CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES

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March 10, 2016 Start: 10:06 a.m. Recess: 2:14 p.m.

HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall

B E F O R E: Elizabeth S. Crowley

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Mathieu Eugene Fernando Cabrera Rory I. Lancman Paul A. Vallone Corey D. Johnson Vanessa Gibson

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

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James Leonard Chief of Fire Department

Robert Sweeney Chief of Staff at Fire Department

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2 CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Good morning. 3 name is Elizabeth Crowley and I am the Chair of the 4 Fire and Criminal Justice Services Committee. Today, 5 the Committee will conduct a hearing on the Fiscal 6 2017 Preliminary Budget and Fiscal Year 2016 Preliminary Mayor's Management Report for the Fire 8 Department, the Department of Probation, Department 9 of Correction, and the Office of Emergency 10 Management. After we hear testimony from the 11 agencies in that order I just mentioned, the 12 Committee will hear testimony from the public. 13 you would like to speak before the Committee, please 14 make sure that you fill out the attendance card and 15 hand it in to the Sergeant at Arms. I'd like to recognize my colleague who has joined me today, 16 17 Council Member Rory Lancman. Just over two weeks 18 ago, this Committee held a hearing on emergency 19 response times. At the hearing, the Fire Department 20 and the Committee agreed that it takes too long for 21 both ambulance and fire engines to respond to life 2.2 threatening medical emergencies. Response times have 23 increased from year to year as well as call volume 24 which has also grown substantially from one year to 25 the next. It is apparent that the Department's

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES resources are stretched too thin. In 2015, EMS units responded to over 1.6 million calls, and fire units responded to more than 580,000 emergencies. Both Fire and EMS have experienced significant increases in the number of responses to life-threatening medical emergencies. Response times can be reduced by improving technology which includes shortening the call processes sing time and by adding additional resources, which include ambulance and fire The Committee would like to know what the Department plans are with respects to each of these initiative. I look forward to hearing updates from the Department on these topics and any other budgetary items or management items that the Department would like to address. I'd like to welcome Commissioner Nigro and his staff for being here today, and before we hear from you, Commissioner, I have to ask you--I have to administer an oath. So, I have to ask you if you affirm and as well as any of your colleagues from the Fire Department who are here to speak, if you could raise your right hand and affirm as follow: Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in your testimony before the Committee and

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 7
toe respond honestly to Council Member questions?
Okay, Commissioner, you can begin once you're ready.

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COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Good morning, Chairwoman Crowley and the other Council Members. Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you today about the Preliminary Budget for Fiscal Year 2017 for I am joined this morning by Chief of Department James Leonard, Chief of Staff Robert Sweeney, Deputy Commissioner for Government Affairs and Special Programs, Laura Kavanagh, and Assistant Commissioner for Budget and Finance Stephen Rush. am pleased to report that 2015 which marks the 150th anniversary of the New York City Fire Department was one of the safest years in the history of the Department. We experienced a 17 percent decline in fire deaths from the previous year. The 59 fire deaths that occurred in 2015 represent the second lowest number of deaths since accurate record-keeping began in 1916. This makes 10 straight years with fewer than 100 annual fire deaths. This achievement came despite the fact that the Department responded to a record number of emergencies. We measure success in lives saved, and we are very proud of the men and women of the Department who achieved this

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES elevated level of safety. The Mayor's Preliminary Budget for Fiscal Year 2017 includes unprecedented levels of funding for the Fire Department. Unlike under former Administrations, for the third year in a row we are not here to discuss the impending closure of any fire companies. On the other hand, we are here to discuss the historic levels of funding for the Department and in particular unprecedented levels of funding for EMS. With the support of the Mayor and the City Council, we fully intend to maintain and improve our service to the people of New York even as we are called upon to respond to an ever-growing number of emergencies. 2015 was the busiest year in the history of the New York City Fire Department. The Fire Department responded to a record number of emergencies, more than 1.7 million incidents. This was an increase of more than six percent over the previous year. Fire units responded to 581,982 fire and medical incidents in calendar year 2015, a 12 percent increase over the previous year. The number of incidents of structural fires increased by 3.3 percent and serious fires which require a full first alarm assignment or greater increased by 1.6 percent. The greatest increase in fire unit incidents was

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES medical emergency responses which surged at a rate of almost 17 percent higher than the previous year. units responded to 1,435,315 calls, an increase of more than six percent. The number of lifethreatening Segment I-III calls rose by 17 percent to 566,000. Each of these figures represent the highest number of calls that we've ever received in a year, continuing an upward trend over the last several years. FDNY's community outreach and fire safety education efforts reached more than 740,000 New Yorkers at nearly 3,900 events throughout the city. In June, for the first time in recorded history, New York City did not have a single fire death over the course of an entire month. One of the worst tragedies in years took place on March 21st, 2015 when seven children died in a home-fire on Bedford Avenue in Midwood. In the aftermath of this grievous event, the Department spearheaded a two-year smoke alarm give-away and installation program. more than 80 percent of fire deaths took place in homes and apartments without working smoke alarms. By partnering with the Mayor, the City Council, the American Red Cross, the FDNY Foundation, and smoke alarm manufacturer Kidde, we expect this effort to

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 10 provide 100,000 smoke and carbon monoxide alarms completely free of charge to New Yorkers in at-risk communities. These alarms will save lives and the educational outreach will pay exponential dividends. I'm proud to note that we have already handed out approximately 24,000 alarms. Last summer we held an open house and a series of a dozen community events. Collectively, the programs were attended by more than 50,000 people, giving us a chance to teach fire safety and CPR as well as an opportunity to recruit potential new members. We intend to continue events and outreach in diverse areas of the city helping us develop meaningful connections with surrounding communities. Our CPR program continued to grow in 2015. We trained more than 17,000 New Yorkers including more than 4,000 high school students. In 2015 we graduated three new classes of EMT's and paramedics, further enhancing our highly trained professional workforce. We also graduated two new probationary firefighter classes. These were two of the most diverse classes in history and each class increased the Department's number of female firefighters, a priority of my Administration. late 2015, we christened our new fire boat, the

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 11 William M. Feehan. This impressive 66-foot, 90,000 pound, jet-propelled fire boat has the ability to pump more than 8,000 gallons of water per minute adding to our already formidable marine unit fleet. It was named in honor of Bill Feehan, a native New Yorker who held every uniform rank in the department before perishing in the line of duty on 9/11. every response, the fire boat honors his legacy. Mayor's Preliminary Budget for 2017 continues the Administration's trend of providing unprecedented support to the Department. It includes 6.8 million dollars for EMS initiatives. This funding will enable us to staff three ambulances in the borough of Queens that were previously covered by voluntary hospitals. One area of our focus is response time in Queens, and this funding will also allow us to place two new dedicated ambulance, a total of six tours on Rikers Island, which will not only improve service to the island, but will additionally have a positive effect on response times in western Queens. This budget will also allow us to fund EMS pilot programs Through innovation we have conceived in the Bronx. and will be rolling out later this spring our Fly Car Pilot Program and our Tactical Response Team Pilot

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 12 Program. In our Fly Car Program, we will redeploy paramedics from advance life support for ALS ambulances to EMS non-transporting condition cars. This arrangement will include the efficiency of having one transport capable vehicle, a basic life support of BLS ambulance and one non-transport vehicle, a Fly Car, to provide the same level of care that under the current system would require two The Fly Car Pilot Program will increase ambulances. ALS availability and is therefore expected to reduce response time to life-threatening calls in the pilot The Tactical Response Pilot Program will involve adding five additional BLS ambulances, a total of 10 tours in the Bronx. We will organize and deploy these 10 tours, which are eight hours each, as tactical response groups. These ambulances will be deployed in neighborhoods that are experiencing the heaviest call volume. We are constantly striving to improve, and we continue to execute innovative strategies in order to create a smarter more effective EMS and ultimately to save more lives in our communities. We will be implementing a state-ofthe-art equal employment office electronic management Using this comprehensive database we will be system.

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 13 able to create virtual case files, tracking employment and EEO data and following the progress and outcome of each investigation. This updated system will enable us to collect and retain data for every step of an EEO case from inception to end. Through data analysis the Department will be able to proactively identify EEO trends and develop preventative measures to eliminate discrimination and create a healthier more welcoming on-the-job environment for all of our members and staff. These improvements in EEO will be critical as we begin our firefighter recruitment campaign in advance of the 2017 open competitive firefighter exam. The campaign is laser-focused on the objective of making the Fire Department reflect the City of New York, and we know that in order to do so, we will need to continue and strengthen our efforts to increase racial diversity, gender diversity and the principles of respect and inclusion in all ranks of the units of the Department. Expenditures in recruitment efforts in fiscal year 2016 will totally approximately 13 million dollars. The recruitment office has developed new recruitment strategies and adapted grassroots community organizing approaches to reach

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 14 candidates in under-represented communities. office sends a cadre of trained recruiters and uniformed firefighters into communities to talk with prospective candidates about the Department, the Civil Service Exam and the hiring process. We make a point to include some of our newest firefighters in the process drawing from a diverse group that is close in age to potential recruits and has the ability to relay their experience recently going through the testing and hiring process. recruitment office works hand in hand with the Community Affairs Unit, partnering with the myriad of nonprofit groups and community-based organizations to reach under-represented communities of potential recruits. A sample of organizations that they have worked with recently includes the New York Urban League, YMCA, Make the Road New York, the LGBTQ Center, the Dominican Women's Development Center, 100 Black Men, Non-traditional Employment for Women, Center for Family Life, and Sunset Park and many more. As in all areas of the Department, the recruitment office embraces technology and innovation to improve results. One recent upgrade was the addition of the automated recruitment communication

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 15 system which provides recruiters with a sophisticated communications process and seamless integration of data. Recruiters are outfitted with tablets and smart phones which allow for faster and more accurate uploading of candidate information. Prospective recruits will receive FDNY messages tailored to their specific interests and background. The campaign will utilize traditional means of communication such as print, radio, television, and online outlets and phone banking, but those efforts will be enhanced by broad multilayered promotions via non-traditional media outlets and a wide variety of social media platforms. Of course the job of recruiting is not over once a candidate expresses interest or even signs up for the exam. The Department is dedicated to continued engagement with interested potential recruits, and we have a strategy to mitigate candidate attrition. This strategy includes fitness training such as our CPAT Training Program and our Fitness Awareness Program to prepare candidates for the physical portions of the process. provide a Firefighter Candidate Mentorship Program. As of December 2015 this program included 624 mentors and 33 senior mentors, approximately 4,700

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firefighter candidates have participated in the mentorship program. The men and women of the FDNY embrace our ongoing commitment to provide exceptional service to all New Yorkers in every area of the city, as well as to the millions of visitors who come to the city every year. We thank the Committee and the entire City Council for its ongoing support for our mission. My colleagues and I would be happy to answer your questions at this time.

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CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Good morning,

Commissioner. Again, thank you for your testimony.

I'm going to have a series of questions. Before I start my questions, I'd like to acknowledge that we've been joined by Council Member Vanessa Gibson of the Bronx and soon you'll hear from both her and Council Member Lancman with questions. But first, you know, I have a lot of appreciation for your Department and I know that our firefighter and our EMT's and paramedics are working harder than ever before, but I also, I take issue with comments like the "Mayor's giving more money than ever before," because in any budget year there's more money going to every agency for the most part, certainly in this de Blasio Administration, and when you ask New

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 17 Yorkers what they care about is whether they're safe. And in your testimony you talked about how there are fewer fire fatalities, and while that's great and one year to the next it's hard to predict just how many, and I compliment you on your fire education efforts and the partnership that we're doing to install more smoke alarms, but this is also Mayor's Management Report Hearing, and I'm looking at cardiac arrest incidents, Segment I. That's the most serious emergency call that you receive, because in just the first four months of this fiscal year, you're up significantly than the first four months of fiscal year 15, and in fiscal year 15 you had 8,804 of these cardiac arrest calls, and this year you had 11,379. And then in your vital statistics that you provide through the Mayor's Management Report you call about--then you say how many were revived, so how many lives the Department has saved, and in fiscal year 15 that was 28 percent, and in this fiscal year it's down to 23 percent. So, the difference of five percent is nearly 130 lives that could have possibly been saved had our ambulance or fire engine gotten to them as quickly as they did in the previous fiscal year, because there's no denying it. The numbers

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1 COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 18 2 don't lie. Response times are up. Your call volume 3 is up. You're not getting there as quickly as you were in the year prior, and now we're not reviving 4 those in need as much as we were the previous year. To me, it has to only be answered by the need for 6 more resources. 8 COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Well, I-- as you 9 said, the numbers don't lie, but sometimes they can be difficult to interpret. So, in this particular 10 11 case, the number of cardiac arrests does not indicate the--it indicates the number of calls that were 12

the--it indicates the number of calls that were initially determined to be cardiac arrest, not the number that turned out to be cardiac arrest. The percentage figure of 23 percent or 28 or 25 works off of a lower number, which are the calls that actually are cardiac arrest.

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CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Okay.

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: So, the fact that it went--

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] I-COMMISSIONER NIGRO: from 28 to 23, we're
looking--I know that's a four-month period. We had
25 percent, 25 percent, 25 percent you'll see in
other years, 28 in the four months that you're

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 19

comparing it to and now 23. So, I don't think it's a

long enough stretch to be that, you know--of course

we're concerned with it, but to be measured

accurately, yet it's not a full year's worth of data.

And absolutely the times are up. That doesn't lie.

The call volume is up significantly. That doesn't

like. So we're looking for ways to get there-
CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] But

this--sorry, to interrupt.

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: faster, absolutely.

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CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Commissioner, we base the budgetary needs on the Mayor's Management Report, and that five percent may not look like a large increase, but it certainly is. It's--of 23 percent, five percent is nearly 25 percent. So, and that's nearly 25 percent fewer people being revived who are in cardiac arrest than the year prior. The question remains, and it was something that I asked your Chief of Department at the previous hearing is how long should New Yorkers wait when they're in cardiac arrest, and every single response unit whether it's your fire apparatus or your EMS apparatus, they're not getting there quickly enough. You had a doctor who works for the Department who

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 20 said that you only have really under five minutes, six minutes maybe, and our Department is taking over nine minutes for our ambulances to get there.

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adding resources to address this. Of course our CPR program that I mentioned, people in any case of cardiac arrest and as our doctor stated, bystander CPR is very important in this. Witness cardiac arrest, bystander CPR, because the time starts, and the Doctor said six minutes is an ideal time. We're not getting there in six minutes, absolutely not. We are adding resources, and we do recognize that we need to get to the scene faster.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Commissioner, when the City Department of Planning works with the City Council to rezone areas and to upzone as we're doing most of the City of New York, you often hear about the need for more seats in schools when these buildings are built and occupied, but I never hear the Department of City Planning talking about building another firehouse or another EMS station.

Do you have conversations with the Mayor about the need in certain areas like Long Island City or the West Side of Manhattan or now what we're planning and

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 21 working on is East New York. These areas have had upwards of 10,000 or more people living in them, not to mention the number of people working and commuting to get to and from, but there's no talk that I've heard about increasing a fire apparatus or emergency services in those areas.

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: I think we're on the same page here absolutely, and I think for quite some time and as I sated, the Department was fighting closing units. The city sold of property that previously held fire units. We absolutely will need new facilities for EMS. Just last week our Department--

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] Sorry, Commissioner, will you need them for fire as well?

commissioner Nigro: Just last week our operations folks in conjunction with our BTDS force produced a document that I shared with the Deputy Mayor looking ahead, looking ahead in this city and the needs of this department, and absolutely if the city continues to grow as it has over the last 10 or 15 years, that need becomes more and more evident each year, and the Department intends to bring its

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 22 needs to the City Council, to the City, to the Mayor, for new facilities.

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You stated that the Department is getting more money and that you put on more tours, but weren't the tours that you put on in last fiscal year, this current fiscal year that we're in, the majority of those tours were just covering the ending of private ambulance tours and not necessarily tours to bring down the response times? What was the percentage of tours put on that were covering other tours that were existing that went out of business versus new tours altogether?

the 45 tours that were funded in the last budget were additional tours. Now, with the 81 tours that TransCare vacated part of those tours are being covered right now by FDNY units on overtime. Part are being covered by additional tours supplied by the voluntary hospitals. In addition, FDNY is supplementing in the Bronx using what we call Rapid Response Vehicles, which are smaller vehicles staffed by CFR trained firefighters. So, none of the tours that we said were budgeted to be additional are being

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 23 used to cover tours vacated by the privates. The nine tours that I mentioned going forward in Queens are all being used to cover tours that were vacated by voluntary hospitals out there in Queens.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: And in your testimony you mentioned these Fly Cars. Can you tell me who is in them and how much--how many of them the Department is planning on putting into operation?

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Sure. A Fly Car is a--right now our EMS officers that are conditions cars supervising the field, they will be joined by a paramedic. So, these officers are paramedics. They'll be joined by a paramedic partner in that vehicle. We're going to use 10 of them in the Bronx. We're going to then take the 10 ambulances, additional 10 BLS ambulances to provide transport because the Fly Cars do not transport. So they will be able to get to the scene, provide ALS care to critical cases and then the transport will be provided by the other units. Now, this pilot in the Bronx we believe it will be successful. We believe it will cut response time there by 20 seconds, and if it does, we will expand it to every borough similarly

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- COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 24 and provide Fly Cars in each borough backed up by transport BLS ambulances.
 - CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Now, why does the Department believe that one of these Fly Cars can get to an emergency quicker than an ambulance?
 - COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Well, it's an additional. It's an additional unit.
 - CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: But what--but an ambulance you can bill for, but you can't bill for one of these cars?
 - COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Well, we bill for the transport. So, the ALS arrives—there are many jobs now that two ambulances arrive, ALS and BLS. We can only bill for the one that transports. We don't bill for the two separately. So—
 - CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] Right, right, but then that other ambulance that you don't bill for is still in service providing the need.
 - COMMISSIONER NIGRO: They will go back in service as will the Fly Car--
- CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] But the Fly Car can't--to me, it's hard to comprehend the fiscal--like, why? I just don't understand why you

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we're backing the Fly Car's BLS transports.

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just the ambulance.

like that very much. You mentioned in your

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 28 testimony, and it's been widely reported, the increase in the number of structural fires in New York City. As you describe it, this has been--2015 was the busiest year on record, and so I see in the Management Report that there has been also an increase in the response time, end-to-end average response times to structural fires. It went from four minutes and 46 seconds in fiscal year 15 to four minutes and 58 seconds in fiscal year 16, which is going in the wrong direction. So I know we've talked a lot about at this hearing and at a previous hearing EMS responses, but can you just talk about response times as it just relates to fighting fires? COMMISSIONER NIGRO: I think response time of course part of it -- it partially relates to availability of units. So when we look at structural fire response time, if the structural fires went up 3.3 percent and the response time went up slightly more than 3.3 percent, it's because the other calls

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alarms for our fire units was the highest in 50 years. There is no other year in the past 50 years

that I looked at where our units running increased

that bring our fire units out of service went up

considerably more. So, last year's increase in

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 29 that much, our medical responses, our responses to emergencies like gas leaks, water leaks, etcetera. That pulls companies out of service, and it slightly increased. I think our units are doing a tremendous job in keeping up with the volume of calls and still getting there in a timely fashion that we have not seen an increase, a large increase in the number of fires extending beyond the original fire building. We are seeing--we saw a decrease in fire deaths. So, we are concerned with the response time which is why we're doing this study on fire. Do we have adequate resources, and if not, where should they be? And it certainly always something the Department has high on its list along with fire deaths and loss of property.

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council Member Lancman: So it's your sense that the increase in the response times for fires is driven in a significant way by the increased volume in the other things that the Fire Department has to respond to, and maybe that will be addressed by your plans for dealing with those other increases, particularly as it relates to EMS issues?

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Absolutely, and some of the things we're looking at, I said, mentioned before something called an RRV. We've used them in

times of storms. They've been highly successful to respond to certain types of calls that don't require as a structural fire does, many fire apparatus and many more people. So we're exploring that idea in this coming year to supplement our fire apparatus. We already have the vehicles in place to use this model to bring down response time also.

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the same topic, I see that we're talking about the end-to-end average response time, which as I understand the clock starts running when the person dials 911 or the call reaches the operator, but the average response time to structural fires, which is FDNY dispatch in travel time only has stayed the same, four minutes and 10 seconds in both 15 and 16. It's another topic that we've canvases exhaustively over the years is the 911 dispatch. It seems like part of the increase or all of the increase is attributable to that hand-off. Is there something in particular that we should be focused on there?

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Well, certainly that's very accurate that you said that, some of the increase or the majority of the increase is in the processing time before our units start out. So, I

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 31 think we are looking very closely at the way in which the calls are handled as they come in and how can that time be reduced. We do have what we think, an idea that we think will bring that down in a different way that first question is asked by the 911 call taker, and hopefully moving forward this year changes can take place that shrink that time before our units start out. We certainly can't make it up on the traffic clogged roads of our city. So, anv way we could make up time before our units hit the road is quite important to us. COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: Alright. Well, thanks very much. You know, that's the--the 911

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thanks very much. You know, that's the--the 911

process just in the two years that I've been in the

City Council we've had almost more hearings than I

can remember or the issue has come up in more

hearings that I can remember and it predates even

those two years. So, hopefully we'll make some

progress on that this year.

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: We hope so.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Just a follow-up on Council Member Lancman's question, 911 call-taking.

There was the process by which the 911 caller would

- 1 COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 32 take information before transferring the call. 2 3 still happening that I would like to--the 4 Administration said they were going to change it, and they said they were going to change it over a year 5 They still haven't changed it. I would like to 6 7 know whether you still support the Administration changing the order of questions and the length at 8 which time a 911 caller takes information before your fire dispatcher or your EMD, Emergency Medical 10 11 Dispatcher, receives the call. Where do you stand on 12 this? 13 COMMISSIONER NIGRO: I certainly support a 14
 - change, and I'm optimistic that that change will take place soon.
 - CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Don't you think a year plus time--it's been over a year. Department sat in the same chair, I believe--
- 19 COMMISSIONER NIGRO: [interposing] It's 20 longer than I would have hoped for.
 - CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: So, it's hard to know how much time is lost in the process.
- 2.3 COMMISSIONER NIGRO: We believe some time 24 is lost, yes.

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1 COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES

2 CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: You can't put your

3 finger on just how much.

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COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Not exactly, but we think there will be some saving in time, which is very important to us as our call volume is ever larger.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Right, and that's just one simple thing in saying where your emergency is. It's what's your emergency, right? That one question when the call is taken, "What's your emergency?" Then at that point when they know it's a fire emergency, they'll immediately conference in the dispatcher, right?

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: I believe that system would work better, yes.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Right. So, just one simple change of question ordering that could save a lot of time.

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: We think it could save. We don't know how much, but we do think it would save time and any amount of time that it saves is important to this department.

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 34

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Agreed, agreed. So

I'm going to recognize Council Member Gibson for guestions.

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COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Thank you very much, Chair Crowley. Good morning, Commissioner. То you and your team, thank you for your presence. Thank you for your testimony. I just had a couple of questions, but first, I certainly wanted to start out by commending you and the Fire Department. Truly we know that we face many challenges, but I applaud your everyday commitment to save New Yorkers. I personally have been able to work with the Recruitment Unit, the Community Affairs Unit, Government Affairs. We have hosted several Get Alarmed events in my district in the Bronx where we've been able to provide free, at no cost smoke alarms and carbon monoxide detectors to many of the residents in my district working with FDNY, American Red Cross, the New York Yankees to name a few. So I really appreciate that for me and my district as someone who represents the High Bridge community where several years ago we had the horrific fire in High Bridge where we lost 10 residents of a family from Mali in Africa, and it was extremely devastating. So I think from that tragedy I learned

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 35 a valuable lesson in how education plays a major role in preventing fires. So, I appreciate the work that you and your team are really doing. I wanted to ask a question about the TransCare and the bankruptcy issue unfortunately that we faced, and the fact that TransCare operated 27 ambulances, predominantly in Manhattan and the Bronx, and one of our hospitals that I represent, Bronx Lebanon, had six ambulances through TransCare. So I know that you announced along with the Administration that there is a contingency plan, a short term and long term. So, I really wanted to understand a little bit more what we're doing and the immediate need to identify how we can not only look at replacing those ambulances, but obviously in the long term are we looking at another Are we going to as Chair Crowley talked contract? about, relying on private companies with private workers and less municipal staff? Could you just expand a little bit on what that means for us in the Bronx and Manhattan and how we're going to continue to provide services?

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COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Sure, that is a very important issue right now. We recognize it as such. The Department's obligation is to provide emergency

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 36 medical service to New York City citizens no matter what happens. So, 81 tours, 27 ambulances were lost overnight when TransCare went out of business. It's a dangerous situation that so many ambulances were provided by one company that—

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COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: [interposing] Right.

shaky financial ground. The Department was not caught certainly unaware of the issue, and we did have a plan ready. So, through additional tours provided by the Department and by voluntary hospitals we've been covering it. In the future, who will cover these tours in seven hospitals? We're in discussions now with City Hall with the Greater New York Hospital to see how we can ensure that something like this doesn't happen in the future. Department stands ready should we need to to provide coverage for all of these tours, and we will, but what the final outcome will be has not yet been decided.

COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Okay, and in the conversations you're having with the Administration certainly looking at opportunities where during this budget process we could have a conversation about how

much increased workforce that we will be talking about. Certainly, I don't want us to embark on further contracts where we run the risk of having these companies fold and go bankrupt. I think, you know, 81 tours is a lot, six/seven different hospitals. Montefiore being the largest hospital, very concerning to me for the fact that, you know, my residents are asking a lot of questions about what this means for reducing response times and making sure that the quality of services provided by the Fire Department remains consistent.

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COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Certainly we have the same concerns, and the Department has already begun staffing up and planning to increase the size of our EMT classes moving forward in order to have adequate personnel should the need be there again.

to ask a question about PSAC II [sic], right? We talk a lot about PSAC II. I know that we are looking to open PSAC II, I believe this spring, and I've been working with the union representatives of the 911 call takers as well as the Administration, and the Police Department. Is there a plan with PSAC II since it's the city's back-up to the 911 call system?

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 38

Is FD and EMS going to have a presence on PSAC II, or are you going to remain at headquarters?

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Want to take that,
Bob? Bob Sweeney has been working on this project
very closely. We will be at PSAC II, by the way.

COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Okay, okay.

ROBERT SWEENEY: The answer to that question is yes, the Department will have EMD's and firefighter dispatches. We're going to have three boroughs up in the Bronx facility. It's not going to be strictly a back-up 911 center. It's going to run at the same current time as the current 911 system.

COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Okay. So, and that's slated for is it June?

ROBERT SWEENEY: June I think is the slated opening. The Police Department's going to move in first. The Fire Department moving in on a later date. We're working on a new CAD system for the fire system that'll interface with the police system hopefully by the end of next year, and we'll move our personnel in there by I think slated for late fall if everything goes well with the construction.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Okay, great.

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Commissioner, can you just expand a little bit on the Rikers Island tours and your relationship with Health and Hospitals obviously doing a lot of the healthcare services on the island? What exactly would the Rikers Island tour mean for the services for individuals that are on the island?

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Well, I think it provides benefits in two ways. First of all, it provides a better benefit to those who work and are incarcerated at Rikers Island by having an ALS and BLS ambulance fully staffed there at all times. Secondly, what service to Rikers Island was doing to western Queens was constantly pulling our resources from the streets of western Queens to transport from Rikers Island, and these calls took much longer than the average ambulance response would take. So we were losing our tours quite regularly in our transports of people from Rikers Island generally going to Elmhurst. I know it was a concern last time I was here of the council about what was happening at Elmhurst Hospital at that ER. This will relieve that, and it will relieve the stress on our normally stationed ambulances in the western Queens.

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES

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3 transports would that mean? And I imagine with this

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announcement you'll have a lot of happy residents in

COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Okay, so how many

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: I would hope so. I'm

western Queens, right?

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not sure of the number transports, but we could

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8 certainly provide that, how many we transport every

day. Ten a day I'm told. That's a considerable

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number.

COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Wow.

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COMMISSIONER NIGRO: And those

13 previously, you know, ambulances that would service

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those neighborhoods in Queens were pulled away 10

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times a day to transport folks from Rikers. So, it's

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a very important step forward.

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18 this funding in the Preliminary Budget you have--is

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this enough to sustain you at 10 per day or what

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happens if it increases? So, what can we do in this

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budget to assure our residents in Queens that there

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will not be an impact on services?

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COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Well, we're hoping

COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Okay. So, with

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that it doesn't increase. I think plans are certainly

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not to have more people incarcerated on Rikers--

1 COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 41
2 COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: [interposing] But
3 less, right?

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COMMISSIONER NIGRO: going forward. One would hope not, and should the number stay consistent, and we believe it will, this is adequate. If it's not, I suppose we'll have to ask for another ambulance out there on Rikers Island.

COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Okay. Thank you very much, Commissioner, I appreciate it.

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: My pleasure.

COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: And thank you, Chair Crowley for your leadership.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you. Thank you, Council Member Vanessa Gibson. Ironically, the population is going down on Rikers but the need for ambulance is going up. So, even if the population goes down, we may need more ambulances, which is a shame. And I wanted to provide information from a previous question I had asked about what is recovered from an EMS tour billing and the number was 171, and so in adding up all the salaries including the wasteful overtime spending which is 34, almost 36 million dollars that happened in 2015, that's just EMS alone, the Department spends 230 million on

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 42 salaries for EMT's, paramedics or the EMS response. It nearly washes out in terms of cost what you recover. So, if you didn't spend all that money on overtime, you would be nearing 200,000 in recovery-sorry, 200 million and you're recovering 171 million. So, the City's difference there is only about 15 percent. The vast majority of the cost to employ these emergency medical service professionals is covered from billing, which is important to make note of, because as response times are increasing, it certainly does not seem as if the Department is hiring enough EMT's, certainly when you have a situation such as TransCare and you overnight need to staff 81 new tours. Which brings me to the questions of how many more EMT's are you going to be--will you be training in this fiscal year 2016 in comparison to 2015, and how many are you looking at training the next fiscal year? So, just in terms of 15, 16, 17 trained EMT's to be putting out there on these new tours.

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STEPHEN RUSH: Two points first off on react to the revenue, you can't hire personnel without fringe benefits being paid. You have to include that in, and you can't run personnel without

1 COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 43 2 ambulances. So, you have to look at the full cost of 3 EMS. You just can't make that comparison like that. 4 But beyond that, this year we started -- we are looking to increase the current class if we can in April to 180. We've been running classes of 120 consistently 6 7 four classes a year. We're looking to move that 8 number up to 180, and then going forward, assuming the TransCare issue is going to be mainly on FDNY, classes of 180 throughout fiscal year 17. 10 11 addition we're studying the idea of adding an EMT 12 trainee program to recruit non-EMT's and that we 13 would train to become EMT's. So, we're looking at a number of objectives to improve and increase the 14 15 number of EMT's coming into the Department. 16 CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Last year, you 17 trained 480 EMT's in your academy. This year that 18 will grow by 340, because you're going to have 60 more in each class, and you project the same thing to 19 20 happen in the next--21 STEPHEN RUSH: [interposing] This fiscal 2.2 year--just starting this April now to increase the 2.3 class.

 $\label{eq:Chairperson crowley: So half of it will} % \end{substitute}$ have been the smaller class--

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1	COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 44
2	STEPHEN RUSH: [interposing] And the next-
3	-but going into the next fiscal year, if we're able
4	to achieve 180 per class, you're looking at 720
5	hires.
6	CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Seven hundred and
7	20 a year, which is a sizable fraction of the curren
8	workforce you have.
9	STEPHEN RUSH: Well, we're also
10	anticipating the Promotional Exam for firefighter
11	coming up.
12	CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: How many and how
13	frequentlyhow frequently do you have Promotional
14	Exam, and how many are you moving from EMT's and EMS
15	to firefighting?
16	COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Well, the exam is
17	held every four years.
18	CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Not that exam, the
19	promotional one.
20	COMMISSIONER NIGRO: The Promotional
21	Exam.
22	CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Oh, it's only once
23	every four years?
24	COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Once every four.
25	It's heldlast time it was held at the same time as

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 45 the Open Competitive. This time it will be held a year before.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: And that's this year?

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Because they get hired first. It'll be held at the end of this year, December of 2016. The last time we held a test we had 400 people that moved from EMS to fire. We would anticipate certainly at least that amount next time around.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: And in order to take the Promotional Exam, you have to be an EMT working at that time.

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Correct, and you need two years of service in EMS before you can move to fire.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Why do so many of your EMT's want to move to the firefighting? Isn't that—it's a different job.

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Well, either they would rather be firefighters, that that career is more interesting to them, or they're drawn to it because it pays a higher wage, but I don't--

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vests? Bullet-proof vests?

thought it had to do with a stabbing. I don't recall

any events. Someone can tell me that if anyone was wearing a vest and it saved them. I'm not aware of it. The--as a side of this, we have instituted rescue taskforces to work with the Police Specialized Units in these cases, and we are going to outfit them with ballistic protection, which is at a higher level than the vest that you're talking about.

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CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: I'd like to recognize Council Member Rory Lancman for questions and note that he'll be followed up with questions from Council Member Paul Vallone who joined us recently.

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Sure.

just want to follow up on the TransCare issue, which as I understand it had the Department scrambling to pick up the tours that were lost, and I feel that somebody should ask the big question, I guess that will be me, of whether or not the Department should be relying on these private operators and whether or not those relationships should be phased out and the Department should take responsibility for doing what it does better than any other department or private organization in the world, and that is respond to

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 50 these calls. Why do we still need these private relationships, and why don't we just spend that resources on growing the Department and giving it responsibility for doing what your folks do, you know, better than anyone else?

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Well, I thank you for that support, and I think those exact discussions are right now going on between our department and City Hall as to moving forward how do we avoid this situation. What should be our plan moving forward for emergency medical care in this city? It's a very serious discussion and it's ongoing, and I agree with everything that you say that it's not something that we should take lightly or say, "Well, this won't happen again," because we don't know that. So the Department is gearing up and it's why one reason we're ever-trying to increase our class size and maybe bring in EMS trainees to staff up and be ready for these contingents, and we'll see what the landscape looks like as we move forward. It could be ever-changing.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: Well, I'm glad to hear that the Department is looking at that and the

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 51
City is looking at that. From my perspective, that
seems the best solution for everybody down the road.

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: Thanks very much.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Council Member

Vallone?

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COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Thank you, Madam Chair. Good morning, Commissioner, and welcome to those on the top balcony. So, I--you just threw something in there that got me very excited because it came up at Chair Crowley's last hearing where we had conversations about Fort Totten, and that's my home district so I'm always very excited and/or concerned about what we're doing there and what we can do to make those facilities better. Also, with the handcuffs that we have there with the historical buildings and the leases in place, it's a difficult place to navigate, but I'm always there trying to champion upgrades to the facilities for making sure our men and women have the best training facilities So, you mentioned some talks with OMB for future plans there. Could you elaborate that for us?

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Well, sure. As you

say, there are a lot of limitations at Fort Totten.

1 COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 52 We've worked well within those limitations of 2 3 historic buildings and other tenants, etcetera, but 4 there is space there that we could expand into. will take some money to upgrade it to where they need to be. We do have a plan that we think is workable 6 that will increase our ability to train substantially at Fort Totten. Our firefighters train in CFR. 8 EMT's all did their training out there, our paramedics. We need more classroom space. It's 10 11 obvious we need more space for our driver training. 12 That's obvious to us. So we're very hopeful that 13 these talks going forward will give us the capital in 14 order to expand on Fort Totten. 15 COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Is there anything on a short term goal that we might be able to--16 17 COMMISSIONER NIGRO: [interposing] Short 18 term, we, as I said, we've gotten a building from the 19 army that they're allowing us to use now that will 20 allow us to train more people right now. It will not 21 need much work on our part. Long term, it's a little bit different, but that's the short term issue. 2.2 2.3 COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Well, I know you

made in your budget here allocation for an extra 150

recruits. So, that's all good news. You know,

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committee on fire and criminal justice services 53 recently when the tour was pulled from Fort Totten, we had quite a push back from the community since we're housing the training facilities we shouldn't be losing the tours, but I found that that has come back.

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: And I think
that's making these allocations a critical to address
the tours. We appreciate that. Also, within the
training facility that you have now, the staff was
kind enough to take us through, but even the programs
that are being used are, as I said at the last
hearing, I think my son's Xbox video game has got a
video console than what's going on in there. As
they're in the simulator ambulance, the program there
is very outdated. Can we make some short term
commitments to get the best programming in these guys
before they hit the streets?

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: I'm told that's inthe upgrade is in the process of being done on the
driving simulators. Is that correct? I believe so. I
believe that an upgrade is taking place now on those
simulators, but I can check.

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COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: That would be great, because the facility itself is there. You've got the ambulance, but I think if we can get them an upgrade on the program that would be a big help on

6 before they hit the streets here in the City. Last

7 year I tried to make some allocations for some of the

8 firehouses for some capital upgrades, and then it

9 | just turned out to be too daunting for any individual

10 Council Member to really make some capital upgrades

11 | whether it's to the kitchens, to the sleeping

12 quarters. Is there any plans in this budget for

13 firehouse renovations or structural upgrades, because

14 | I couldn't quite see what's going on?

capital budget we did add 15 million dollars per year capital funding for renovations fire houses and EMS

18 facilities. So, there has been funding added, and we

19 continue to seek additional funding as necessary

20 based on cost over-runs.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Are you happy with the current, or are we going to fight for more funding for our fire houses?

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2 COMMISSIONER NIGRO: We always in the discussion with OMB about funding levels on

4 facilities given the age of our infrastructure.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: How are the allocations made on which fire houses are tackled first for capital expenses?

makes those judgments. They have a whole risk model on the--and it's really based on the age of the firehouses and the infrastructure within the firehouses. Some of--it's component work that may be looked at, electrical work, obviously, new bathrooms, kitchens, apparatus, floors, and roofing. So they have a whole priority and they have a risk base for each facility, and that's reviewed by with OMB, and we're fairly successful in getting funding for facilities.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Do you know where you are borough by borough on percentages of houses that have been repaired or upgraded and how many are left to be done?

 $\label{eq:commissioner} \mbox{NIGRO: WE need to get that} \\ \mbox{stats to you.}$

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COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Yeah, I think that would be helpful, because we want to be able to go to bat for you guys and get that funding to do that, and we also may want to--I know even the Borough President last year tried to help out and match us with some funding, but the numbers were just too high. I think if we could individually help and the Council help go to bat, I think that would be a big help for the guys. When we go into the firehouses, the first thing they ask us is for some upgrades. I'd like to be able to do that. a good thing, especially as some of the engines that we're using out there are a little bit--that's the last question I wanted to ask is how does that work on the replacements? Is it a 10 year lifespan of our -- the engines that are being used?

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Fire apparatus is replaced 10 years, 364 days. So, right now every fire apparatus in New York City is newer than that. We're required to replace them within that span.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: So, that's not an issue, everyone is within the--

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: [interposing] It's not an issue now, no.

difficult turnaround times. You know, our members

can't leave the patient. We can't leave until the hospital takes possession of the patient. Some of this is beyond the Fire Department's control or anyone else's. It's in the hospitals control. So—

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] Well,
I like that idea.

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: it has been growing. It has been an issue for us.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Have you had officers at any hospital waiting for the patients to come in?

years ago, we tried that, and for a different reason though they weren't taking possession of the patients. We're going to try a different format.

One of the things here, as the volume grows as it has, so it not only affects our transports, it affects our emergency rooms. Over the past 20 years we've had hospital closings. We have fewer emergency rooms. They are more crowded than ever before. It's quite an issue, and we're going to try to work with the hospitals to get their assistance to allow us to get our units back in service quicker.

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1	COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 59
2	CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Do you have enough
3	officers to do that? How many hospitals, how many
4	emergency rooms are you thinking?
5	COMMISSIONER NIGRO: We have enough
6	officers to start it.
7	CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Sorry?
8	COMMISSIONER NIGRO: We have enough
9	officers to start it as a pilot. We would not have-
10	CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] And
11	how large would
12	COMMISSIONER NIGRO: enough officers to
13	staff all emergency rooms fulltime, no.
14	CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: No, no, no. I
15	understand that. Howwhat size would the pilot be?
16	COMMISSIONER NIGRO: I don't think we've
17	determined that, how many we will try.
18	CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: What is the staffing
19	ratio for EMS officer to EMT that's not officer or
20	paramedic?
21	COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Well, we have
22	there's almost 4,000 people in EMS right now, 550 of
23	which are officers. So, I think it'sthis ratio's

about 6.5 to one.

like to talk about your recruitment efforts. You

	COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 61
2	have a test next year for firefighting, and do you
3	have a goal to make sure a certain percentage or
4	minority is certain percentage or women, and can you
5	have that goal before you stop and close the test?
6	Can, you know
7	COMMISSIONER NIGRO: [interposing] Can we
8	meet that goal, was that
9	CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] No,
10	no, no. I know that there was a diversity lawsuit. I
11	don't know all the details of it, but I know that
12	you're recruiting through a new test. Test is next
13	year.
14	COMMISSIONER NIGRO: 2017, correct.
15	CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Is thatwhere in
16	2017, when?
17	COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Late in the year.
18	CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Okay. So, from now
19	until some point next year you'll be recruiting
19	until some point next year you'll be recruiting people to register to take the test?
20	people to register to take the test?
20 21	people to register to take the test? COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Correct.

LAURA KAVANAGH: We do.

1	COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 62
2	CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: What are they?
3	LAURA KAVANAGH: By demographic or by
4	gender or both?
5	CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Sorry, I didn't
6	hear you.
7	LAURA KAVANAGH: By demographic or by
8	gender or by both?
9	CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: By both.
10	LAURA KAVANAGH: So it's about 10 percent
11	for women. For African-American it's about 25
12	percent. For Hispanics about 25 percent, and about
13	10 percent for other groups.
14	CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: And how many women
15	do we have in the Department now?
16	LAURA KAVANAGH: Forty-nine.
17	CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Forty-nine as
18	firefighters? And do you know the diversity of the
19	entire Department in terms of racial diversity?
20	LAURA KAVANAGH: Overall?
21	CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Not including your
22	EMS.
23	LAURA KAVANAGH: It's about 15 percent
24	minority.

needs to use the female bathroom facilities, would

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 64 she have to walk through a male's changing room to get there in any of these bathrooms?

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: I believe we still have some places where she would have to walk through a male locker room, and in those firehouses the male firefighters are directed to change—not to change in that room, but to change in the male bathroom.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: And what happens if there's a complaint about a firefighter not following those rules?

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Well, it'd be two ways to make complaints. An EEO complaint, it goes through our EEO process. It could also be a disciplinary issue like we recently had in Brooklyn in which it was found that men were being allowed to use the female facility, and in that case the officers of that house were disciplined for that, a violation of our rules.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: So the--

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: [interposing] We do take that very seriously, and any complaint that comes to myself, Chief Leonard or anyone else in the Department is thoroughly investigated.

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2 CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: So, ultimately if
3 something goes--if there's a complaint in a
4 particular firehouse, the fire officers will be
5 punished unless you can find who else, who the

particular firefighter is that's--

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: [interposing] Well, the officer has a responsibility to ensure that the rules are being followed. The individual firefighter has a responsibility not to break the rule, and the Chief Officer has a responsibility to oversee the area in which that Chief is responsible. So there can be more than one person held responsible in these cases.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Okay. When--I'm going to go into a different area. Back to just improving EMS because I'm getting to a point where I just want to make sure I cover all the questions that I had. I was actually very surprised to learn that you had a 32 minute turnaround in the hospital. I have had complaints from the Union, from your rank and file EMT's and paramedics saying that when they get there they lose a lot of time at the hospital because NYCWiN, our, you know our bandwidth for transmitting information via the internet, is just

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 66 not large enough and that these documents that they keep on a tablet are not able to be transferred because of this problem. Are you familiar with that problem?

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it, yes, and NYCWiN has been somewhat of a problem. It contributes to the turnaround time issue, although we've had turnaround time issues in the 20 years that I've had knowledge of EMS unrelated completely to this issue, it's just related more to the hospital issues. Right now we are in the process of looking at switching those tablets possibly to another type of tablet like an iPad and a commercial carrier such as Verizon which would eliminate the issues we have with NYCWiN.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: So you're working on it. It should be resolved.

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: We are actively working on that, because we realize that has been a problem.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: And your technology and dispatch, I've heard that because of the grid system and your CAD operations that sometimes you have cases where you'd like to dispatch a certain

ambulance that's closer, but the system which is computerized is not allowed to be changed by it and emergency medical dispatch, and that could save time if that was changed. Have you heard the same, and are the--

commissioner Nigro: [interposing] Yeah, well the system is designed to pick the closest appropriate ambulance, whether it's ALS or BLS and then find that ambulance that sits in what they call an "atom" closest to the address of the call. At times because the atom is not as accurate, it kind of centers the unit, the computer picks the unit based on the center of the atom. It's not completely accurate. The new CAD system that is in the design right now will be more accurate in selecting the location exactly of the ambulance. So, right now the system uses the center of the atom, not the exact location of the ambulance.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Right. And so you're working on improving that. When do you believe that'll be complete?

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: I believe the CAD system roll out for fire is scheduled for fall of

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 68 this year, and the CAD system for EMS, spring of 2017.

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CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: So, just back to span of control and ratio, the figures I get are different from when talking to the EMT's and paramedics in the field. They say that the ratio is really closer to twice what you're saying, that instead of it's one to six or one to seven, it's one to 14. You addressed some of the need in the previous fiscal budget because in the prior years it was closer to one to 20. It gets very confusing when you look at the number of FDNY ambulances versus voluntary. So when you say these are the number of officers we have to civilians, you might not be counting the voluntaries. Why is there such a drastic difference that I'm hearing from those in the fields in terms of ratio to supervisor?

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: I don't know where those in the field are getting their numbers from, but our numbers indicate it's 6.5, and we had this discussion last time about span of control is important at the scene of an operation. When you're at the scene of a MCI, a multiple casualty incident, we believe our span of control is excellent.

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Yes, we do.

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CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Alright. But the only time that I can point to in recent years where you had a massive emergency and EMS was not planned and well-managed, I mean, look it wasn't under your leadership, but it was Super Storm Sandy, and I believe that that really exacerbated the faults that you have within your EMS arm, and while there's been some work to fix it, I can't rest assured knowing that if we had another super storm like that that you have enough officers to handle a situation such as what we had with Super Storm Sandy in the EMS side of your operations.

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Since Super Storm

Sandy we've certainly changed the management of EMS

drastically, and we believe we can handle such

emergencies with what we have. We're always willing

to talk, you know, and we're in negotiations now with

the EMS officers' union in those discussions.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: But you're going to need more especially if this pilot plan saves resources and time, you're probably going to need more.

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: I certainly think as we're hiring, as you can see we're hiring more EMT's,

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 71 we will be promoting more paramedics to officers also. The number of officers will increase as the numbers of--

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] And does this negotiated with your contract within the--

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: [interposing] I'm sure that's part of the discussions going on, but what will be the ultimate outcome, I don't know.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: We didn't talk about the EMS tactical response. Under that title, I'm not exactly sure how that differs from your fast Fly Cars.

things. We have the Fly Cars which are 10 units with an officer, a paramedic officer and a paramedic, and a Tactical Response Unit going up in the Bronx later this spring. We'll have five ambulances not at a specific location, with the ability for us to move them to areas that are showing immediate needs. We believe again this will shave some response time off in the Bronx, and as it does we will look to expand this to the other four boroughs. It's 10 additional tours, five ambulances, 10 tours.

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Do you track the number of minority and women-owned businesses that do work with the Fire Department in your contracts? COMMISSIONER NIGRO: We do very carefully, right Steve? STEPHEN RUSH: Yes, we do. CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: What is the

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: What is the percentage?

STEPHEN RUSH: Okay, I just got to pull up my document here. It breaks out into different categories under the Local Law, and essentially on their goods under 20,000 dollars where we do not have to do competitive bids, we're at approximately 42 percent of our spending is in that area. Now, for items that are competitively bid it varies based on services or good. I think we're at—in the 20 percent range on—but it's all—that's all competition, and we have to go with the lowest bid in those circumstances. We're trying to figure out different ways to award more bidding in noncompetitive circumstances. The PPB rules have just upped the construction budget for procurement to 35,000 dollars, and we intend to work with the facilities to

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 73 do a lot of smaller awards, hopefully to MWBE's to also increase our participation.

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CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you. That's better numbers than most departments have, so I compliment you on that. I would like to talk to you about smoke detectors. We had the initiative last year. It seems like it's pretty successful.

Commissioner, can you update me on where we are with how many have been distributed and whether we should renew this program for the next fiscal year?

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Sure. So far, we've distributed about 25,000. I think 13,000 of which have been installed by the Red Cross volunteers. Cross intends to increase their volunteer force and move forward with that project. So we think it's extremely valuable to the citizens. We intend to do 50,000 a year for two years, 5,000 fire safety events, fire safety education events, and just the other day we had a family out in Queens, five people pulled out of a home in the early morning overcome, a couple of them overcome by CO. They all came very close to dying, and they had just moved into the home. They did not have a smoke alarm or a carbon monoxide detector in a beautiful home in eastern

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    Queens. It could have been a very sad tragedy, and it
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    just pointed again to the importance of these alarms
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    for everyone.
                CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: And the types of
    alarms are different than the alarms that you've
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    given out in previous years?
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                COMMISSIONER NIGRO: I think, yeah. I
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    think we're giving out now they're 10 years, sealed
    batter, combination smoke and CO alarms. And they're
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    photoelectric alarms.
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                CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Are they superior
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    to the other types of alarms you've given out?
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                COMMISSIONER NIGRO: We believe so.
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                CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Good. You don't do
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    vital statistics like you once did on your website,
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     or am I just not finding it? Something like this
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    that you did in 2014?
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                COMMISSIONER NIGRO: I know we just
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    changed our website last week. We updated it.
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    page is no longer on there?
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                CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY:
                                      The vital statistic
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    page, I couldn't find it for 2015.
                COMMISSIONER NIGRO: I'll check into
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CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: And, you know, we're coming to an end here, so I thank you for your patience, but I just want to highlight that in looking at calendar year 2014 and calendar year 15 citywide responses, every single category has increased from the average response time to structural fires to the average response time to life-threatening medical emergencies by ambulance units. And I believe and know that working together we could do better.

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Thanks.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: I understand the Department's busier than ever before, but in terms of meeting the demands of New Yorkers, new New Yorkers, people who come here to work and do business or just to visit. The only way we could provide better service is to bring down the response times.

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Yes, and I agree, and I think our members are doing like you say an extraordinary job keeping up with this unprecedented increase in workload.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: I agree. Your members are working harder than ever before, and we're spending a lot of money on overtime, too. And

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 76

I think that over the next couple of weeks we have
time to put together a budget that will improve
services and reduce response times. Thank you so much
for being here.

COMMISSIONER NIGRO: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you for the work you do and your department. Next up we're going to hear from the Department of Probation.

[break]

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CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Good morning. My name's Elizabeth Crowley. I'm chairing this

Committee on Fire and Criminal Justice. We're going to resume now, and shortly we'll hear from the

Department of Probation. I want to thank Commissioner

Bermúdez for being here, for the work that she's

doing on behalf of the City. Recently I had an opportunity to visit an event put on by the

Department of Probation for the NeON Program, which concentrates heavily in the arts, involvement that you had with Carnegie Hall. I was very impressed, and especially speaking with the young people involved with the program how it really transforms their life. So, you know, this hearing is mainly about fiscal year 2017's Preliminary Budget and also

about 2016's Mayor's Management Report, and before we can hear from you, Commissioner and anybody on your team, we must swear you in, and so if you could affirm—if you—one second. If you raise your—you need to raise your right hand. It's up to you. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before the Committee and to respond honestly to Council Member's questions?

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COMMISSIONER BERMUDEZ: Yes, I do.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER BERMUDEZ: Great. Good morning, Chair Crowley and members of the Fire and Criminal Justice Services Committee. I am Ana Bermúdez, Commissioner of the New York City Department of Probation. I'm joined today by my cabinet, Deputy Commissioners Sharun Goodwin, Gineen Grey and Michael Forte, and General Counsel Wayne McKenzie. Thank you for the opportunity to testify about the important work of the Department of Probation and its Preliminary Fiscal Year 2017 Budget. I also want to thank you for your continued interest in our work and because it's work that we've also been able to share with you a couple times this

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 78 year in person, and we greatly appreciate it. I get into the budget numbers, though, I want to frame Probations Unique position in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems which is that we're in the middle, we sit in the middle of the continuum of agencies that promote public safety. It is the one entity in the justice system that uniquely and necessarily plays multiple roles. We link the system's many diverse stakeholders from law enforcement to service providers. I think we can all agree that police officers are not social workers, and as well they shouldn't be, right? And that community-based organizations primarily offer supports and services but not necessarily system accountability measures. So to be really comprehensive, right, and smart on crime we need to effectively leverage both as a system, risk management and community support, because that is the most effective way to create the individual behavior change that's needed to get out and stay out of the justice system, and that is a critical role of this Department, to help reduce crime through an intentional and carefully calibrated balance of structure and support. So at Probation, here's how we

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 79 strike that balance. On the structure side we hold people accountable through monitoring them at an intensity level that is proportional to their risk level and consistently require them to account for the decisions they make no matter how small. On the support side, we ensure access to services and what we call off-ramps out of the system. This balanced approach reinforces the expectation that people on probation are capable of the behavior change necessary to address the factors that brought them to us in the first place as they work towards creating what we call "their new now," and to use probation as a stage of opportunity. Last year, the Department provided intake investigation and supervision services for more than 50,000 cases and directly supervised 29,412 adults and 3,082 juveniles. To put this in context, that's about three times the City's current jail population. This makes us one of the largest alternatives to incarceration entities in the nation providing direct accountability from a government agency that largely relies on the professional qualifications, expertise, invested legal authority of some 700 sworn badge carrying peace officers. This uniquely positions us to

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 80 utilize the balanced approach I just spoke about which ensures public safety through behavior change. For fiscal year 2017 the Department of Probation has a Preliminary Budget of 96.6 million dollars as compared to our fiscal year 2016 adopted budget of 95.5 million dollars. The Preliminary Budget proposes an increase of one million dollars including behavioral health and other needs critical to probation operations at 646,000 dollars, recognition of federal grant funding at 358,000 dollars, and collective bargaining at 147,000 dollars. compared to our current budget of 99.5 million dollars, the fiscal year 17 Preliminary Budget of 96.6 million dollars is 2.9 million dollars or three percent less, which is primarily attributable to intercity funding that is historically added to our budget post adoption. Of the 96.6 million dollars allocated to our Preliminary Budget, 75 percent or 72.1 million dollars is allocated to personnel services, and 25 percent or 24.5 million dollars is allocated to other than personnel services, 75.3 million dollars are city tax levy funds, 14.6 million dollars are state funds, 6.3 million dollars are intercity funds, and 358,000 dollars as I said before

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 81 are federal grant funds. State funding which at one point reimbursed nearly 50 percent of local probation costs, but now provides less than 14 percent of our operating costs is expected to remain flat at the 2011 funding level. Our budget priorities continue to reflect critical investments in sustaining and expanding our unique continuum of structured accountability and support including our new Young Adult Supervision Model, which is intended to improve the overall outcomes, not just the criminal justice ones, for people on probation ages 16 to 24. Currently, this high-risk age group represents a third of our "adult" supervision population, because as you know we're still at 16 for the age of criminal responsibility, and this group is growing. Yet, it disproportionately accounts for two-thirds of our rearrest. Given the research on brain development, we know that young people act impulsively, tend to be in harm's way and struggle with decision-making when it comes to managing conflict. Chair Crowley, you witnessed this yourself when you visited our Justice Plus Program and heard about the kinds of issues the young people face on a daily and hourly basis sometimes in terms of making better decisions,

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 82 managing conflict peacefully and avoiding violence, even at a McDonalds as that young man recalled. Addressing those issues requires a certain level of practice and expertise. So the Department, with the help of a federal grant has created specialized units comprised of new hires and veteran probation officers who applied and were carefully screened for these positions. These officers bonded through an unprecedented six months of intensive and extensive training to provide them with new and additional tools to effectively engage on the issues of violence, peer relations and decision-making. This training necessarily included among many other evidence-based practices, the principles of positive youth development and cognitive behavior approaches. I personally spent a significant amount of time in the training room helping staff learn how to develop case plans with our clients using the case plans as living documents and supervision sessions and really drilling down on client engagement strategies. why is this all important, so important? Because we know from research that programs with a theory of practice have been found to be three to five times more effective than programs that don't have it, and

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 83 we need to be more effective with this group. Our new Young Adult Supervision Model launched in January 1st, and up through last month, 318 young people have been assigned to these new probation teams. young people are completing the engagement and assessment phase right now which focuses on the use of probation as a stage of opportunity and making a commitment to non-violence as well as selecting goals to focus on for achievement, and that commitment is critical because this group is also the commitment to non-violence because this group is also disproportionately impacted by violence. To protect those on probation and their communities from harm, we rely on the mix of accountability and support measures probation has at its disposal. Last year, our specialized unit of tactical support officers known as the Intel Unit conducted over 1,000 field enforcement actions including probation retakes, actions on warrants, and responding to gang and domestic violence incidents. We are also an integral part of the cease fire initiative in Brooklyn, a partnership among the New York City Police Department, the District Attorney's Office and community leaders, another accountability and law

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 84 enforcement driven approach to preventing violence. In terms of support, the Department also began a facilitated group intervention using a video called Voices from Within, which is a video presentation featuring inmates at Sing Sing Prison urging ganginvolved youth to step back and create a new now for themselves. A mantra we have adopted here on probation and part of the folder that people get when they get to probation to keep their--keep it together, as we say, and put all their papers in there and all their achievements in there as well. And the biggest support of all, mentoring, was part of the Daily News cover story on gang violence last December, which highlighted the impact of our Arches Transformative Mentoring Program and profiled mentor Dedric "Beloved" Hammond. Beloved spent 15 years in a crew and eight years in prison before managing to leave that life behind. Beloved is what we call a credible messenger, because to quote one of mentors, "Real sees real." In essence, we rely on credible messages, messengers like Beloved because his words, the choices he made and the consequences of those choices resonate with our hardest to reach young Probation is also working to create new people.

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 85 opportunities to assist these young adults in making better daily choices, building basic life skills and enhancing their employability. With New York City Service, we launched Young Adult Success Core, which matches participants with stipended [sic] internship positions at service locations selected by community stakeholders. This represents a three million dollar investment of asset forfeiture funds not reflected in our budget and put towards our city's most vulnerable young adults. When asked about her experience assisting in a community health center, one Success Core participant remarked, "Who wouldn't want to help their community?" that young woman who had previously been disconnected from school and viewed as a problem is now aiming for her high school equivalency diploma and has a job offer from her internship location where she's proven to be such an asset, and that is exactly what I hope to achieve with as many young people on probation as possible through the use of accountability and support, for them to realize themselves as assets, to make good choices, and to thrive. At Probation as you may know, as you know, we also work extensively with younger teens, and in doing so have identified three

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 86 principle areas of focus critical to helping them stay out of trouble. Known as Need Domains they are, and they will not surprise you, improved decisionmaking, peer relations and improved use of leisure and out of school time. To teach improved decisionmaking and positive peer relations, all of our juvenile officers have now been trained in interactive journaling, a cognitive based intervention tool that helps young people confront the issues that led to their involvement with the For tackling leisure and out of school time, system. we have partnered with the Department of Youth and Community Development to provide dedicated summer youth employment opportunities for young people on probation and to be part of the year-round initiative that they're creating as well. Research shows that participating in summer youth employment reduces the likelihood of future incarceration by up to 54 percent, and the new soft skills acquired from a job may play an important role in helping these young participants avoid dangerous and even deadly situations. Another program in the probation continuum is CARES, Culture, Arts, Recreation, and Education Services, a six-week program that runs

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 87 year-round and introduces youth to a wide variety and array of activities that expand their horizons and keep them occupied in pro-social activities during out of school time. In addition to working more effectively with our young people while on probation, we are increasingly focusing on their transition off probation as well. We don't want them graduating, if you will, into the older system, right? And too many So we would like to connect more of our young people to culturally competent mentors who would work with the young individuals and their families for about a year after they complete probation and help them ensure that their transition off probation is a smooth and permanent one. And I want to thank Council Member Cabrera for your recognition of an interest in expanding mentoring opportunities for justice involved youth. As you have heard throughout my testimony, probation does not and cannot do its work alone. In order to promote community safety, intergovernmental coordination as well as public/private partnerships are critical to our ability to provide needed supports. One of the best examples of this is our Neighborhood Opportunity Network Model. The NeON's provide our clients with

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 88 structure. They are first and foremost local probation supervision sites, but they're also a place of support where we provide resources and services like the issuance of over 7,000 municipal ID's in partnership with IDNYC, 2,000 probation and other community members. A relatively new support service comes from our NeON Nutrition Kitchens operated in partnership with the Mayor's Fund to Advance New York City and the Food Bank of New York. In addition to providing food to those on probation and other community members, the NeON Nutrition Kitchens offer cooking classes, healthy recipes, enrollment in SNAP benefits, and even tax preparation assistance. our first kitchen opened last July we've provided food to almost 21,000 people citywide, and just last month, our Staten Island NeON received the Borough Excellence Award for its Nutrition Kitchen at the Food Bank's annual Hunger and Poverty Conference. After food, one of the most critical needs for anyone's success is employment. Yet, having a criminal conviction no matter how minor can be a barrier to job opportunities. Both the New York City Council and the Administration recognize and have taken steps to mitigate these structural barriers

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 89 through last year's passage of the Fair Chance Act. At Probation we continue to assist our clients and community members in attaining gainful employment through our Certificate of Relief from Disabilities, which is also known as a COR Drive. As part of our first COR event at our South Bronx NeON we partnered with the Chief Administrative Judge, Robert E. Torres, and we had -- and the judges actually signed 115 Certificates of Relief. We also had employers on hand for the event's job and resource fair. Your colleague, who I saw earlier this morning, Council Member Vanessa Gibson attended the drive and has already reached out to the Department to assist with COR's for other constituents. On April 21st, we're bringing the COR drive to Brooklyn and have partnered with Chief Administrative Judge Matthew D'Emic who wants to surpass his colleagues in the Bronx, not surprisingly, and after that, Chair Crowley, Council Member Lancman, we plan to hold a drive in Queens. So we will be in touch with y'all and your Queens colleagues, other Queens's colleagues on that. Finally, a signature initiative that truly exemplifies that power of public/private partnerships is what you experienced earlier this year, Chair

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 90 Crowley, NeON Arts. This innovative collaboration between probation, Carnegie Hall and local arts organizations was named by American City and County Magazine a 2015 Crown Community. With 44 projects and over 7,000 New Yorkers having participated across the City, this program has helped people strengthen their connections to education and employment while developing a new sense of self-worth. Chair Crowley, you heard from one of our NeON Arts participants, Tahara [sp?], at our event with First Lady Chirlane McCray. Tahara was an active participant in our free verse program and persevered to take the high school equivalency exam five times before finally passing. She was chosen as class speaker for our Bronx HSE Graduation last June and moved the audience to tears as she accepted her hard-earned certificate in front of her husband and young children. She is now finding ways to give back to her community through other NeON-based activities while attending college, even publishing a poetry book which we have here in case anybody wants to take a look. She's a shining example of what the right mix of structure and support can do. It can transform a life, the life of a family, and ultimately, a community. Thank you for

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 91 the opportunity to testify about the critical work and very significant accomplishments of this Department. But there is still more to be done. Mentors particularly for our youngest clients provide a critical off-ramp out of the justice system, one that I would like to expand. Increasing NeON Arts is another, so that more clients and other community members have access to arts and culture in their neighborhoods, and more importantly to show that these communities are more than just their worst statistics. As you've heard, probation is singular in our role of providing community-based accountability and support for those who would otherwise be incarcerated. Our expert team of sworn, badge carrying, and as necessary, armed peace officers many of whom also have extensive social work experience creates the vehicle to drive individual behavior change and protect public safety. context of the ever-increasing role for community supervision and as we collectively re-examine the role and utilization of incarceration within our justice system, the Department of Probation continues to be an important part of the solution. Thank you

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 92 again for your time, and I am pleased to answer any questions that you may have.

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CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you,

Commissioner, for your thorough testimony. I don't

have many questions. I'm going to be a little rushed

because unfortunately we're behind schedule. I'm just

going to go over the Mayor's Management Report

indicators and just ask you for brief explanation.

When you look at new enrollees in an alternative to

placement programs or alternative to incarceration

placement, ATI's, it's in a fiscal year—from fiscal

year 15 to fiscal year 16 it's gone down

significantly. In just looking at the first four

months it went from 80 to 49. Can you tell me why

there's been such a decrease in the placement of new

enrollees in these programs?

COMMISSIONER BERMUDEZ: So, something to keep in mind that these are new enrollees, right? So, some of the 80 that you see even from the four month, the year before, some of them might still even be in the programs. These programs are six to nine months, sometimes six to 12 months, right? So, utilization is still very high, and we have seen a parallel decrease in young people going into close to home

1 COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 93 facilities which is the intended function of these 2 3 ATP's. So in terms of when we looked at the numbers, they were still being well-utilized and placements 4 5 were still being driven down. So, we believe that the system is still working adequately, but having 6 7 said that, we are always calibrating and seeing where there's a need. You know, we are looking at 8 potentially extended more capacity in our AIM program, for example. That's a mentoring program. 10 11 So, that's an ongoing process, and these statistics 12 allow us to manage that process well. 13 CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: The Department's spending is in line to be less than the previous 14 15 year. 16 COMMISSIONER BERMUDEZ: The budget you 17 mean? 18 CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Yes. 19 COMMISSIONER BERMUDEZ: The--not 20 necessarily once we have the add-on's post adoption. 21 Then that will bring it up to at least the same level if not slightly more. Yeah, there's going to be 2.2 2.3 more, yes. CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: And then there's 24

some other indicators that call attention to the re-

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 94 arrest rates seem to be going up as well as that not only for the juveniles, but also from the adults.

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COMMISSIONER BERMUDEZ: Right. So, we're always looking at these statistics, although we have to be very careful about what we take as their meaning, okay? So, in terms of the adults, let me say that we looked at the statistics. We ascertained that a lot of it is driven by, no surprise, the 16 to 24 year olds. That's why we created this new unit, these new units. And so we expect that to go down or reduce. Now, the thing with the four months is that it captures a snapshot in time, and those numbers tend to be very susceptible to various system practices that can affect it. So, what we do is look at that, again, to see where it's coming from, but what we look at in addition is the arrest citywide as a percentage of the NYPD arrest report to make sure that that's not going up, right? And when you look at the four-month juvenile, the slight increase -- and these numbers are really small by the way in terms of actual kids. The percentage of the overall arrest is still the same, right? That has not gone up.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Now, you have in the budget funding to acquire machines or the ability

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 95 to test for K2. How prevalent is it, and you know, pretty much how are you finding your probationers are abusing—some are abusing this type of drug?

COMMISSIONER BERMUDEZ: Yeah, we have not seen an epidemic of this at all. We are using—we are adding the test to try to get a handle on it, because we actually have not seen this in our clients. The usage and when the reports started coming in, the users were skewing older, and that's not something that—again, we haven't seen the use manifested in our population, but we're still going to test for it.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Are you seeing or feeling that it's difficult to place clients into programs that could address their mental health needs?

COMMISSIONER BERMUDEZ: Sometimes, yes, and that is why we have built a Behavioral Health Unit to help us with that and to be able to set the stage both internally with assistance with Probation Officers and then externally to form the liaisons and connections with providers so that we can serve the needs of our clients best.

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CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: I'd like to 96

Thank you.

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recognize that we've been joined by Council Member

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Cabrera and Council Member Eugene, and I know we have

questions from Council Member -- Council Member Gibson

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has questions.

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didn't know I was first. Thank you. Thank you, 8

COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON:

Chair Crowley, and good afternoon, Commissioner to

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you and your team, and thank you so much. I just

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quickly went through your testimony and I appreciate

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the recognition of the work we're doing with the

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South Bronx NeON, an incredible credible program, and

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I certainly encourage you as you're traveling, you're

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going to Brooklyn and Queens, Manhattan and Staten Island, you can always return to the Bronx.

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okay.

COMMISSIONER BERMUDEZ: Yes.

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COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: The Certificates

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of Relief for me is really an important part of the

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work that DOP does in giving individuals a second

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where Judge Oliver signed off on over 100, I think I

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was more surprised to see women there asking for

chance at a future, and I guess the event we held

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COR's than I expected, but I think, you know,

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 97 obviously it highlights for us in the City the magnitude of how these programs really interface with everyday residents and how it really makes a difference. So, I appreciate it, the South Bronx NeON, the kitchen and the work we're doing with the food pantry really, really, really makes a difference. So, I want to commend you and your team for doing that, and I look forward to continued work, and you can always call upon me to make sure that we can partner. What I also liked is that in addition to the COR's we're also looking at job fairs, because many individuals coming home from prison have no outlet in terms of reintegrating back into society. We know the best way to do that besides housing is a job, right? So, I thank you for that and your collaborating with a lot of community partners is really phenomenal. So I look forward to more of that, and certainly working with the ATI re-entry coalition, Bronx Community Solutions and all of our partners. We really will continue to make a difference. I wanted to ask very quickly about the drug treatment services that our probation provides. We have seen across the city, and this week I had our Public Safety Hearing, and the Special Narcotics

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 98 Prosecutor Ms. Bridget Brennan who does a lot of those cases has seen obviously there's a major increase in the number of opioid related deaths and just heroin usage throughout predominantly Staten Island, the Bronx, East Harlem. So, I want3ed to find out--looking at some of the numbers obviously there has been an increase in the number of overdoses and predominantly in minority as well as non-minority communities. So, I wanted to find out if your agency is assessing the needs of the individuals that are receiving this type of treatment, and are there any updates to the actual level of services that they are getting relative to the targeted need that is the most in need right now, obviously since we're in a crisis?

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COMMISSIONER BERMUDEZ: So, I'm going to knock on wood on this one, too. We have not seen that pattern in our clients in terms of overdoses or increases in the use of opioids. Having said that, though, we do have a very strong network of providers that we interface with. That is one of the strongest areas in our practice, in fact. Our Behavioral Health Unit as you heard me say before is also there to assess and let us know actually whether we're

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 99 seeing that pattern is actually being then noted or recorded, and we're also, one of the things we're going to start in the next couple of months is that in our pre-sentence investigations we are going to administer a brief behavioral health screen and also a substance use screen as well, and this will have a great impact in the system overall because not everybody that we do a PSI on ends up on probation. So, this will be information that will be made available then to Department of Corrections, other folks, you know, DOC's, if somebody gets prison time, other ATI's, the courts, the DA's, the Defense Counsel, right, about any warning signs that need to be looked at further. So we're very excited about this piece that's going to roll out in the next couple of months.

COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Okay, great. So, it would be helpful for us if you could share that information with us at the Council so that, you know, obviously within our offices we can ensure that our staff is aware in the event that we get any constituents to come to the office. I mean, it's just helpful—

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only a third of our client population, they are

1 COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 101 represented much more than that in re-arrest. So, 2 3 basically we're starting from the beginning. We're 4 doing a phased intervention essentially where the first 30 business days that we interact with them is all about engagement and assessment so that we can 6 7 calibrate the supervision level to the right risk level, and then from there we have all sorts--we have 8 group interventions. We have our mentoring program, etcetera. So, we are expecting all of these numbers 10 to be driven down. 11 12 COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Okay. How is your 13 partnership with the Brooklyn DA and the community 14 partners on Operation Cease Fire? 15 COMMISSIONER BERMUDEZ: We are--16 COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: [interposing] Because right now I believe it's only in Brooklyn. 17 18 COMMISSIONER BERMUDEZ: Correct. 19 COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: I think Brooklyn 20 north, and I know NYPD is obviously looking at 21 potential expansion. So, I'm not familiar with everything going on with cease fires. So what's your 2.2 2.3 involvement and how has that been going? COMMISSIONER BERMUDEZ: We're an integral 24

part of cease fire, and we have -- we've been from the

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    COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES
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    beginning, and we are getting very good results
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     actually with the group that is being--I hate using
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     the word, but it's what it is, the targeted, you
     know, for the intervention. Our re-arrests are
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     almost non-existent among that group in fact.
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                COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Okay.
                COMMISSIONER BERMUDEZ: And we're
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    participating in the potential roll out, and actually
     Bronx I believe is the intended next borough.
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                COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Okay. And then my
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     final question is, you talked about the Voices from
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     Within, and I believe there is a similar approach
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     that MOCJ is undertaking as well looking at former
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     gang members who are incarcerated, and their voices
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     from prison--
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                COMMISSIONER BERMUDEZ: [interposing] Yes,
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                COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: [interposing]
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    talking to you.
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                COMMISSIONER BERMUDEZ: It's all part--
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     its' the same thing.
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                COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Oh, okay.
                COMMISSIONER BERMUDEZ: We all started it
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     together, basically.
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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 103

COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: OH, and we're all taking credit for it, right?

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COMMISSIONER BERMUDEZ: Yeah, okay.

Because well, the--so what's interesting is that we-because we were trying to figure out what is the best
use of it, right? And it applies differently, and
you will see the Department of Corrections I believe
they'll do a preview. They're using it too.

COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Okay.

COMMISSIONER BERMUDEZ: So, we're all trying to figure out how can we best deliver that message of drop the gun, right? And what we have found in the Bronx, in fact, in the Bronx NeON we have one of the most effective ones. It's a two-We first have everybody with certain characteristics of when they come in in terms of the charge they come in with and histories, etcetera, and they go through a group. It's a facilitated conversation from the video, but then the next day, the next session, victims, survivors of gun violence come in--who are credible messengers in that community--come in and speak to the young people who are part of this group, and we have seen at turnaround, you know, certainly spoken turnaround at

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 104 this point. You know, it takes a little time to get the behavior behind it, but we see young people start to really think about what they're doing.

thank you so much for your work and certainly I want to thank you for your partnership with the Anti-Gun Violence, Cure Violence Model and the work you're doing with Lead by Example, Reverse the Trend, and Antonio Hendrickson [sp?], and all my folks in the Bronx, Bronx Connect. Thank you. DOP is a big part of the Cure Violence Model. The Violence Interrupt is a credible messenger, and I know at times many of them feel like they don't get the credit they deserve, but they are really intervening and saving a lot of young people. So, thank you.

COMMISSIONER BERMUDEZ: So, can I just give a shout-out to Antonio, because what I-
COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: [interposing]

Sure.

COMMISSIONER BERMUDEZ: just said, the most effective one we have it's his. He came up with that dual piece. He brought in the credible messengers who are survivors of violence who can

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 105 really speak to the young people. So we're thrilled with our partnership.

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COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Thank you so much. Thank you, Chair Crowley.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you. Last question we have is from Council Member Cabrera.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: Thank you, Madam Chair, and I'll be parsimonious with my time. I know we--you asked for to be short, because I know we are running late. So, first of all, Commissioner, I want to thank you and your amazing, literally amazing team, your comprehensive plan that you have in affecting the lives of people that have gone through so many things, and usually the population you're dealing with have gone through a tremendous amount of trauma, and just to see the turnaround that we see, and especially when it comes to young people where my heart is really at. I wanted to commend you, Deputy Commissioner, and the staff that works for you. thank you again, and thank you for the recognition of the work that we're doing with the mentoring piece. I was curious to know if you happen to know that as a result of those conversations that we had, the pilot program that I got started in my district, just found COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 106 out recently that ACS applied for a federal grant.

They got three million dollars to be able to do some mentoring work. Have you had an opportunity to connect with Commissioner Carrion [sp?] to talk about that and how would that be implemented?

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through Deputy Commissioner Gray and Deputy

Commissioner Franco at ACS they co-chair the Juvenile

Justice Advisory Committee, and so I am sure they

will be discussing it to make sure that there's a

sharing of the mentoring, you know, happening. But

no, we don't have anything formal right now with

them.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: Okay, well I'm real excited about it. I mean, out of a little seed-

COMMISSIONER BERMUDEZ: [interposing] That's great.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: it's amazing how we were able to get new monies, and it's not coming from the City, and that's always a fantastic thing to be able to close the back door to--especially working with the young people, and you mentioned it's 54 percent of those who go to summer youth employment

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 107 are not incarcerated again? I'm curious to see if you have any numbers for those who work year-round.

COMMISSIONER BERMUDEZ: Well, that, the year-round piece has not been put into place. So, I think we will get those numbers as we--as that initiative rolls out.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: But do you happen to have any data for any young people who happen to be working that somehow they are connected to a job, or are we just basically going to wait until we get the program going, the year-round program?

COMMISSIONER BERMUDEZ: Yeah, I think we need to do that because for the younger kids, this is tailored for the younger crowd. There hasn't been that kind of study before, I don't think.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: Okay.

COMMISSIONER BERMUDEZ: I don't have those numbers.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: Thank you so much. I really don't have question. I'm usually drilling and drilling, drilling, because I'll be honest with you, you're doing such a great job that

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 108 it just, you know, all I have is high praises. Thank you so much.

COMMISSIONER BERMUDEZ: Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: Thank you so much, Madam Chair.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: I couldn't agree more with Council Member Cabrera. Commissioner, I want to thank you and your team for being here today to testify. I look forward to our Executive Budget Hearing, and this concludes the probation portion of the Fire and Criminal Justice Services Committee.

Next up is Department of Correction, which will happen momentarily once Commissioner Ponte arrives in the Chambers.

[break]

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CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Good afternoon.

Now, we will hear from the Department of Corrections.

We will review fiscal year 2017's budget and also the Mayor's Management report for 2016. In 2017, the Preliminary Budget totals 1.3 billion, an 85 million dollar increase from last year, which will support an increase in personnel, both uniform and civilian. In addition, the DOC's capital budget includes 1.8 billion dollars in spending, which is roughly the

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 109 same amount from last year, which roughly hasn't been spent much. I'm concerned that though the budget includes personnel nowhere in the capital plan. there a plan for an adequate training facility? current training facility is substandard and pales in comparison to other uniformed agencies like FDNY and NYPD, cannot provide the level of professionalism that is expected of our Correction Officers and new recruits. In the 14-point plan agenda of reform, the Administration identified improved training as a core tenant in changing the culture of violence on Rikers Island. I'm very concerned that this new initiative will fall short without the proper training and the proper academy. Additionally, I am interested in finding out why the vital statistics in terms of fights and infractions continue to increase and the level of danger and violence on Rikers Island is nearing record high levels despite increased budget and increased oversight. I thank Commissioner Ponte and our Correction Officers and staff on Rikers Island and throughout our correction facilities for the work that they do. I'm looking forward to hearing from the Commissioner, and before we begin, Commissioner, I do have to swear you to affirm the

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truth as well as anybody who will be testifying today. You could raise your hand and repeat after me. Do you affirm to tell the whole truth, nothing but the truth in your testimony and in asking question—and in answering questions posed to you by the Council Members? Thank you. Commissioner, once you're ready, please begin your testimony.

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COMMISSIONER PONTE: Good morning, Chairperson Crowley and members of the Fire and Criminal Justice Services Committee. I want to thank the Council for their support over the past years, both in funding of staff and initiatives that we've taken on as the Department of Corrections. Our goals continue to be the same. We need to develop a safe environment for both our staff and inmates. Much has been done in the past year, yet there is so much that there's left to do. As you mentioned, a 14-plan that was developed late in 2014 we continue to work very diligently every day to move that agenda forward. was an agenda that was built on the needs of the agency. So, it's focused on improving the security and policies, upgrades, the infrastructure of our facilities, upgrade the systems, buildings, and change the culture of the organization. Reforms have

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 111 already had dramatic impact, especially on special populations. We've done great work with our mentally ill inmates, our adolescent population, and now our focus is on our young adults. We've already rolled out department-wide changes. We've improved recruiting and we talked about improved recruiting. We had no recruitment system prior to 2014. Now, we have staff fulltime involved in recruiting the next generation of officers and civilian staff to come board in the agency. Our performance evaluation system existed only on paper in 2014. We now have a system that evaluates the performance of our employees during their probationary performance. use data to target hotspots to really find the issues that are going on in our jails similar to CompStat. We call it the TEAMS [sic], but really to focus on real solutions to some of the increases in violence in some of our facilities. We created a new classification and housing system. So not only putting high custody inmates in the right place, but the proper mixes of inmates in our housing units. We've expanded camera coverage, 100 percent coverage at RNDC, as everyone's aware was the focus of the DOJ investigation in 2012 and 2013. It now has 100

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 112 percent coverage, and also in our young adult facility, TMDC, all housing areas now have camera coverage. We today monitor 2,700 more inmates within increased camera coverage. This has been a great tool for us in criminal prosecutions of inmate criminal behavior, but also a great tool for us to use in our staff performance. It allows us to critique performance and give good feedback on how to improve. The Nunez Settlement, Nunez DOJ Settlement where in a lot of the 14-point plan is aligned with that. We have good collaboration with our federal monitors. We meet frequently. I think we have a good plan going forward. We are focused first on redesigning the Use of Force policy, which is complete, but then putting forth training for all of our new staff and then retraining all of our current staff. We've already implemented key provisions of the Use of Force policy, reporting, tracking, facility by facility monitoring, also develop components of an early warning system. We doubled the size of our ID or Internal Affairs Unit and our Trials Division which prosecutes staff for misconduct. Our Investigative Team, we have Investigative Teams in five facilities today, GRBC,

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 113 AMKC, RNDC, RMSC, and GMDC. So, these are fulltime investigative teams that work multi-hours, multishift to ensure the integrity of the facility and its operation. We've also increased our in-service training for DOJ compliance. We've established crisis intervention training, conflict resolution, defensive tactics, direct supervision, and safe crisis management for adolescents and young adults, and as you've stated, the challenges for all of that is insignificant size of our facilities to carry these missions out. We've added, I believe the Chairperson is aware, we've added trailers on Rikers Island to help us, trailers we've received from DOE. We have those trailers. They'll be coming on board very shortly, but it does not solve the challenges of inadequate space to do the training that we require. The other challenge that's already been mentioned is overtime, overtime which has been used in place of adequate staffing over the years. We've been at a deficit even though we've doubled the size of our recruitment and hiring. We continue to run a deficit and the more demands we put on as result of Nunez or other initiatives, this creates a deeper valley for us to dig ourselves, a deeper hole for us to dig

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 114 ourselves out of. Again, despite the challenges, you know, new officers are critical. We rely way too long on overtime. Our ratios, high ratios to staff inmates, which is good for safety. It is also problematic in numbers and over time. increased the Applicant Investigation Division by substantial number, and we've raised the vetting standards to be appropriate for the entry-level coming into the organization. So, recruitment is more than double. So we now have 600 and plus officers in training today. We have a class we believe we'll start in June that'll have more than 600 officers in that class. Again, with all that effort we're not making much headway with the demands we're putting on the workforce. We're creating a young adult facility at GMDC. We're using the things we learned at RNDC and how to manage younger We're in the process to be--we're in the population. position to begin the first Department in the country that will eliminate punitive seg [sic] for this age group. We went way beyond the requirements at Nunez. Nunez was focused on 16, 17 and 18 year olds. We put together 18 to 21 year olds as a focused population and we have programs in place, facility, staff

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 115 training, and all the pieces that we need to take this population down the same path as we've taken adolescent population, usually different ways and different approaches to manage both problematic and difficult population. We developed positive behavior as incentives using additional programming, vocational training, enhanced visits, and recreation all as a consequence and incentive to improve the behavior of inmates in our custody. We also apply these behavior incentives through whole housing So, it's not just the individual inmates, but they have housing areas working together to earn some of the privileges. It's also a population that we know factually that while at 10 percent of our total inmate population, they represent 30 percent of our violent infractions. So we understand that this population, one, is already proven that they're difficult to deal with, but we believe the programs we have in place will be appropriate for the level of violence and the oversight required. Punitive segregation is an area we've made substantial progress in. When I started we had -- we were in a position where we had about 600 inmates on punitive segregation status. Many of those inmates owed

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 116 thousands of days. Many inmates were in population not in punitive seg, also owing thousands of days. SO, the system itself fundamentally didn't work, and long term punitive segregation as we understand was not a good alternative to good inmate management. We've reduced the backlog. We reduced the amount of time inmates spend in punitive seg, and punitive segregation overall, our use of punitive seg has been reduced by 70 percent in our facilities overall by limiting the maximum time inmates can spend and limiting the number of times an inmate can spend in seq, in punitive seg over a six month period. eliminated historical owe time and reduced the backlog by 40 percent. We also introduced at the same time a lower level of punitive segregation where the lock down only occurs for seven hours of the day for those inmates who are found quilty of infractions, less severe infractions. We've also worked real hard on programming. Our programming in jails typically across the country was willfully [sic] to do no harm to offenders when they come into our custody. Now, in corrections across the country, we believe there are good evidenced-based programming that will actually change the lives of individuals

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 117 and release them from custody in better shape than when they came in. Major components of our model is across the Department. Our goal is to offer five hours of programming across the board for all inmates. We've already achieved that substantially in our adolescent population by extending the school day. We've opened program houses by identifying inmates with similar needs, housing them together and programming them on the issues that they needed help We've hired fulltime program coordinators in our adolescent and young adult units who work fulltime on programs in those areas. In our adult population we're developing program options for re-entry, substance abuse, behavioral health and veterans programs just to identify and respond to the needs of the inmates in our care. We're also, for our female population, developing gender-specific program to identify the needs of approximately 600-plus females who house on Rikers Island. PREA has been another subject of conversation for us, and just for identification, this law was passed in 2003. It became effective in August of 2012. In 2013, the New York City Department of Corrections petitioned for a grant so we could do an assessment which was

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 118 conducted by the MOSS Group, and we now have in place a contract with the MOSS Group and a grant to bring us PREA compliant in several of our facilities. So, taking a small number of facilities at a time, bring them in compliance, and then move onto the others. So, I think we've gone a long ways to begin that process, and for the most part ahead of most large jail systems in the country. As everyone's aware, we've shifted from the Corizen [sic] Contract to which is now H&H. It used to be HHC. Working I think much better in partnership to provide quality healthcare to the offenders in our custody, developing joint programs, are working on alternatives to punitive seg. I think we're getting much better outcomes and definitely much better problem solving as we work together on issues. We've already made great progress in our CAPS and PACE You know, our CAPS units would house approximately 50 inmates. The incidents in those units are down substantially from other units that house MO inmates. Our PACE Units that have opened since January have even more success. Only ten uses of force, all of them C which is the minor type of use of force where there's no injury in comparison to

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 119 other populations that we house. We train staff on crisis intervention teams. So we have teams designed in AMKC and OPCC that are emergency responders. the clinical staff or clinical mental health person and an officer are trained as a team to de-escalate situations. Since January in AMKC and OBCC there have been 90 incidents that have resulted in deescalation and no use of force. Those programs do keep our staff and inmates safe. Again, on H&H we've made good progress. I see that going forward to be a great partnership. Fiscal plan concerns, as you know specifically our facilities are old. There has not been over time sufficient funds to keep up the fiscal We've now devoted money and time to make those improvements. I think we've come a long ways, but we're operating at a very significant deficit. One example, GMGC, the locking system which is an electronic locking system has been completely broken for 15 years. So, those systems were being done manually. The locking systems themselves were no working electronically. So, we now have plans. Those systems are being brought on line. Again, we believe all the components of the plan that we put together--

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CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] Sorry,

Commissioner, your testimony is very long, and you're

not necessarily reading from it, which is fine. We

actually prefer that. I mean, we're just—

unfortunately, it's my fault, but we're behind

schedule here and we only have the room for a certain

amount of hours. So I'm going to ask if you

summarize your testimony, because I know that not just myself, but my colleagues are eager to ask some questions.

COMMISSIONER PONTE: Okay, so it's just officer safety. We talked about officer safety and all the components of the plan on staff, inmates, inmate and staff safety, investing in our staff as you pointed out, training, giving them the training tools and the space has really been the challenge for the organization. Having appropriate consequences for inmate misbehavior—I think probably the last thing I'd probably want to point out is the new DA in the Bronx that was really commitment to bringing her resources to Rikers Island to help us respond to the criminal activities that's occurring in our jails.

So, again, I think we'll end it there and open up to

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 121 any questions. Frank Doka can talk about the budget specific if that's okay or if you have questions, no?

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: I'd rather get to the questions. We'll have budget questions. We have copy of your testimony we're going to submit for the record. If there's anything else that we should submit that is written down, please make sure it's given to the Sergeant at Arms. I'm going to recognize Council Member Lancman for some questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: Thank you, Madam Chairwoman, and I appreciate your moving this along as well as giving me the opportunity to ask a couple quick questions because I do have another engagement. Good afternoon, Commissioner, and your whole team. I know the Chair's going to cover very thoroughly as she does the use of force issues, the issue of prison violence. There have been some positive blips, but the overall trend from the year before was not good. Very interested in the what seems to be an increase in the mental health, the number of inmates who had a mental health diagnosis from 40 percent to 42 percent if I'm getting that right.

COMMISSIONER PONTE: That's right, yes.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: But not to abuse 3 the indulgence the Chair is giving me in letting me 4 go first, I will keep it quick. I'm particularly interested in District Attorney Darcel Clark's reforms. We were all very, very concerned. The Chair 6 7 led a conversation with DA Clark or incoming DA Clark before she was sworn in, and now she has what I think 8 is a very aggressive and sensible approach to dealing with the issue of inmate violence in particular at 10 11 Rikers, which many of us feel got--did not get the 12 attention it deserved last summer. There was a New 13 York Times story, the latest New York Times story about the Bronx District Attorney's Office not 14 15 prosecuting cases that were brought to the office of 16 inmate violence on other inmates and guards. 17 would like to know or be assured that the Department 18 of Corrections is committed to working with DA Clark 19 in particular her plan to have a permanent presence, 20 fixed, you know, presence on the island, an office, a satellite office on the island. Your willingness at 21 2.2 least on your end to make sure that there is space if 2.3 the Office of Court Administration is able to put a judge on Rikers Island, and all the support that 24

she's going to need to make the cases that need to be

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 123 made. I need to know that you're, you know, you're all in on this.

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So, we've already COMMISSIONER PONTE: identified space. We've had a pretty substantial meeting with the DA and her staff. She's also forming her team, so some of her staff haven't been identified. We've committed and the City Hall is committed to work with the DA in anything she needs. So we have the space identified. We're modifying the space. She's looked at it. Her team's looked at it. She told us what they would need. We've also identified people from our team that will be assigned to the DA to work with them on island, anything they need in the way of investigations, working with their staff fulltime. So, it really is -- there is nothing that Darcel Clark has asked for that we've said no to. So we have fully committed to her agenda.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: And is there any part of her plan that you have any concerns with that we should know about now?

COMMISSIONER PONTE: I don't. I mean,
obviously she's the DA and it's--you know, she
prosecutes criminal activity, both staff and inmate.
So part of her role, what's always has been the Bronx

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 124 role is to look at staff misconduct also. So we're committed to both. I don't have any concerns on her plan, no.

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COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: Terrific.

Alright. Thank you very much. Madam Chairwoman, thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you, Council
Member Lancman. First question, Commissioner, you
might of heard in the media that the Speaker has
called for a process of closing down Rikers Island.
Do you think that this could happen in a relatively
short amount of time, and what do you believe the
feasibility of that idea is?

parts. You know, you'd have to look at populations and project out in five or 10 years what would that population look like in that point in time. What would you need to replace? So, what—and always the challenge in siting facilities in boroughs. Where would you put them? And would those facilities be appropriate for the mission of the agency, access to cost, access to visitation, all the other issues. So, I think it's a concept that's worth talking about, worth exploring, and we would be happy to

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    COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES
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    engage in that to look at what's possible. It is no-
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     -when you say in the near future there is no--this is
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    not two or three years. This is substantial amounts
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    of time to do that. If we were given unlimited funds
    and unlimited access to the sites, there would still
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 7
    be substantial amounts of time.
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                CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Now, what's your
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    current population?
                COMMISSIONER PONTE: We--just today it was
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    10,000. So we--
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                CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] Even?
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                COMMISSIONER PONTE: Ten and--ten four?
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    Ten forty. So, 10,040.
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                CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Okay. And of the
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    10,000 how many are on Rikers Island versus your
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    other jail facilities?
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                COMMISSIONER PONTE: About 8,000.
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                CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: So, are your other
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    jail facilities at capacity?
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                COMMISSIONER PONTE: They're not.
    times. So the--
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                CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] Yes,
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what is that? What is the capacity, and which jail

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1 COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 126 2 facilities are you talking about when you're not talking Rikers Island, where are they? 3 4 COMMISSIONER PONTE: So, Brooklyn, Manhattan, both of those have some space. So there--5 so there are some spaces there. RC [sic] Queens 6 House is vacant, about 400--8 CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] And 9 what would be the population at Queens House? COMMISSIONER PONTE: About 400. 10 11 CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Four hundred? 12 COMMISSIONER PONTE: Yep, and then the 13 Barge [sic], BCB, about 900. They generally run 14 fairly full because it's an intake facility for the 15 Bronx, so they're usually pretty full. 16 CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: And how many more 17 of your inmates would you -- on Rikers Island would you consider from the Bronx or, you know, would have to 18 19 go to Bronx courts? 20 COMMISSIONER PONTE: That would be a 21 guess. I don't know if anybody--I don't know. It would be substantial, but I'm not sure exactly. 2.2 2.3 CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: I ask that because you're on trial delivery has gone down significantly 24

in just a year. You know, five percent of the inmates

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 127 on their way to trial are not getting there in time.

Can you answer as to why that's happened?

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MARTIN MURPHY: So, some of the issues that we're facing is the additional categories of inmates that we have. So, if we have more inmates who are in red ID status, which is those inmates who have been identified as carrying a weapon, enhanced security procedures to put them onto a bus--

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] So it's not just transportation reasons, it's the inmates own doing, because--

MARTIN MURPHY: [interposing] No, it's not necessarily the inmates—well, it's the inmate's actions in custody that would force us to place them into that custody, but it's just the placing of the restraints on an intake facility takes additional time other than inmate in general population, and those individuals are kept separate from those in general population. So the more separation we create will cause us to have more runs to the boroughs, and more runs would cost us more time.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Have you broken that down? Like, if you have the Brooklyn facility, I imagine that everyone in the Brooklyn facility is

doing the Brooklyn Court, and the Manhattan facility is doing the Manhattan Court. That's why I ask about your vacancy in the borough-based jails because I would imagine it's a lot quicker to get to the court in that borough when your inmate is housed close in prox--

MARTIN MURPHY: [interposing] True, but we--in custody, we have more inmates that are arrested in Kings County than Brooklyn House can hold. So not every inmate going to court in Brooklyn House would be housed in Brooklyn. Same would go for Manhattan.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: But they experience less delay.

MARTIN MURPHY: That's correct.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Alright. So feasibility of wanting to have borough-based jails is also because you want to make sure the inmate arrives to court. How frequently do inmates need to go to court? Your percentage of population if you have 10,000, how many of them are moving from being in a jail cell to a court room on a given weekday?

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1	COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 129
2	MARTIN MURPHY: So, we transport about 10
3	percent of our population each business day to and
4	from court.
5	CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Any given time you
6	have a bus, a few buses, you have a thousand people,
7	inmates, on buses.
8	MARTIN MURPHY: Yes.
9	CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: That's very
10	expensive to transport.
11	MARTIN MURPHY: Right, so but we would
12	thenwe would need to increase the size of Brooklyn
13	and Manhattan and VCBC, and the interesting thing
14	with the Bronx is because we're geographically
15	located in the Bronx, any criminal activity that
16	happens on Rikers Island, those defendants would also
17	go to the Bronx even if the original case was in
18	another borough.
19	CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Right, I understand
20	that aspect, but do they have to get into a bus on
21	Brooklyn, in Brooklyn to go to the jail in Brooklyn?
22	MARTIN MURPHY: Yes.
23	CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: And that's true for

Manhattan as well?

is I'm okay with what's in the budget, yes.

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2 CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Well, the budget
3 has 1.8 billion dollars in capital expenditures.
4 It's roughly the same amount as the previous fiscal
5 year, and it seems to be the same amount that's being
6 carried over year after year. A large fraction of

the budget is building a new jail, but you don't

seem--because then another large fraction of the

budget is rehabilitating existing facilities that are

10 falling apart. Those facilities, isn't it true that

11 many of them have outlived their life span?

COMMISSIONER PONTE: A majority have, yes.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Majority have, and isn't it very wasteful for us to not be building the facility that would be to last, like the 500 million dollars you have in the budget for a new jail, why haven't we moved forward and built that, and why are we spending, you know, the 800 million dollars? Why are we spending a majority of that on existing facilities that were already expired their life span?

COMMISSIONER PONTE: So, we need to keep them up to code regardless. If we had the money today to build the new jail, it would still be five years, possibly six year out. So the current buildings as we use them still need to be upgraded. We have

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 132 buildings that fire codes isn't--we're not compliant with. So we're adding fire systems to buildings that are currently occupied. So the challenge for us is that what do you do if we built a new jail, what do you do in the five--

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing]
Right, right, but--

COMMISSIONER PONTE: [interposing] or six years in the--

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing]

Commissioner, you've been there roughly two years,

right? We're over two years into the de Blasio

Administration. There's money for a new jail, a

brand new vertical style jail, which would take less

space and be built to last a long time, hasn't been

really completely—your design hasn't been complete—

COMMISSIONER PONTE: [interposing] Right.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: and you're not on target to spend the 500 million dollars. This--I cannot comprehend why the Department has not taken advantage of the money in the budget and moved forward with the new jail when all the other ones are falling apart.

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point, a question of as we add things like, you know, do we look to move off island. We start asking those kinds of questions, and it then causes pause to some of those decisions that seem on the surface to make sense, but because there's these other things that we want to talk about, it slows the process. So, there's probably—

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing]

Housing facility could potentially help to bring down violence, correct?

COMMISSIONER PONTE: Absolutely.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Absolutely, and all the indicators that I've seen are saying that violence is on the rise.

COMMISSIONER PONTE: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Even though the population is decreasing.

COMMISSIONER PONTE: Population has slightly increased. So, you know, decreasing over the last several years, but you know, in the last six months it's actually increased. So we ran, you know, just in the last couple of weeks, we were at 10,000. It's unusual for us to be at 10,000. Not only were

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 134 we at 10,000, we're at almost the entire week at 10,000. So, that was a--

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CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] Fine, give or take a few inmates extra a day, we understand the population fluctuates, but in the first four months of fiscal year 2015 we were at 10,817, and so that wasn't that long ago and that was nearly 800 more inmates than you currently have today. I call to attention the Mayor's Management Report is -- this is how we really get at whether we have enough funding, enough resource to maintain the care and control, custody that the Department needs in their mission, and almost every single violence indicator is showing a sizable increase in violence. look at fights, assaults, infractions, the first four months compared to the previous four months of the previous year, it goes up 30 percent. There's 2,846 in those four months in fiscal year 15 versus 3,562 in fiscal year 16. That's not good. Why is it going up so much when our population is going down and the number of officers is increasing? What is the simple--if you could, tell me a short answer, a reason why the violence continues to go up at staggering rates?

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COMMISSIONER PONTE: So, there are many things that contribute to inmate violence. The issue, I think one of the things that we've identified as an organization is the proper classification and housing, the instrument that we were using to make those decisions six months ago was not yielding the results. Our CIB, our gang investigative unit was depleted in staffing, their training. So, there's a lot of pieces to bringing violence under control. We've designated a lot of time and effort at GRBC, which is a high custody, meaning high custody facility, and we've seen in that facility a great turnaround. So, we've seen levels steadily drop and steady improvement in all measures of violence.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: The only area where I've seen a decrease is with the juveniles, which is a very small fraction.

COMMISSIONER PONTE: Right.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Which has had a significant decrease in population. Approximately only 180 juveniles, and the investment into RNDC where you house the juveniles has been the bulk of the increase in budget. Well, what is--what are you

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 136 doing right there that you're not able to replicated in other jails to bring down the violence like you've brought down with our juveniles? Why can't that be done in 95 percent of the rest of the—

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that's what we did. That's what we did in JRBC in great results. So we're moving that model onto AMKC which is our largest facility, over 2,000. So, we believe as we reproduce this model that we've been very effective both at RNDC, very effective at GRBC. We'll be very effective at AMKC. There's a lot of pieces to that. So there's a lot of pieces to the 14-point plan that have to happen for that to work.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: The bulk of the 14point plan is training. Maybe it's crisis
intervention, a building of a crisis intervention
team. Are you using officers and the medical staff
on those teams?

COMMISSIONER PONTE: Yes, we are.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Are you only using them in certain jails?

COMMISSIONER PONTE: We've expanded. So we used to--we started at AMKC with great success. We've expanded them to Rosies [sic], RMSC. We've

1 COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 137 2 expanded them to OBCC. So, we're expanding them to 3 the jails that we--because the intent here is MO 4 populations, working with mentally [sic]. So it's 5 not just incidents, per say, it's actually working with mentally ill inmates in crisis. So, we've 6 7 expanded those teams to three other facilities. 8 CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: And where do you train the officers in crisis intervention? 9 COMMISSIONER PONTE: Where do what? 10 11 CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Where are they 12 getting trained? 13 COMMISSIONER PONTE: We train them. So, 14 we--15 CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] Where? 16 COMMISSIONER PONTE: We actually send 17 people, I believe it was Illinois if I recall--18 Minnesota, and they, a team of uniformed staff and 19 clinical staff are actually trained on the trainers, 20 and they've come back and trained our staff both 21 clinical and officers to be parts of these teams. So, 2.2 it's an in-house program, but those staff were

trained to be trainers. It's 40 hours, I believe.

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this Council passed a Bill of Rights for inmates, a

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    COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES
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     number of bills we passed, but one was that a Bill of
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     Rights be given on a page. Where is the Department
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     with--where's the Department at with this new law?
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                MARTIN MURPHY: We're going to publish
    the Inmate Handbook and have the Bill of Rights.
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     Every inmate gets an inmate handbook upon admission,
     so the Bill of Rights will be in the inmate handbook.
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                CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: The Bill of Rights
     is summarized, though. The booklet is summarized
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     into a page.
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                MARTIN MURPHY: Yes, and then we do the
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     orientation with the individual and explain.
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                CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Do you have a copy
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     of that?
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                MARTIN MURPHY: I do not.
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                CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: And is the law being
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     followed in that people are read their rights in the
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     language that they speak in?
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                DINA SIMON: Language lines are being
     established to do that.
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                CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: As of now the law
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     is not being followed?
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                WINETTE SAUNDERS: It is. Since January
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we have implemented that feature.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: You have them?

3 WINETTE SAUNDERS: We have.

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CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: In that package of laws that we passed, one was to put a waiting list together and to report to the Council the waiting list for the specialized units, those with mental health needs who are being taken away or need to be taken away from the general population. Do you have a list or you know what the waiting list is for your restrictive housing units?

WINETTE SAUNDERS: Sorry, getting some

Intel. So, from what I understand, at this juncture
we do have lists for individuals that need to go to
punitive segregation, but it's not broken down by
housing area.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: These individuals wouldn't go into punitive segregation. The population I'm talking about has mental health needs, and would need to go to restrictive housing unit or unit with clinicians there. What we're trying to get at is what that number is, how many people are waiting to go into those specialized units.

COMMISSIONER PONTE: So, as it pertains to discipline, we have those lists. So if somebody has

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 141 an infraction or was waiting to go to RHU, we'd have that, or waiting to go to CAPS [sic].

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CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Do you know that number? I'd like it.

COMMISSIONER PONTE: We have that number, but if there were somebody that has mental—I assume the question was if somebody had mental health and came into the system and was going to go to PACE, I'm not sure if we have that number, but I know the other numbers that we have, because it's on the waiting list. We believe the—we'll verify. We believe we have that.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: To verify, we'll go back to questions in line with that population. I'm going to recognize Council Member Gibson for questions, and we've been joined by Council Member Corey Johnson who will ask questions after Council Member Gibson.

much, Chair Crowley. Good afternoon, Commissioner to you and your team who are here. Thank you for your presence, for the work that you're doing. There's a lot to discuss, so I'll try to get as quickly and concise as I can. I wanted to first ask, I know

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 142

Council Member Lancman talked a little bit about the

Bronx District Attorney Darcel Clark and her new plan

for Rikers Island, the Prosecution Unit she's looking

to create. So I wanted to know your thoughts on

that, and then obviously her idea of having a

physical presence of the District Attorney's office

on the island with a courtroom and a judge and some

of the services there to make sure that cases can be

prosecuted quickly, what your thoughts are and how is

DOC working with the District Attorney's office.

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COMMISSIONER PONTE: So, in very short, we agree with everything that the DA has put forth. We are fully working with her. We have already a month ago identified space. So we actually have space on island for her.

COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Right.

COMMISSIONER PONTE: She's looked at it. Her staff has looked at it. They will modify that space to meet her needs. We're fully committed to her agenda. I believe there's nothing but things that's going to help us in the long run by the DA being on or the DA presence on Rikers Island.

COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Okay, great. I'm happy to hear that. I too as well as Chair Crowley

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 143 and others are working with her during the budget process to ensure that her office gets the support that they need to really make a difference and to send a loud message that violence on the island is intolerable on anyone, civilian, corrections officer, and inmates. So, I appreciate your partnership with the DA and certainly ask you to continue to work with her in that regard. In your testimony you talked about the Crisis Intervention Teams, and I know we at the Council have put forth legislation that looks at codifying that in law, making sure that moving forward we can have CIT's throughout the entire Department. Where are we with the current CIT's that you have in terms of the staff? Like, who's on the CIT? Are there medical staff and social workers, and do you know how many teams we have on the island right now?

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COMMISSIONER PONTE: I don't know the number of teams, because it really is--if you're trained on CIT or work in a facility, you may have two or three teams on in any given day, and tomorrow it may only be one or two. We've trained substantial numbers of staff, both clinical staff and officers, and we're rolling it out. It started at AMKC, our

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 144 biggest facility with the most mental health population. We're rolling that out to OBCC. We're using it at Rose M. Singer [sic] with our female population, and I agree, we are in the process of expanding that agency-wide. The intent of these teams initially the whole premise was to respond to mentally ill inmates in crisis. So, but what we found was that they're actually very good in responding to anybody in crisis. So, the design right now is a clinical individual, mental health worker typically, and an officer respond together. They are like the first responders to somebody in crisis in a facility. We've gotten great results. We want to expand that throughout the agency. COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Okay. So, it's been said, and I'm not sure if this is an accurate number, that 40 percent of the population right now has some level of a mental illness. So, as you talk about expanding the CIT's, will you get to the point where you have enough to sustain the population on the island that has a mental illness?

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COMMISSIONER PONTE: As it pertains to the CIT, yes. So, CIT people or team members are doing something. So, they may be a clinician. They

1 COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 145 2 may be an officer that works in the clinic, but they're the first responders. So they would leave 3 4 that and go and deal with the emergency. There wouldn't be teams that are just, you know, there for 5 They would actually have jobs and 6 our response. 7 work, and then they would respond as incidents occur. 8 COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Okay. And so far, 9

have you seen success? What is the feedback you're getting from the teams?

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COMMISSIONER PONTE: Just great, great success across the board. So, I said in earlier testimony that since January of 2016 we had 90 incidents in OBCC and AMKC that were successfully deescalated. So, 90 times these teams responded and deescalated the situation that resulted in no use of force, and to me, that's really good work.

COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Okay, great. I love to hear those numbers. So that's 90 different instances where we potentially derailed a violent incident.

COMMISSIONER PONTE: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Okay, so I'm sure you can understand the need why, you know, we at the Council like the idea of the crisis intervention

teams and why we think it's necessary to produce legislation that would really put it in law beyond our administrations to say that this is a useful tool that looks at, you know, crisis intervention, deescalation, different tactics that we're using to prevent violence on all sides and the need to make sure that beyond our Administration that the future Administration will look to the same vision, right? Can you understand that?

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COMMISSIONER PONTE: I do.

other thing I wanted to ask about, our staff here and Chair Crowley, myself, and Chair Cumbo, we had a hearing earlier, and we have a bill that looks at the Rikers Island Nursery, and I wanted to find out is there an update you could give us on the participation rate and how many young mothers are in the Rikers Island Nursery Program with their children, and do you see any budgetary needs that we should consider this year?

COMMISSIONER PONTE: I know--I'll let
Winette fill in the blank, but we have much more use
of the nursery now. When I arrived it was unusual to
have anybody in the nursery and many times it was

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 147 one. We've done much better since, and I'll let Winette talk about how it's going.

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WINETTE SAUNDERS: Good afternoon. been focused on really trying to get feedback from the actual residents in the housing, in the nursery to find out what the needs are. H&H has been a terrific partner in providing lactation specialists, clinical social worker, a fulltime nurse, and different staff members that could really help to assist to identify need and really work on the specified needs of the women and the children that are currently in our nursery. We've also done a couple of things in terms of innovation with regard to programming where we have partnered with Carnegie Hall and other entities like Stella Adler [sp?] to really help the women engage in being a mother while being there. So, for example, we have women actually being prepared to write lullabies for their kids with actual composers and musicians and artists, and we'll have a big concert to celebrate motherhood.

COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Okay, well, it sounds great. I certainly want to continue to have further conversation around it. I know that, you know, the participation rate obviously we can always

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 148 improve with many mothers who are on the island, but I know that there are--there is criteria that you use to identify who is eligible, and I know that there have been applicants that have been denied. So, I'd like to know about some of those challenges and hurdles and how we can overcome them, and certainly how we can obviously maximize usage of the nursery. So, I look forward to working with you on that and certainly encourage you to work with us and as much as you can give us information so that we can really formulate better understanding and policy ideas and programming and services for many of the mothers on the island. Okay? And my last question is focused on--sorry, Council Member. My last question I wanted to focus on is the actual programming at Rikers The ICAN, the Individualized Correction Island. Achievement Program, and where we are with It's not a mandatory program. participation. are highly suggesting. That's my other word if it's not mandatory. What we're doing to increase the participation rate -- I believe we have numbers that there's a 60 percent participation rate. Correct me if I'm wrong, and we're looking at furthering, I think it's five hours a day, in terms of programs for

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 149 many of the inmates. So, could you expand a little bit on that and where we are?

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WINETTE SAUNDERS: Certainly. So, with ICAN we've also partnered with other higher education institutions such as CUNY. More specifically with La Guardia and Hostos College to really bring in career and technical education along with re-entry components. The other thing that we're really -- we've really been focused on is really surveying the population both the adult and the young adult to really find out what people's interests are, because what we want to make sure is that as we develop programming, we're using the feedback from the population to really identify what their interests are. So, with that being said, we've also developed a couple of different programs that really focus on increasing career and technical education opportunities such as exposure to 20 hours of different vocational trades such as culinary arts, cosmetology, electrical, plumbing, carpentry, painting, digital literacy, and different things of that nature. So, right now we have several facilities that focus--well, let me just say, we have our adolescents, our young adults, our model

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 150 facility, some housing areas in Rose M. Singer as well as AMKC that's really deeply engrained in programing efforts that include ICAN. So, ICAN is one mechanism, but we have others that we're utilizing to really make sure that people are engaged in their interest.

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COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Okay. Are you looking to increase the participation, and if so, what is your expectation, and are we looking to hire additional staff? I believe within the budget, the 58 million dollars that there is money for additional staff. And then thirdly, can the Department share with the Council a list of the actual programs so that we can have a greater understanding of the technical, the trading, the career, GED, vocational, all of the career-driven opportunities and skills that you are providing to the inmates so that when they do come home many of them can be employable and can reintegrate back into society, not re-offend, but actually have the skillset to begin employment in the communities?

WINETTE SAUNDERS: Yes, we can absolutely do that. Part of our strategy is to really integrate program counselors that are actually assigned to

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 151 housing areas next to the officer so that they can engage the population in program, encourage and motivate, and really explain to the population the need, because often times we have the population that might state, "I'm interested in a certain trade," but they don't understand the connection that it makes with educational services. So we do a lot of encouragement around -- what would you say -- engaging in the traditional educational services as well as career and technical education services. In addition, we have also provided opportunities for individuals to receive industry recognized credentials such as OSHA 10, which is the occupational safety hazard certification as well as food handler certification and different things of that nature.

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COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: So, are you using— the model facility that was referenced, is that going to be the model that we're using at that particular facility, at GRVC [sic], to use that as a format with the other facilities?

WINETTE SAUNDERS: Yeah, so the model facility, GRVC, is going to be the foundation. We're going to take the lessons learned from that facility and apply it as nec--well, as we can to different

1 COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 152 2 facilities. However, we do recognize that with Rose 3 M. Singer, it's going to have to be a different 4 approach, because we need to be gender responsive in our strategy there. In addition, the change from the 5 APU will also be effective--I'm sorry, will also show 6 when we actually look at the types of programming 7 that are offered to our young adults and adolescents, 8 because we have to make sure it's age appropriate as well. So we really focus on traditional educational 10 11 services for our young people, 16 and 17, but then we 12 help expose them to the career and technical piece, 13 because we really want to push for them to have their GED or their--14 15 COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: [interposing] 16 Right. 17 WINETTE SAUNDERS: task now or their high 18 school diploma. 19 COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: So do you have a 20 timeline for this model facility and some of the 21 metrics and the indicators you're looking at to 2.2 determine success before you expand?

WINETTE SAUNDERS: So, we actually do have a lot of different metrics that we're looking at to really try to help us develop the foundation. So,

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1 COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 153 2 for example, each week we look at how many people are 3 participating in programs. We look at the use of 4 force, the use--the actual incidents that occur in the housing areas that people are actually 5 participating in programming, and we've seen a huge 6 7 decrease in incidents especially when engaged in the 8 programming that is being provided. 9 COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Okay, and what's

your timeline? Do you have a timeline identified?

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WINETTE SAUNDERS: Well, I think--so what I can say is that let me take a look at my notes, but what I can say is that because this is a pilot that's underway we're taking our time. We're being cautious about how we apply, but there is a timeline in place, and I'm just going to take a look through my notes and see if I have some reference to it.

COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Okay, sure. Thank you, and thank you, Chair Crowley.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you, Council Member Gibson. Next we'll hear from Council Member Johnson.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: Thank you, Madam Chair. Commissioner, good to see you. Thank you for being here as always and your team. I know that

1	COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 154
2	there was a position that was either created or
3	existed which was the Director of the Internal
4	Affairs Unit. Has that position been filled?
5	COMMISSIONER PONTE: They've posted, and I
6	believe they've done interviews.
7	DINA SIMON: Right. We're in the process
8	of interviewing. We should have final candidates for
9	the Commissioner and hopefully appoint someone within
10	the next month or so.
11	COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: And how long as
12	the position been open for?
13	DINA SIMON: Probably three months,
14	however, the person who was in the position is
15	currently still serving on a transition basis with
16	us.
17	COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: And can you talk
18	a little bit about what that person's
19	responsibilities will be?
20	COMMISSIONER PONTE: So, theit's an
21	Internal Affairs Unit, so it's managing
22	investigations as they pertain to staff misconduct.
23	That's theI mean, that's the essence of the unit.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: Okay.

COMMISSIONER PONTE: And that doesn't change. That's the same as. We're adding more staff to that unit, but the general preface of the unit doesn't change.

restrictive housing unit, RHU, as you've referenced in your testimony is punitive segregation for—a type of punitive segregation for people with mental illness, and you had mentioned in your testimony that overall there's been a roughly 70 percent reduction in the use of punitive segregation throughout all the facilities. How does that number break out when it comes to RHU? Is RHU still added into that number or captured?

COMMISSIONER PONTE: We haven't expanded.

It's been static. We haven't added to it. We haven't added more beds to it, so it's been pretty static. Our hope was to get ahead of it by opening PACE units, which means identifying severe mental illness, providing a clinical model that will manage the inmate in a safe environment so we never get to an RHU so to speak. Those facil—those units have just opened. So we hope to have probably by mid—year some good outcomes to say we'll need less of RHU if

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    COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES
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    these things are very effective, and so it's
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     something that's just kind of been static as we've
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    added other things to deal with mental illness.
    We're hoping that eventually we won't need that.
                COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: So how many RHU
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    beds are there?
                COMMISSIONER PONTE: Chief believe 50
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    beds.
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                COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: How many?
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                COMMISSIONER PONTE: Fifty beds total.
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                COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: Fifty beds, and
    you do consider RHU to be counted in the punitive
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     segregation numbers, right?
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                COMMISSIONER PONTE: It is counted in
    punitive segregation, yes.
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                COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: So, I mean,
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     Commissioner, I've said it the last two years at our
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    budget hearing and when we've had other hearings, and
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     it's just my closely held belief that punitive
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     segregation is a gross human rights violation.
    think of it as cruel and unusual punishment. My
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    understanding is that it is categorically prohibited
    under the Mandela Rules for the treatment of
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prisoners adopted by the United Nations General

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 157 Assembly at the end of last year. President Obama has spoken out against punitive segregation in the last few months, and we've seen other municipalities and states making movement on it. I applaud you and your leadership and being able to reduce punitive segregation by 70 percent, but it is my deeply held belief that this destroys people, and I understand that you're looking to ensure that there's safety throughout the facility for the officers and for the staff that work on the island. I understand that there are violent individuals who are on Rikers Island who pose a threat to the folks that are ensuring their custody and care while they are there, but I just do not believe that RHU especially for individuals with mental illness, which is probably going to exacerbate it even further is the right solution. Is DOC open to ever phasing out RHU and getting rid of RHU, or is RHU considered something that you think will be around in our correctional department for a while?

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COMMISSIONER PONTE: I think we're open to have discussions for safer alternatives to punitive seg, better alternatives to how to handle and manage mentally ill offenders. You know, we eliminated

punitive seg for adolescents last year, 2014. We're in the process of eliminating punitive seg for young adults. That's about 1,000 inmates. We do not use punitive seg for severely mentally ill, and so the RHU is kind of a modified unit to those inmates that may have some level of mental illness, but not in severe category, but we're open to discuss, you know, at any time what would be a better alternative.

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COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: Can you talk a little bit, Commissioner, about the visitation process? I know that the Board of Corrections at the Department's recommendation made some changes to the visitation process for family members and friends coming to visit inmates on Rikers Island. How have those changes—how have they been implemented, and do you believe that the changes that were put in place have actually reduced contraband coming into the island which was one of the major justification for implementing those changes?

COMMISSIONER PONTE: So, not fully implemented. I'll let the Chief tell us where we put it in place. So, it's a gradual implementation process. I think anything we could put in place that gives the officer more opportunity to see the passing

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    COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES
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     of contraband is a good thing and doesn't diminish
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     the quality of the family interaction, but you know,
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     as it diminished the contraband in our jails, you
     know, after fully implementation I think it will have
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     an impact. It won't eliminate it.
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                MARTIN MURPHY: So, we've implemented so
     far at George Motchan Detention Center and the George
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     R. Vierno Center.
                COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: I didn't hear
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     what you said sir, I'm sorry.
                MARTIN MURPHY: So, we've implemented
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     thus far GRVC and GMDC.
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                CHAIRPERSON JOHNSON:
                                      Those are the two--
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                MARTIN MURPHY: [interposing] Yes.
                COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: jails that it's
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    been implemented in.
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                MARTIN MURPHY: That's correct.
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                COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: And so--but
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    visitors go through three stations right now on the
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     island where they're surged, and correct me if I'm
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     wrong, what my understanding is there have been
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     reports that there have been allegations of sexual
     abuse during these searches of visitors coming to the
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island. Do you have any reports of that happening?

1 COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 160 COMMISSIONER PONTE: If that is reported 2 3 we would fully investigate that. 4 COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: Do you have any 5

reports of it happening?

COMMISSIONER PONTE: We've had allegations at times, yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: And what's being done to ensure that that doesn't continue in the future?

COMMISSIONER PONTE: We've assigned a supervisor to the search. We've added that feature to any civilian that's searched. There's a supervisor present.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: Is DOC looking to eliminate or reduce the number of visits that are allowed currently? Are you looking to scale those back at all?

COMMISSIONER PONTE: We're not, but we're very interested in exploring as an alternative, not a replacement, video visitation. We think that would be an alternative that would allow for a quick interaction, but not to replace the current visiting system.

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 161

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COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: And I know that, you know, there are other facilities that have family friendly rooms for visits with children who are coming to see their parents who are incarcerated. I know that Bedford Hills has a great room that allows children where they can walk freely with their parent, draw, interact, hug their parent in some way like that. Are there discussions to create a family friendly room on Rikers Island for children who are coming to see their parents?

COMMISSIONER PONTE: One of the things we do also add as a behavior incentive is family days that we have additional interaction between the inmate and the family, and we do have rooms.

WINETTE SAUNDERS: Yeah, and if I may, we do have a few rooms in place now. We currently have at Rose M. Singer, we have de-central [sic] visits, the central visits where every child has to go through, and we also offer a couple of days a month the Sesame Street Tool Kit for families who might have children who have incarcerated parents so that we give their caregivers or their other parent opportunities or ways in which they can talk about the challenging situation with their children. And I

just wanted to mention one thing that you mentioned earlier is that we just recently started a partnership with the Vera Institute to really assess the way we utilize punitive segregation, and right now they're in their assessment phase, and we're going to be getting recommendations from them and also ideas on how to integrate best practices as it relates to minimizing the use of punitive seg.

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COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: That's great to hear. The Council has been very supportive of the Vera Institute with discretionary dollars and initiative dollars over the years, and I look forward to seeing the results of that. Madam Chair, just a couple more questions and then I'll turn it back over to you, I apologize. At a recent hearing on women in jails and sex abuse on Rikers Island, DOC was at that time not prepared with data on the number of allegations of sex abuse made against staff or the nature in results in the investigations. Do you have any updates on the data that was asked before of DOC on that, allegations of sexual abuse and assault?

winette saunders: Yes, we do. In 2010 and 2011 we had four cases that were deferred to prosecution; however, the respondents left DOC while

- 1 COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 163
 2 the cases were pending. All were DOI and DOC
 3 investigations, and we currently have three cases
 4 pending in our trials and litigation.
 5 COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: So the cases are
 - COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: So the cases are currently with DOC and DOI, but they're not--are they being handled by the District Attorney?
 - WINETTE SAUNDERS: All cases are sent to the Bronx DA and they took a look at it. If substantiated, then they will proceed with charges or whatever it is.
 - COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: Have any of them--
 - COMMISSIONER PONTE: [interposing] We typically wouldn't refer a case directly from us to the DA. DOI would do that. So, we refer to DOI. They typically would refer that case [sic].
 - COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: And have any of those been substantiated at this point?
- 20 COMMISSIONER PONTE: I think we've--
- WINETTE SAUNDERS: [interposing] The four
 that we have, the individuals left DOC at that time.

 I don't have the information on the substantiated
 ones.

occurred, but DOC only passed along two misdemeanor

committee on fire and criminal justice services 165 sex assault cases to the NYPD. I know that in your testimony, Commissioner, you talked about PREA and what's going on with that program. What is DOC doing to, besides PREA, what is DOC doing to address sexual abuse at Rikers Island and in the jails on Rikers Island?

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COMMISSIONER PONTE: So, we have investigative teams in five facilities. We have Integrity Control Officers in our Rose M. Singers. We actually have ID, Internal Affairs staff, on the ground in those units where we've seen consistent complaints coming from.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: At the end of the testimony here there's a cataloging of additional funding by OMB for capital repairs, 68 million dollars for facades, windows, roofs, and other structural improvements, 67 million dollars for duct work, heating, cooling, 34 million dollars for fire safety, 20 million dollars for classroom and programmatic space, eight million dollars for gang cell release doors at RNDC, 7.7 million dollars for IT and telecommunications equipment. That adds up and is close to 200 million dollars in capital upgrades. I believe in last year's budget you had

1 COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 166
2 talked about the city putting aside 200 million
3 dollars for a new jail facility. Is there still a
4 plan to construct a new jail on Rikers Island?
5 COMMISSIONER PONTE: There currently
6 exists plans to construct a new jail, yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: And that's separate from this 200 million dollars that's outlined in capital.

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COMMISSIONER PONTE: Correct, yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: Okay, so I'll just finish with this. That's 400 million dollars. That's a lot of money. That's a lot of money. I've been to Rikers Island. I went with you. This is not your fault. The facilities are horrible. I'm glad that you're going to upgrade them in some way. just want to dovetail on--and I don't know what the Chair--I apologize I wasn't here for the Chair's opening statement, but the Speaker has talked and I know she's worked closely with our Chair on a plan to close Rikers Island. I know it's a complicated plan. I know it's difficult, and I know that it would be very, very expensive to do, and one of the primary reasons that people have said, "Hey, this isn't doable," is because it would cost too much money. Ιf

1 COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 167 we're sinking 400 million dollars over the course of 2 3 a few years into capital upgrades, I think that we 4 should be thinking about are there better ways to do this instead of throwing money at buildings and jails that are dilapidated, old, falling apart, crumbling, 6 7 not up to snuff for what your officers need and for 8 what inmates need, and I think it's a major, major thing. I mean, it's a lot of capital money here, and I just want to hear your thoughts on that. 10 11 COMMISSIONER PONTE: No matter what we 12 do, if we had a plan to move off island, if we had a 13 plan to move, you know, build three brand new jails 14 on island, the problem is that all those plans have a 15 six or seven year window. So, we need to make sure our facility meet certain fire, life safety codes in 16 17 the meantime. Some of them don't, and you've seen, 18 you know, the conditions of some of these facilities. 19 COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: Do you support closing Rikers? 20 21 COMMISSIONER PONTE: I support a good 2.2 humane criminal justice system for New York City,

COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: [interposing]
Will you be open to closing Rikers?

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and--

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    COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES
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                COMMISSIONER PONTE: Same answer. How we
    do that is a very political question.
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                COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: It sounds like
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    you're open to it.
                COMMISSIONER PONTE: I am open to it.
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                COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: You're open to
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     it. Thank you very much, Madam Chair.
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                CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you, Council
    Member Johnson. A few more questions and then we're
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    going to finish with testimony today. Commissioner,
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     I'm going to ask you about the Prison Rape
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    Elimination Act, PREA. Now, you said earlier that
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    the Department plans on hiring another 12 positions
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     to support the efforts to become compliant with the
     federal government. So what is your timeline of
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    becoming compliant on the PRE Act?
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                COMMISSIONER PONTE: So, I believe it's--
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    This is Deputy Commissioner Brand. She's in charge
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    of the implementation.
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                CYNTHIA BRANN: Don't I have to be sworn?
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                COMMISSIONER PONTE: Do you want to swear
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    her? [off mic]
                CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Do you--if you could
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raise your right hand. Do you swear to tell the

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 169
whole truth and nothing but the truth in your
testimony and answering in the questions?

CYNTHIA BRANN: I do.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you.

Offers to four PREA Compliance Managers at this time.

We've reposted the positions. We have four more to fill right now. We're waiting for OMB approval for the final four. We have begun our staff training as of Monday. We've completed our PREA compliance manager training for all the uniformed staff who are acting in those positions right now. They're Assistant Deputy Wardens who are acting in that manner. The first three facilities to roll out PREA: RNDC, Manhattan and Rosie's. We'll hopefully be under audit by the end of the fall.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: So, can you walk me through the process when the inmate accuses a Correction Officer of sexual assault, what happens with that Correction Officer, and does that Correction Officer during the investigation, is that Correction Officer still allowed to be working with other inmates?

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2	COMMISSIONER PONTE: So, it depends on
3	the accusation. On a very serious accusation like
4	rape, the officer would be modified. So we'd put tha
5	officer in a position that has no inmate contact,
6	pending the results of the investigation. So, if it
7	again, if it goesrefers to a criminal venue, then
8	the DA would then, you know, look at prosecution.
9	Many times those cases go to the DA, come back to us
10	because, you know, the kinds of evidence you need in
11	a criminal case is higher, much higher level than an
12	administrative hearing case. So, we'll get those
13	cases back sometime. We'll then hold a hearing on
14	the officer, take appropriate discipline up to
15	termination at that point in time, but most times on
16	a serious allegation those officers are modified.
17	CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: But there are
18	occasions where an officer has been accused by
19	multiple inmates and they're still working with

COMMISSIONER PONTE: That would be extremely unusual if that's true.

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inmates?

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Unusual.

COMMISSIONER PONTE: Again, so if somebody tells you that I said this or did I file a complaint. COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 171

It's a--is it somebody who has actually made a statement, then I would say probably--

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CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] Well, no, because when we had a hearing in December, I asked about a particular officer who was accused of assault by two inmates two separate occasions, and I was told that that particular officer was removed from one facility and just put in a different facility.

COMMISSIONER PONTE: I mean, if he was working with female inmates, he may well be put with male inmates. I'm not sure of that decision. I'm kind of--

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] That's what I'd like to get at it, because you know, rape and sexual assault doesn't necessarily--

COMMISSIONER PONTE: [interposing]
Correct.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: mean that just because you're the opposite gender, you know--look, I'm no expert on it, but if somebody abuses an inmate whatever type of abuse it is, they should no longer, especially when there's multiple accusations, they shouldn't be working with any gender of inmates.

COMMISSIONER PONTE:

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the future--we'll look at current accusations, but in any future accusations the officer will be modified from inmate contact. CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: I have a question

I assure you that

about when there are arrests on Rikers Island, inmate on inmate violence. The Bronx District Attorney has said that had difficulty in retrieving video footage, that at one time years ago that it was much easier for them, which helps with their investigation, and that is part of the reason there are serious delays. Has the Department changed its policy? Is the Department aware of this, and are you making adjustments?

COMMISSIONER PONTE: Yeah. I think one of the delays was the numbers of officers who could actually what we call burn the video. We limited that because as you've seen sometimes that video ends up in the local papers. So, we had to add additional staff that had that privilege, but again, whatever the DA needs in way of response to any of those things, we're in a position to help.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: So you're willing to give them direct access?

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3 CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Good. So, I'm going 4 to wrap up my questions. I just want to highlight 5 once again that your indicators are not good, that whether it's fights, assaults or infractions or 6 7 violence against officers is significantly higher. I want to compliment you on your recovery of weapons, 8 although it worries me some that there are more weapons being recovered. It seems from fiscal year 10 11 15 in the first four months there was 696 recovered, and now in the first four months of this year there 12 was 1,055. Wow, that's quite an increase. 13 I wonder 14 why there are more weapons or why we're recovering 15 more. If could just briefly speak to that, and then the Department's use of force incidents with serious 16 17 injuries or incidents altogether are down now. 18 that because there's a hands-off approach because 19 incidents involving inmates on inmates is 20 significantly up, and that's something that I would

COMMISSIONER PONTE: In the case of weapons, we do search a lot more. We really defined our search techniques. We look at doing searches at different hours. We purchased some equipment that's

like for you to speak to as well.

more sensitive to finding weapons, not as good as body scanners, but more sensitive for finding weapons on inmates. So we're getting much more aggressive in looking and frequency of searches. That's resulted in better weapon finds. The second issue is, you're right, the serious assaults, use of force are down, and that's injuries to staff and injuries to inmates. I think part of that is staff showing good resolve in using appropriate levels of force, but not using excessive use of force. So, that's--

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CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] On the indicators I see different. It's the Department's use of force. I see all other indicators up other than the Department's use of force being down, and I'm wondering if this is now that correction officers are not getting involved in the may lay [sic] as frequently as they once were because the incidents of violence are going up, yet their involvement or use of force is going down.

COMMISSIONER PONTE: We've added tools to the officers. We've added increase substantially the use of chemical agent, the types of chemical agent. We believe that's very effective in reducing the physical kinds of force we need to resolve incidents.

2 CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: I think that just
3 ultimately those numbers highlight the need for a
4 reinforce--more training. I thank you, Commissioner,
5 for being here today. I look forward to working with

6 you over the next couple of weeks to adjust the

7 budget, and we'll be back before the Executive

8 Budget. Thank you.

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COMMISSIONER PONTE: Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Good afternoon.

10 CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Now this concludes
11 the Department of Correction part of this hearing,

12 and up next is the Office of Emergency Management.

[break]

We're moving into the final phase of the Fire and
Criminal Justice Committee Hearing with the

17 Administration, and we will now hear from the Office

18 of Emergency Management. We will hear about their

19 | fiscal year 2017 Preliminary Budget as well as their

20 | fiscal year 2016 Preliminary Mayor's Management

21 Report. There will be an increase of 21.3 million,

22 which is a 33 percent increase compared to fiscal

23 | year 2016 that we will discuss, and I'm eager to hear

24 about how the Office of Emergency Management

communicates, coordinates, and plans, and prepares

with other city agencies as well. So, I want to thank Commissioner Esposito for being here and for her staff also, and I apologize about the delay. The hearing is running a little late, but if you're ready to begin your testimony I'll only have to swear you in and then we could start. Do you mind raising your right hand? Do you affirm to tell the whole truth, nothing but the truth in your testimony before the committee and to respond honestly to Council Member questions? Thank you.

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COMMISSIONER ESPOSITO: Okay. afternoon, Chairperson Crowley and members of the Committee on Fire and Criminal Justice. I'm Joe Esposito. I'm the Commissioner of New York City Emergency Management, and I'm here to talk about our fiscal year 2017 budget. We've had a busy year. Since last year's budget hearing, our Emergency Operation Center has been activated eight times for a total of 85 days. That events we covered were two snow storms, two heat emergencies, the East Village Building explosion, Legionnaire's Disease, the Papal visit, and hurricane Joaquin. In 2015, we monitored 3,400 incidents and responded to 963 of those That's a 50 percent increase over the incidents.

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 177 previous year. Notify NYC sent out more than 1,500 messages to over 375,000 of our subscribers with a response time of seven minutes or less. We held 30 inter-agency exercises with our partner agencies to make sure the plans are understood and necessary protocols for those plans are ready to be implemented when needed. Our community outreach and engagement activities have increased. You have hopefully likely seen us out in your neighborhood. We have worked hard to make sure that we have representatives at meetings, town halls, neighborhood fairs, mobile office hours, and other community events throughout the city. We attended 350 Community Board District Service Cabinet meetings throughout last year. participated in 725 Ready New York events with more than 76,000 people attending, and have graduated 149 CERT volunteers, making our total of just over 2,000 volunteers throughout the city. We continue to look ahead to find new ways to prepare the city and our citizens for the next emergency. With that, let me now provide a snapshot of our budget for next year. New York City Emergency Management projected total fiscal 2017 city tax levy expense budget is 20.4 million dollars. This includes both personnel

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 178 services and other than personnel services. The agency also receives grant funding to support many of our core programs, several of which I will mention here today. We rely on our city tax levy expense budget to support the majority of the agency's administrative technology and operational costs. projected fiscal 2017 personnel services portion of the budget is 4.4 million dollars, which supports the 46 personnel lines paid directly through New York City Emergency Management city tax levy funds. includes 1.4 million in funding for 19 staff members dedicated to working on increasing communications and services to people with access and functional needs, and that's both before, during and after the emergencies. Our other staffing is supported through grant funds and on assignments from multiple city agencies. Drawing on the expertise and talent of those diverse entities, we have been able to support New York City's unique approach to Emergency Management. Our projected fiscal 2017 other than personnel services budget is 15.9 million dollars, which covers all agency operating and administrative These funds are designated to cover our costs. warehouse lease, utilities, telecommunications cost,

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES
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including the maintenance and operation of our
Emergency Operation Center and our backup facilities.
Our city tax levy other than personnel services
budget also supports our fleet and all other
additional equipment, supplies and material needed to
run the agency. In the past year, we successfully
secured 22 million dollars in federal funding,
primarily through the urban area security initiative
grant. Outside funding [sic] is vital to our ability
to run many of our initiatives including the Ready
New York Public Education Program, our Community
Emergency Response Team Program, our Continuity [sic]
of Operations Program, our Geographic Information
systems, our training and exercises, our Watch
Command and Response, and the citywide Incident
Management System Planning. This concludes my
opening statement. I want to thank you for the
opportunity to testify here today. I look forward to
continuing working with the Council on issues
pertaining to emergency preparedness and response,
and I'll take this time to answer any other
questions.
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CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you,

Commissioner.

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CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Were there any funding needs that you requested from the Office of Management and Budget that were not included in the Preliminary Budget?

commissioner esposito: Well, we asked for some additional personnel. We asked for nine new positions. We're doing more. We're trying to reach out to the community more. We're trying to be ahead of the emergencies. We've been given some additional tasks by City Hall. There's some additional needs from the City Council to deal with. So, we've asked for some folks. We've received one. At this time we think that's sufficient to accomplish what we want to accomplish, but we'll be looking to deal with OMB to hopefully secure some more of those spots, but we have what we need right now.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Can you speak to why the news reported about potential decrease in federal funding? There was some discussion that our US Senator had a press conference, and then there was the federal government saying that they didn't decrease. Have we seen a decrease? Are we prepared for this situation, and what does that really mean?

COMMISSIONER ESPOSITO: Well, again, we get 20 million, roughly 20 million dollars in the federal grants, NYSHOP [sic], and that is about 65 percent of our funding. So, it really is substantial. We've met with Congressman Donovan just last week to talk about it. I've sat with the Mayor on this issue. The Mayor is going down to Washington next week. We spoke to Senator Schumer about it. It would impact on us tremendously, but we think we will come out of this ahead of the curve.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: But is there--is it just a rumor? Because the White House made like there was no cut happening [sic].

COMMISSIONER ESPOSITO: No, there are—
they're requesting a cut. They're putting in for a,
I think a 50 percent cut on the Uwasti [sp?] grant.
We call them Uwatsi [sic] grants. Again, I think
it's a long way off. It's the 2017 budget, so we—
CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] Well,
I hope that they don't, and—

COMMISSIONER ESPOSITO: [interposing] We still have about a year and a half to go.

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2 CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: We'll also write a
3 letter from the Committee from myself as the

COMMISSIONER ESPOSITO: Yeah, we've dealt
with our--we have a group called the Big City
Emergency Managers. It's the Emergency Management

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Right.

COMMISSIONER ESPOSITO: We've sent letters to Washington. We've met on it. We've talked about it, and we've communicated, and look, any help that you can give us in this we would appreciate it.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: I agree. I agree.

We're still the number one target for terrorists, and we're vulnerable to so many storms, and we have far too many emergencies in the City. We need the funding for sure. I want to ask you about the warehouse. You are seeing an increase in the cost of your lease that you had where you have a lot of material. Is this just one fiscal year, or are you going to find a different place? Can you talk about that?

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Chairperson.

around the nation.

2 COMMISSIONER ESPOSITO: Sure. There's a

3 lot of options on the table, and again, you know, the

4 warehouse is in Bushwick. It's a neighborhood that's

5 re-gentrifying. The last time we did the lease was

6 | 10 years ago. So, everyone knows it's no secret.

7 The rents are going up. Prices of real estate in the

8 City are going up. Bushwick is no exception. So,

9 you know, we're renegotiating a lease. We're asking

10 for more property. We need more. There's about

11 | 100,000 square feet right now. We'd like to get close

12 to 300,000 square feet, but that would also come into

13 | play for the increase, but we're looking at other

14 options also. There are locations around the City

15 | that we'd like to identify for hopes to buy a

16 | location or get a better deal on a location. We're

17 | looking at a number of different spots.

18 | Unfortunately, they've got to be out of a flood zone

19 | naturally. We can't have our warehouse in a flood

20 | zones. So it limits us to where we can go. There's

21 some very, very nice sites we've identified.

22 Unfortunately, they were in flood zone. So, they had

23 to be eliminated.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: I understand.

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COMMISSIONER ESPOSITO: And again, I would love to get input form the City Council if they have a location in any of their districts that they think we can secure. We'd be happy to look at it and possibly buy it. We would build to suit.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: I'll certain look
extra in my community, see if there's any space like
that. The last question has to do with your tabletop
experiments. Doing more?

COMMISSIONER ESPOSITO: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Are we worried or we just feel it keeps us best prepared?

could sum it up by saying practice makes perfect, you know. We find the more we practice, the more we do tabletop exercise the better we get at it, and to be all honest—in all honesty, sometimes we say why are we doing another tabletop on a hurricane? Why are we doing another tabletop on the snow storm? But it never happens where we don't come away from that tabletop where we haven't learned something new, a new point it brought up. The Mayor comes to them.

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 185

ready to, so when we finish those tabletops we come

away--

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CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] I'd love to come to one of those tabletop experiments.

COMMISSIONER ESPOSITO: I'd let you. I'll let you know next time we have it.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Very good. Thank you, then. I appreciate that the work that you and your agency does, and I hope that you get the extra staffing that you need. I'll work with you and the Administration to hopefully adjust the Executive Budget. Thank you for being here today. I have no further questions.

COMMISSIONER ESPOSITO: Thank you. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Now we'll begin the portion of the budget where we'll hear from the public. We have three people who are registered to testify, two representing organizations. I'm going to call up first Tanya Krupat who represents the Osborne Association, also ATI Re-entry Coalition, and Sally Sanchez who comes from the Center of Court Innovation. Okay, please begin your testimony when you're ready.

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2 TANYA KRUPAT: Is this on? Okay. 3 you for the opportunity to speak with you today. 4 name is Tanya Krupat. I'm the Director of the Center for Justice, Policy and Practice at the Osborne Association. I'm here first to speak with you about 6 7 two exciting and important initiatives at Osborne for which we seek Council support and then as a proud 8 member of the New York City ATI Re-entry Coalition. Osborne's Fulton Re-Entry Center will provide 10 11 desperately needed transitional housing and our Elder 12 Re-Entry Initiative addresses the pressing and 13 growing crisis for those aging in prison and the 14 compelling needs of seniors returning home to New 15 York City. In 2015, Osborne acquired the former New 16 York State Fulton Correctional Facility in the Bronx, 17 the first time in the country that a prison has been 18 transferred to a community-based organization to 19 transform it into a re-entry and economic development 20 center. We're currently in the architectural phase 21 of the project and are seeking a two million capital request, two million dollar capital request from the 2.2 2.3 Council. Our aim is to open the center in 2018 with 105 supportive transitional housing beds as well as 24 wrap-around re-entry services for residents, others 25

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 187 returning to New York City from jails and prisons and members of the surrounding community. These services will include nutritious meals, job training, placement and retention, counseling, family services, and possibly drug treatment and other behavioral health and medical services. We also seek to include housing options for the elderly, a fast-growing and historically unseen segment of our prison population. Each year, some 1,500 men and women age 60 or over leave state prison and return to New York City. These formerly incarcerated senior citizens are at very low risk of recidivism but at very high risk of falling through the cracks in our social safety net. Elders released in New York City have distinct a complex circumstances upon re-entry including homelessness, unemployment, increased anxiety, fragmented community and family ties and chronic medical condition. Our Elder Re-entry Initiative address this urgent challenge. We are seeking City Council support in the amount of 185,000 to support the community component of this initiative which provides case management and discharge planning to the most high need returning seniors while also working to build partnerships and build capacity

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 188 among service providers. Currently there are no specialized services to meet the geriatric needs of this population who also face employment discrimination, trauma, stigma, and isolation of a unique nature and magnitude. With Council support, New York City can lead in addressing the growing needs of returning elders and the need for transitional housing. I will now speak as a member of the New York City ATI Re-Entry Coalition. deeply appreciative of the ATI initiative funding allocated to the 10 current members of the coalition in FY 16. The Coalition applauds the Committee Chair, the Speaker and all the Council Members for prioritizing reforms to the criminal justice system as well as for bringing to the forefront discussion of the feasibility of closing Rikers Island. efforts together with the increase in numbers of formerly incarcerated individuals returning home to New York City from state prison will make the need for the ATI Re-Entry Coalition services and programs even greater in the upcoming fiscal year. Therefore, the Coalition is seeking a one million dollar increase from the City Council's FY 17 ATI Programs Initiative which would be divided equally among the

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member organizations, 100,000 increase per organization. This request of 5.357 million dollars will assist us in responding quickly to the anticipated increased demand for our collective programs in the upcoming year while also providing critical ongoing support for ATI Re-Entry services that touch every council district. We are grateful for the Council's continued support and look forward to continuing to work closely together to ensure that communities have access to these critical programs. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you.

SALLY SANCHEZ: Good afternoon, Chair
Crowley and members of the committee. My name is
Sally Sanchez and I'm the Project Director of the
Queens Youth Justice Center, a project for the Center
for Court Innovation. Thank you for giving me the
opportunity to speak today. The Center for Court
Innovation supports the Council's effort to bring
more justice to communities throughout the City. For
nearly 20 years the Center has been engaged in the
same effort, working to reduce the use of
incarceration and reduce recidivism through
innovative programming at our neighborhood based

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 190 community justice centers. Our projects, like the Red Hook Community Justice Center and Bronx Community Solutions have been documented to cut the unnecessary use of incarceration for low level offenders by 35 percent in Red Hook compared to traditional courts and by a third in the Bronx. Our Youth Justice Centers in Queens and Staten Island divert young people from detention and engage them as youth court [sic] and youth council members where they can learn new skills and use their voice to shape policies that affect their own neighborhood. The unnecessary detention of low level offenders can have far reaching consequences affecting individuals' ability to finish school and fulfil work responsibilities and increasing the likelihood of eviction. Brooklyn Justice Initiatives a Center project and the City's first supervised release program serving misdemeanor defendants ensure defendants return to court by replace [sic] the detention with vigorous monitoring and links to voluntary services. In the first year, BJI cost approximately 389,000 to operate and served 221 people yielding a cost 1,760. In comparison, jail's cost in New York City have been estimated at more than 200,000 per inmate. On March 1st, the

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 191 Center expanded a supervised release program to the Bronx and to Staten Island. Similarly, the Court Based Intervention and Resource Team provides intense supervision, but also links individuals to necessary psychiatric and treatment services. Young adults also face severe collateral consequences arising from criminal convictions and incarceration which impact their ability to find a job and complete their education and maintain healthy relationships, all risk factors that contribute to the likelihood of recidivism. In response to Brooklyn DA's office in partnership with the Center for Court Innovation is creating a comprehensive approach for 18 to 24-yearold defenders that includes a young adult court staffed by dedicated prosecution unit that has received specialized training and unique young adult--excuse me--issues young adults face. Additionally, the Center's Project Reset has kept nearly 100 16 and 17 year olds out of jail for low level crimes allowing them to avoid the lasting collateral consequences of criminal records while holding them accountable. With the average completion rate of 92 percent, Project Reset has already appraised the justice system players as new approach to

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enforcement. I am here to urge the Committee to support continued funding for the Center for Court Innovation and its groundbreaking efforts to improve public safety, promote and expand the use of community-based alternatives to incarceration, divert young people out of the criminal justice system, and I want to thank you for the time.

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CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: I thank you both for coming and both Center for Court Innovations and Alternatives to Incarceration Programs. I too support those programs, and I hope for at a minimum a renewal of the same level, and I will advocate for an increase as well. Thank you for being here to testify. Now, we have one more, and then I would like to call Josefina Sanfeliu up to testify, and that's Latinas Against FDNY Cuts. You're ready?

JOSEFINA SANFELIU: Constance Lesso [sp?] is an Associate Latina Against FDNY Cuts and I request that she can also speak. Thank you esteemed Fire Committee, Council Members and fellow New Yorkers. I have attended many FDNY hearings, many focusing on time measurement and its relevance to life. In the FDNY Academy career qualification time is calculated in split seconds. In the saving of

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CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you for your testimony. I will look closer into these responses

committee on fire and criminal justice services 194 and see if we could get the Department to also include median and mean. I understand how important it is. Couldn't agree with you more.

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CONSTANCE LESSO: Thank you for doing me a courtesy of letting me speak. My name is Constance As Josie said, I'm also a member of the Lesso. Latinas Against Fire Cuts. I heard most of the testimony this morning, and closed hospitals, bankrupt ambulance companies and higher response times in Brooklyn, plus the absence of any burn unit in Brooklyn, higher response times all over the City equals, for me, that we are definitely not prepared for any kind of real disaster whether by natural causes or terrorist attacks. I congratulate you on working hard to build up and keep the Fire Department build up, but I feel like a soldier--not a soldier necessarily, but an Army specialist before the World Wars warning people that we are not prepared. don't have the equipment. We not -- we're not in it. I know burn units are very, very expensive, but I also know that Brooklyn has the most fires, usually the most fire deaths, everything else. It used to have a burn unit that was closed at Kings County Hospital, and it needs one again. You have to

prepare for emergencies. You can't wait until they happen. So, thank you very much for particularly keeping the burn units schedule. I worked very hard to keep Interfaith Hospital open. It stayed open, and I know how important that is. When I hear your testimony on the time it takes to get to a hospital with all those closed and then the time that people have to sit there and wait in those long emergency rooms. I know it from personal experience just the other day with a friend in the emergency room in Methodist, but your—the testimony you got today is the most important thing, because you got the facts. So, thank you very much.

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Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you. Thank you both for your advocacy. We could do more. We could do better, certainly be more prepared, and I know working with both of you in other organizations and also the members who work for the Fire Department and EMS who are on the frontline that will improve quality of service. So, thank you, and I have no questions. This concludes the Fire and Criminal Justice Hearing of March 10th, 2016. I want to thank the staff for their help, and [gavel] that's it.

${\tt C} \ {\tt E} \ {\tt R} \ {\tt T} \ {\tt I} \ {\tt F} \ {\tt I} \ {\tt C} \ {\tt A} \ {\tt T} \ {\tt E}$

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 March 10, 2016