top.

RAMON PEGUERO: Great.

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COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: So I'm hopeful you can help us deal with that, and I have one question. Black Lives Matter extremely important to many people in the Council, and obviously many people in the City of New York. But many people see the Black Lives Matter movement as a radical movement, right? And I'm just going to speak in generalities What perspective -- what fair perspective, and I think Council Member Brad Lander tried to hint at this, but what--how can you possibly present-represent -- how can you present a fair and objective view on any of these cases given your experience, and you advocacy in the Black Lives Matter movement. also giving us an opportunity to explain how the Black Lives Matter doesn't necessarily affect exactly how you're going to do your job, but also how it's completely unrelated when it comes to making decisions to the CCRB, if it is.

MARBRE STAHLY-BUTTS: Yeah, I mean--so again, I think my political critique of the criminal justice system of police accountability is a systemic

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 74 It's about the ways in which the rules from the stop, the ways in which accountability mechanisms, the ways in which metrics and incentives look out and create an echo system in which we continue to have incredibly rights of discrimination and racism throughout these systems. And I believe deeply that that requires a foundation, and when I--I think about Ella Baker, who is someone who I admire greatly who talks about radical as getting those root cause. And so radical means addressing the root causes, and the root kind of origins of these issues, and I think both Black Lives Matter and myself are radical in--in the need to address and literally take on the--the kind of underlying issues that brought us to this moment, and continue to perpetuate discrimination. Continues to perpetuate the fact that we have incurred high rates of incarceration for--for young Black men and women in this country. Perpetuate the police killings that we've seen. And so I think that is position of radical and this is about kind of system change. That both the Black Lives Matter movement and myself identify in that way, and believe that. But again, that's so different and separate than how you adjudicate individual cases. And I mean

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 75 that getting hung up on individual offices, they often subtract from the systemic issues. And so, I believe deeply in -- in the fairness of the tribunal. I--I came into this work as a defense lawyer, and so profusely that until someone is proven guilty you cannot hold them responsible. And with that said, I also believe that the system is not about individual actors necessarily. And so I think that the ability to hold a specific case toward an opinion in that case to judge the facts before you--is separate and critical analysis of a system that is deeply flawed and broken. And in my mind those are two different skills for many ways, and so movement and it's to accountability. And what it means to have--and what makes it accountable means that every single officer is judging the facts of those cases and there's a real tribunal on which those--those facts are heard, and that they are in an open manner and a transparent manner. And so I look forward to doing that work, and I also the work is systemic in form and change. This is one based on part of that ecosystem, which is that you have transparency and accountability for individual officer's behavior. And that's part of a larger trend of understanding that the--the

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 76 department as being accountable to and transparent to the community.

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my last question, Chair. I think this is—this is good. I wanted to ask CCRB, and whether or not it has any teeth, and whether or not as a—as an advocate for criminal justice reform, is the CCRB making recommendations to a person that is pushing policy from the top down. And how against the—I guess the—the grain of our advocacy is—that is, and whether or not you think there's still any significance to—to the CCRB or—or—or whether they might need to be reformed. It's the Clemency (sic) CCRB as well that makes those recommendations more—more—not recommendations actually, it makes those recommendations actually promises.

I think ideally the CCRB needs the reforms that communities actually are the city of power around accountability. And I think as I said it means the New York CCRB is one of the best funded and one of the best resource, and also one of the most powerful. But I think that there's a lot to be done to get us towards an aspirational place in which communities

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS are actually at the center, and the police and other systems and other systems are account to them. so, I look forward to thinking through, and--and from

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the inside thinking about those reforms, but believe 5

that there are--there's more to be done always, yes. 6

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Chair, so given the--the perspectives and the diversity that is reflected on--by the way in our panel, and in the city of New York, I think if we would have had these folks here 20 years ago, we would have looked a lot different in the last 10 years. And I'm--I'm really excited for both of these appointments, and just want to affirmatively not the I'm going to be very supportive of the appointments of both of these individuals to the CCRB. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you for your thoughtful questions, Council Member Reynoso. We have Council Member Williams followed by Council Member Rose.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Thank you very Thank you both for being here. First, I just wanted to--I'm sorry my colleague Council Member Matteo left. I was looking forward to his full support for both candidates. [laughter] His--his

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS
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question mentioned Broken Windows, and I know Stop,
Question and Frisk was mentioned. Personally, I
don't--my issue wasn't with either of the theories.
They were about how they were applied, and how Stop,
Question and Frisk would apply. It's a tool that is
definitely needed, but it was abused and Broken
Windows doesn't necessitate arrest automatically.
And so, I think there are different ways of viewing
this, and for me it is more about the intersection of
race and policy. So that each time we focus on
whatever is the flavor of the day, we miss out
because there will be another flavor of the day after
Broken Windows that will fall into the same
historical patterns, but everything came before it.
And I know the question of radical--I actually don't
mind the word radical. I think that people kind of
shun it, but nothing has happened in this country
without radical.
                 It could be bad. It could be good.
I did want to just understand starting with Mr.
Peguero -- Thank you for coming back on your
perspective.
              I think you have a great history.
believe I asked this last time, and I wanted to see
if you had a -- an additional answer. And thank your
son for his service through the NYPD. I wanted to
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know what--what--besides that what you brought or thought--thought you would bring to the CCRB without having--I guess there's no direct policing work besides the--besides your son. Of course, all these other things are--do help as well, but I just wanted to get your perspective of--without having either having worked around these issues why---why it would

be helpful to having you to serve.

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RAMON PEGUERO: Sure. I think that the work that I've done for the past 27 years of understanding different communities, predominantly communities of colors, and--and those that are--that are left without a voice. And understanding that they need a voice, and the CCRB I believe is a strong voice for--for--for the residents of--of New York City. I--what I'm willing to attain was--is that-that ability to look at the facts, and objective and rationally think it through, and--and identify whether or not something has been alleged and we could prove that -- that it was done. And I do that every single day. As I mentioned earlier, I--I deal with staff, and I have 50 staff members and, you know, over 5,000 community members that we deal with every day. And they come in with issues, and

concerns and complaints, and I have to sit in judgment of those issues, and determine who's correct and who's not based on—on the facts. Where there is a staff members that's going to be disciplined by a supervisor, or where there is a tenant or a community member stating and are alleging that a staff member disrespected them, or treated them inappropriately, et cetera, et cetera. So I believe that I've—I've learned from that. I have the experience, and that's what I bring to CCRB, that ability to see and—and—and adjudicate a case fairly, objectively, with

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logical reasoning.

Ms. Stahly-Butts, I think that although it was mentioned, I thin the work you've done on Black Lives Matter and Police Reform people will call it radical as a pejorative. I actually think it's a positive thing there, but I do want to get a little bit more to-- I think some people think you'll be unable to discern that work as opposed to a case that's before you. I also want to make sure that a police officers that haven't done anything wrong are treated fairly, and everybody looks at the case the way it should be looked at. Can you just describe why or how you will

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be able to make sure that every officer gets a fair-a fair shot as well as the person that's making the
complaint.

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MARBRE STAHLY-BUTTS: Absolutely. So I think to the point that's been made, I feel like with my good training and kind of my education as well as just the ability to take a case before you, and -- and ---and use the facts that you're given, and then apply them according to the rules that you're given. feel that just in the political project of transforming maybe systems of one side. I don't think the solution to all political issues is to indict every single police officer. I mean true accountability is about disowning that, and allowing communities to also be involving in discerning that. And so we deeply in this application of facts. Otherwise, we lose legitimacy on both sides. In terms of I mean bias, I mean I think in the same ways of having a son who's an officer or being an officer isn't supposed to influence your -- your perspective, I would say that it's the same for somebody who believes deeply and to kind buddy in the form. (sic) And that we are able to walk into a situation in the room, and to apply facts and apply rules in a way

2 that is fair and balance. And that I have no m

3 influence or no more bias than anyone else who walks

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4 | in with their own experiences, their own life, and-

5 and their own politics. And so I think that both my

6 training and--and my commitment to that is--is what

7 | will me unbiased. And again I think towards like a

8 goal of reservation that true accountability is

9 really about the adjudication of--of facts, and the

10 police to do that and it does not give a personal

11 | liberation if we just indicting all officers. And I

believe deeply in the fair managed conversation

13 around that. (sic)

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COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Do you--I want to know your opinions of--I love the work that CCRB is trying to do. I think often times they--they are hampered by the fact that the final decision rests with one person, which is the Police Commissioner.

Do you have an opinion on that, whether that should change and how it should change. Both--to both.

RAMON PEGUERO: Well, I mean I would love--I would love as an independent body for the CCRB to have the ability to, you know, adjudicate a case, and then, you know, sentence or--or have some sort of finality decision making role. Right now

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that is not the position with CCRB. I will leave it
up to the--to the Council and legislators to change
that, but it will be--it will go a long way to
legitimizing the CCRB if we had the absolute
independence from the Police Department in
adjudicating these cases.

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MARBRE STAHLY-BUTTS: Yes, I would aim in that. I think in--in between time we have the body also to enforce the rules around ensuring that the Commissioner put in writing the specifics of why he is not following the recommendations. But yeah, I mean I agree. I think the idea of an independent body is to be independent, and I hope that those--this body as well as perhaps the State body will ensure that happens at some point.

recently learned and Council Member Lander made sure to make a point of, just that right doesn't have to be in public. So it doesn't have to be publicly stated why that reasoning happened. So there's still some—some issues there. There are many people who are very happy that the Council doesn't have the role and the rules, and the power to change there. We're not those people who are happy. So we really wish

1 COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 84 2 that we could. I thank both of you for being here. 3 I look forward to support both--both of you. 4 forward to have CCRB that does adjudicate fairly. I believe our men and women in blue risk their lives, and if something happens right now, that's part of 6 who we're going to call. And so, I want to make 7 8 sure-- The problem is now there are people who feed off of allowing these men and women to believe anything that we're saying. There's anti-them, and 10 11 that's not the case, and I think that starts with 12 real discussion and people like yourselves and CCRB who can listen to both sides fairly as we move 13 forward. So thank you very much. 14

MARBRE STAHLY-BUTTS: Thank you.

RAMON PEGUERO: Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON LANDER: So I just--I just found two things. First, I thought the analogy between the CCRB role and actually and a--a police officer's role is a good one. In each case there's a complaint or, you know, there are generally, and there's a, you know, an complaint, a 911 call, and the job of the officers is to go out to investigate the complaint, and look at it, you know, honestly and fairly and--and make a call on what happened. And if

1 COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 85 2 there's someone responsible for committing a--a 3 misdeed, a crime to use their judgment and to do that 4 irrespective of all of the categories that we protect. And to be wiling to do it fairly and based on the facts in the law, and the CCRB essentially has 6 7 got a comparable task. So that was a helpful 8 analogy. And Council Member Williams, I'll just say that while I think it's--it's--it is pretty clear under the Charter that we can't change the 10 Commissioner's final, you know, role in discipline, 11 I'm sure we can't make that letter--require that 12 13 those letters be made public. So I thinks some 14 further legal review is underway that--15 COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: [interposing] 16 There we go again. 17 CHAIRPERSON LANDER: So, that's [laugher] 18 at least we're taking a--taking a--a little bit more 19 of a look at. Thank you. All right, I have final 20 questions from Council Member Rose. 21 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: I--I want to first 2.2 thank you. I want to thank both of you for 2.3 acknowledging that my office has an off-site CCRB. It's provide a--a site for CCRB off site. And I 24

think that was a very important for my--for me to do

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 86 because of the fact that Eric Garner's took place in my district, and it just seemed to be such a blatant, you know, of over-policing. And so, I have seen the value of having CCRB meet in my office, and making it easily and more readily available for--for my constituents. And I think they've also found it easier for them to do so. It -- it removes some of the fear that they had of going to the police station, or the inconvenience of having to go into Manhattan to the CCRB office. So, it's very important to me to know if you are going to pursue access, increasing access for all of the -- the different -- all of the boroughs, and how would you sort of approach council members and maybe other sites that are more centrally located within communities that feel that there's been disproportionate policing activity.

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RAMON PEGUERO: Sure. I--I think that the community, CCRB and City Council Community

Program, it's a wonderful program, and I commend you for--for taking the lead on that. I--I feel strongly. I--I cannot see any council member arguing against that program. The CCRB should be more than just about adjudicating cases. The CCRB should be really the bureau that brings the police and

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 87 community together. And if we are able to be at grassroots level at a City Council member's office, and listening and assisting and maybe mediating cases before it gets to the level of, you know, a--a-a complaint. I think that that what it's--it's all about. We have a lot of tension right now between the police and the community, and we have to find a way to abate that -- that tension, and I believe that having that CCRB community, and--and City Council program is a wonderful way to reduce the tension. Ιn addition to that, it gives the CCRB legitimacy. To know that I'm going to Council Member Rose's office, somebody that we know, somebody that's a fighter for us I feel comfortable. I feel safe. I feel that then the CCRB is going to listen and is legitimate to At the same time you enforce the population for--for the council member to call the commander of that local precinct, and say we have an issue. Bring some people in and let's talk about. Let's mediate it before it gets to the next level, and how you decrease that tension, because we need, and I agree with Council Member Williams, we need the police. They do a wonderful job, but whenever we see things that are wrong, we also have to call them on it. And

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2 I think that this is a wonderful way of reducing

3 that, and keeping that communication between the

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So I--I agree with MARBRE STAHLY-BUTTS: the idea access is essential. I think access and trust. The other thing I end up seeing as one of the barriers I think to the effective or fully effective CCRB is around the ability of folks who file complaints to trust. And not with--with retaliation but also trust that they can do that in a way that's safe and it's private. And so I think the idea of having Council offices open is that is essential as a community organizations, which was mentioned of that earlier. I also have something with defendants (sic) to have shared letter from public defender or from the DA's office where the -- where folks who choose to do CCRB being complaints of ways of speedy trial So we think about all of the ways in which there are impediments to filing complaints. about a question of access, a question of hours, of convenience or punitive consequences in a criminal justice context need to be addressed directly. I also think that the initiative that you are talking

about is one that shows that we're going to ship in the CCB--CCRB and Council that's really important, and how do we build that bridge as well to think about the accountability ecosystem consisting of both of those bodies acting fully. And the Chairman cited those because the initiative included access, but also because I think it includes the conversations and relationships between the CCRB and the Council in a powerful way.

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: I think it's a wonderful program, and I--I really would like to see it expanded because I have seen the difference that it's made with my constituents. So thank you.

RAMON PEGUERO: Thank you.

MARBRE STAHLY-BUTTS: Thank you.

Member Rose, and thanks again to both of you for spending all this time with us and answering everyone's questions. Again, I'll encourage members to look at the equally thoughtful and detailed responses to your questions, and I'll make sure that—we'll make sure that other members not just of the committee, but of the Council have the opportunity to take a look at them. Seeing no other

1	COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 90
2	questions, and no other people signed up to testify,
3	we will go ahead and close thethe hearing. We'll
4	ask you to remain available if there are additional
5	questions that people want to ask. At this time, we
6	will recess today's hearing, and we will open a
7	hearing. The Stated is Thursday. So Thursday
8	morning we'lldid we pick the time yet or?
9	LEGAL COUNSEL: 10:30.
10	CHAIRPERSON LANDER: 10:30, Thursday, we
11	will resume this hearing from recess for a vote on
12	both of your and the other two candidates as well.
13	Thank you very much.
14	RAMON PEGUERO: Thank you.
15	CHAIRPERSON LANDER: We stand in recess.
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World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date April 4, 2016