## COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE WITH

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 1

CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

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December 12, 2022 Start: 11:23 a.m. Recess: 3:32 p.m.

HELD AT: COUNCIL CHAMBERS - CITY HALL

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SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: This is a soundcheck for the joint Committee for Transportation and Public Safety. Today's date is December 12, 2022. Being recorded by Danny Huang (phonetic) in the Chambers.

SERGEANT HUANG: Good morning and welcome to the New York City Council hearing of the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure jointly with Public Safety.

At this time, can everyone please silence your cell phones?

If you wish to testify today, please come up to the Sergeant's desk and fill out a testimony slip. Written testimony can be emailed to <a href="mailto:testimony@council.nyc.gov">testimony@council.nyc.gov</a>. Again, that is testimony@council.nyc.gov.

Thank you for your cooperation. Chairs, we are ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: [GAVEL] Good morning and welcome to this hearing on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. I am Selvena Brooks-Powers, the Chair of this Committee. Today, the Committee convenes jointly with the Committee on Public Safety to conduct an oversight hearing on public safety in the subway system.

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In New York, public transit is an essential public service. Millions of New Yorkers and visitors rely on our subways and busses every day to commute to work, go to school, attend medical appointments, and enjoy all of the entertainment our city has to offer. Our transit system isn't just a transportation option. The City simply could not function without it. This is why we must have a system that is efficient, reliable, and safe. The COVID-19 pandemic changed many things about our city including subway ridership. Even as the worse days of the pandemic now seem to be behind us, ridership remains at just over 60 percent of pre-pandemic levels. Some of this decline is undoubtedly attributable to changes in ways that people work with flexible working arrangements, eliminating the need for many commuting trips, but it is also clear from the MTA's own surveys and feedback from our constituents that many subway riders take fewer trips in part due to a concern for their safety, a concern that has been reinforced by a spat of high-profile criminal incidents in the subway system including riders being pushed onto the tracks from platforms, stabbings, shootings, and muggings. Concerns about

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safety in our public transit system creates significant issues for a city as reliant on subways and busses as ours. The inability to attract riders back to the subway has a significant impact on MTA's farebox revenue and has contributed to an operating budget crisis that could threaten riders with higher fares and service cuts. The idea that public transportation is unsafe discourages visitors who spend money at our local businesses and boost our economy. Reduced transit ridership pushes our critical climate and environmental justice goals further out of reach. Finally, and most importantly, there is nothing more important to the Council than ensuring riders and transit workers are safe and free from fear of harm in our transit system.

ensuring that the MTA and NYPD are prioritizing the safety of public transit riders and the transit workers that make our system run. We look forward to hearing about the deployment of additional police officers in the subway system and other initiatives designed to deter criminal and antisocial behavior. We know that in recent weeks the MTA has emphasized the fact that crime is beginning to decrease in the

system and that the numbers are trending in the right direction, but when it comes to subway safety, perception is reality, and we want to know how the MTA and NYPD will not only continue to battle the very real crime wave but will change the narrative about our transit system as well.

Of course, our transit system is also affected by many of the other major challenges we face citywide including issues of mental health and homelessness, and I do not believe that law enforcement is the only solution to these issues. It is crucial that we ensure that those experiencing mental health issues in our transit system are connected with appropriate services. In the last few days, we've seen new announcements from the administration on mental health issues, and the Council looks forward to hearing more about these plans, especially in conversation with the Department of Health in the near future as well as the Department of Social Services which we did invite to participate in today's hearing and, while they're not able to participate today, we look forward to speaking with them more on this matter as well.

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I also want to make very clear the fact that a person is seeking shelter in our transit system does not make them a public safety threat. Our response to the most vulnerable New Yorkers that interact with our transit system must be guided by compassion and respect. I'm excited to have this opportunity to hear from the MTA and later today the NYPD about their plans to continue keeping transit riders safe.

I also want to thank the advocates and members of the public here today with us for their contribution to this important conversation.

Before we hear from MTA, I will next turn the hearing over to my co-Chair, Council Member Hanks, for her opening remarks.

Right before that, I just want to acknowledge the Members that we are joined by. We are joined by Council Members Carr, Ariola, Rivera, Brannan, Bottcher, Stevens, Farias, Aviles, Williams, Joseph, Holden, De La Rosa, and Yeger. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you, Chair

Brooks-Powers. Good morning. I am Council Member

Kamillah Hanks, and I am the Chair on the Committee

of Public Safety. I also want to thank the

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aforementioned Committee Members and Colleagues who have joined us here today. I'd also like to thank

Chair Brooks-Powers and the Committee on

Transportation and Infrastructure for holding this important joint hearing on public safety in the New York City transit system.

Subway ridership has slowly increased as New Yorkers have returned to in-person work following a significant drop in ridership during the pandemic. At the same time, there's been a steady increase in crimes within the transit system and some highprofile violent incidents that have traumatized many New Yorkers and resulted in public perceptions that the system is no longer safe. Our Mayor's Management Report for Fiscal Year 2022 provides some insight into the extent to which crime in the transit system has increased in recent years, largely driven by incidents in the subway system. Major felony crimes in the system are up 50 percent in the past year with overall crime rates reaching comparable levels to that experienced pre-pandemic despite the continued decrease in ridership relative to pre-pandemic levels. In recent years, the City and State have partnered to increase law enforcement presence in the

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subway system in hopes to address the quality-of-life issues and restoring public confidence in the safety of the transit system.

I am interested in examining the impact
to the increase of deployments and learning more
where these officers will be placed, what roles they
have served, and how the NYPD, MTA PD evaluate the

success of these efforts.

I am also interested in hearing more from the administration about their plan to provide care and support needed by some of the most vulnerable New Yorkers who seek shelter in our subways. An approach must be grounded in prevention and compassion.

Finally, this hearing will provide the Council with an opportunity to continue the muchneeded discussion with our partners in the administration, the MTA, the members of the public about how to improve safety in the transit system and return public confidence in that our subways and busses are safe for all New Yorkers.

Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you. I'd' also like to add we have been joined by Council Members Caban and Lee.

2 give an update on public safety in the transit
3 system.

As mentioned, I'm Richard Davey,

President of MTA's New York City Transit, and I'm

here with Robert Diehl, our Senior VP for Safety and

Security and also a 24-year veteran of NYPD.

This is my first appearance in front of the Council since becoming President of Transit this past May, so before we get into it I'd like to introduce myself a little bit. I came to New York City in May from Boston where I spent my career working in all aspects of public transportation. I served in Deval Patrick's Cabinet as Secretary of Transportation for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and as General Manager of the MBTA in Boston and then most recently in the private sector at Boston Consulting Group where I worked with the transit systems across the world including in Sydney, Hong Kong, Singapore, and the U.K. I was a New Yorker from 1999 to 2002 including a Manhattanite on 9/11, and now I'm a constituent of Council Member Bottcher in Hell's Kitchen. As a result, he's promised to be gentle in his questioning.

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Faster, Cleaner, Safer. In every professional role I've had, customer satisfaction has been my north star, and it's driving force behind Transit's new Faster, Cleaner, Safer Strategic Plan.

I know today's testimony is about the 3rd which we'll get into, but actually all three are very much interrelated.

I know your constituencies and my customers care about having faster service and so do I. I've directed Transit's Speed Team to find new ways to further improve service and cut down on subway customer journey times. We're also zeroing in on improving weekend service as weekend service and ridership is climbing actually faster than weekday. We've hired Jose LaSalle as our Weekend Czar to come up with new service plans that allow us to complete important maintenance work while still getting riders to where they want to go.

We're not forgetting about busses. We're working with the City's Department of Transportation and the State Legislature to expand our ABLE, our automated bus camera enforcement, on busses. We're expanding transit signal priority and pushing ahead with our borough-by-borough bus network redesigns. We

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rolled out the Bronx redesign to great success this past June, are deep into developing the Queens bus redesign, and just released last week our first draft of the Brooklyn bus redesign as well. Of course, we continue to aggressively hire and train new frontline employees to fill the gaps in staffing that caused these past delays, particularly during COVID.

Then there's cleanliness, which I think has a lot to do with safety. Through the Station ReNEWvation Program, we're making sure visible problems at our stations, stuff like broken lights, faulty P.A. systems, broken countdown clocks are fixed. These are small things, but if no one else is around makes our riders feel uncomfortable. So far, we've completed deep cleaning at six of the nine stations located in the Bronx B and D Concourse, and we are committed to finishing three more this year and will be announcing shortly a goal of tackling 50 stations in 2023. We're also hiring hundreds of new station cleaners and train cleaners as we prepare to reopen bathrooms at eight stations this January.

Work location is another priority for us for our employees. Maintenance rooms where some of our employees and their break rooms spend time need

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some TLC as well. We brought some folks in to make sure that these facilities are improved as well.

Take a focus on safety now. All these efforts, however, really come back to safety and the perception of safety as mentioned in the opening testimony in the system, which we all know has an impact on ridership. It's not the biggest factor behind the lower levels we're seeing. That would be the shift to work-from-home policies which, of course, we can't do anything about, but it's not insignificant either. Customers are telling us in our surveys as we launched when I became President on a monthly basis and our Transit Talks which were out at stations approximately every other week that public safety is a concern. That said, we did announce just Thursday we hit a post-pandemic ridership high of nearly 4 million customers in our subway system. It's also important to note that New York is not also having this challenge with ridership but every major transit system in America in fact is struggling to bring back 100 percent of its pre-COVID ridership.

Nonetheless, we have to solve this issue and perception and try to beat back the crime we do have in our system because subways need to be safe

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and they need to feel safe, not just helping win new riders but for the sake of those who've been riding with us all along, essential workers and workingclass New Yorkers who can't afford a 50-dollar Uber to get around. They deserve piece of mind and a safe trip. Luckily, as MTA Chair Janno Lieber has said our working relationship with the State and the City has never been better. Government Hochul and Mayor Adams have set in motion a comprehensive Subway Safety Initiative that is starting to make a difference. We closely monitor crime statistics, and the November numbers show transit crime was down more than 13 percent from 2021. Year to date, there were 6.5 percent fewer crimes in the subway than in 2019, the year before COVID. Today, we also have fewer riders than before the pandemic so, of course, it's not an apples-to-apples comparison, and it's way too early to celebrate, but I believe there is real progress that we can trace back to the actions by the Mayor and the Governor with more work to go.

As part of their strategy, the NYPD, the lead agency responsible for maintaining public safety in the underground, is flooding stations and trains with officers. Anybody riding these days can see the

2 increased police presence and hear the announcements

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3 about it on our trains. MTA PD is doing its part too.

4 Bobby has been working closely with MTA PD to have

5 officers backfill patrols at some subway stations in

6 our commuter rail hubs, and MTA PD already has

7 | outposts there so it's a natural extension of their

8 duties and it frees up the NYPD officers to be

9 deployed elsewhere in our system. But cops are just

10 one tool in a balanced criminal justice toolbox.

11 We're also working with the District Attorneys,

12 Judges, and the Courts to expand the use of transit

13 | bans across the MTA so those that harm riders or our

14 employees are kept off transit. A few years back, the

15 MTA lobbied successfully for state law allowing

16 | judges to implement transit bans as part of

17 sentencing for certain convicted criminals who use

18 | our system for their crimes and, just last month,

19 | Suffolk County approved the first every MTA ban on

20  $\parallel$  the LRI, and we hope there will be more to come.

21 | Expanding the applicability of the Transit Ban

22 | Statute is going to be one of our top legislative

23 priorities in Albany this session.

We also remain focused on fare evasion.

25 | Earlier this year, Chair Lieber convened a Blue

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Ribbon Fairness Panel, which will be releasing its report and recommendations soon, but we've already taken steps to combat this problem, launching pilots for both armed and unarmed gate guards stationed at MetroCard vending machines and the fare array. We're still waiting for more data to understand the full effectiveness of this pilot, but the preliminary analysis is promising. The emergency slam gates as we all know had become a major issue driving fare evasion, and we're seeing that in some high-volume stations simply having someone there to manage the gate for its proper purpose is paying for itself in many stations and not leading to confrontation.

Another piece of the puzzle is cameras.

When I got here, we took a deep dive into Transit's existing camera program, which was actually already impressive. More than 10,000 cameras across 472 stations. Now, we're looking to expand that into train cars. Back in October, Governor Hochul announced that we're purchasing another 5,400 cameras to be installed on nearly 3,000 subway cars so that the entire fleet can have full coverage. The vast majority of our busses are already equipped with cameras, a full 90 percent of our 5,800 bus fleet,

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and all new purchases in our capital program, new busses and new trains, will be fully equipped with cameras.

Complementing these efforts is our recent announcement last week that station agents will be coming out of the booth permanently to take an enhanced role in customer service. They are also going to be the eyes and ears across our stations, across our station environment from the turnstiles to the platforms. They will be an invaluable resource for us as we continue to look at safety.

We're leaving no stone unturned when it comes to customer safety. As President of New York City Transit, I take my responsibility to create a safe environment in the subways very seriously. We are here to serve New Yorkers, and we need every rider to get back as we stare down MTA's fiscal cliff.

Lastly, since public safety, of course, does play a role in it, I cannot pass up the opportunity to talk a little bit about our finances. The MTA's operating budget, to be frank, is in dire straits. In just a few years, we're looking at an annual recurring deficit in the range of 2.8 to 2.9

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billion dollars. The Authority has limited options to balance the budget on its own, and none of them are good, cutting service, laying employees off, raising fares. All would be devastating to the City and the regions we're covering and economy. We need more mass transit, not less. We're looking to the City, the State, and our Federal Government for help on a new funding model that recognizes mass transit as the essential service that it is, much like police, fire, and sanitation. Obviously, the more riders we get back, the less the burden on our government partners, and that is why a collective effort in solving the MTA's real public safety issues is so important, not to mention the perception they create which often outweighs the reality. The City and the MTA have worked together in the past to eradicate crime in the subways and have gotten the system back to record levels of ridership, and I'm confident we can do it again.

I look forward to working with you all on solutions and thank you for having us here today to discuss this important topic. With that, I'm happy to take your questions.

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CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you so much, President Davey, and thank you for submitting your testimony early. I appreciate the respect that you showed to us with that.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: I wanted an A+ at my first hearing, Madam Chair.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Check. We've also been joined by Council Member Louis.

Let's jump into these questions. Let's start with ridership trends and public safety. Subway ridership remains at just over 60 percent of prepandemic levels. In your testimony, you mentioned that you believe public safety concerns are keeping riders away from transit. How exactly does the MTA quantify how many riders are not taking transit due to safety concerns. If this is based on customer surveys, for example, how representative does the Authority believe these samples are of regular subway riders?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: It's a great question. I would say that we certainly look at customer surveys so what the MTA does, what Transit does on an every-six-month basis, so a biannual basis, is do a very deep dive of our customers. We usually get about

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100,000 customer responses for a valid survey, and, in that instance, we can actually see customer sentiment by station, by line, by route, by bus stop. When I became President, I said look, that's great, but checking in with our customers every six months isn't enough, and so what we've done is launched a monthly what we call Pulse Survey to see is sentiment changing, are things improving or are things declining, where and why, and should we have interventions before the six-months cycle. To your point, we publish very transparently a monthly COMPStat book, we publish lots of KPIs, I think a couple hundred pages, but what we've done is provided an executive summary for our committee, our board, and for the public to see, and what our subway customers are telling is the three things that concern them the most are public safety, people behaving erratically, and homelessness, and then we ask them a followup question, what would we need to do in order to have you ride our system more. Again, not surprisingly, the order is slightly different, but it is fewer people behaving erratically, personal security, and then more visible police presence. Now, this was done in October before the Cops, Camera, and

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Care Initiative was launched, and before I think the flood that the Chief will talk a little bit about the specifics, but there are cops, at least in my experience, on every platform during rush hour, all hours of the day, and so I think that increased police presence I would expect we will see some improvement, again it won't be perfect and we have work to do, but I would expect we'll see some improvement from our November surveys, which I don't have the results for yet, but that's how we measure. Of course, we measure it by crime and obviously statistics as well, but fundamentally how are our customers feeling and what's preventing them from riding, that's how we measure our success or where we need to focus.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: What is the breakdown in these surveys of respondents by geographic location and whether they use the subway, busses, or commuter rail?

of my colleagues at Long Island Railroad and Metro
North, they do a separate survey, and I don't focus
on those so we can get you information there.

Certainly, we can get you information exactly on how

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we break down, but we look to make sure we have a valid survey across the boroughs, across key demographics, obviously gender, race, income, and then, as I mentioned, for subway riders, bus riders, for both, we also ask our paratransit customers how their service is as well. Safety has not been an issue for our bus customers or paratransit like it has been for subway. That's been more focused on service but happy to give you the sort of breakdown of how we think about a valid survey. I will say this. Having seen other survey departments, having run one in Boston, having seen a few others here in the United States, the Customer Survey Group here at MTA is quite good.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you for that. What affirmative steps has the Authority taken to incentivize riders to come back to Transit.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Certainly our Lucky 13 fare product so looking at ways that we can roll out fare products that encourage our customers to utilize our services so I think you know starting on Monday, after your 12th ride using an OMNY device, the remaining rides you have for the week are free. I know that we're going to continue as OMNY continues

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to roll out, see if there are other opportunities for improved fare products. About 40 percent of our subway customers today use OMNY. Pretty good. We've got work to do. On bus, we have a lot of work to do. Less than 20 percent of our customers are using OMNY today, and so I think that's going to be a big push for us in 2023. MetroCard will be retired someday, probably not soon next year but potentially into 2024 so we need to prepare New Yorkers for that day so we have some work to do, but, as OMNY rolls out, I think there's an opportunity to be more creative in the fare products we offer.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: While the NYPD is responsible for deploying its officers in the system, the MTA has a part to play as well. How does the MTA coordinate with NYPD regarding the deployment of officers in the system and how do these officers work with MTA police and MTA train crews?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Obviously, to say we trade notes is probably even an understatement, but work with NYPD on a bunch of the metrics that we track and then, of course, what they track. As I mentioned, we have customer satisfaction data for every subway stop, and we'll share that so if there

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hotspots if you will.

are homeless issues, emotionally disturbed folks, there are stations as you all know, for example, in neighborhoods where there may be homeless shelters or needle exchange or some other social services critically important but that might then have a disproportionate number of customers who are having those issues or suffering from those issues that may find themselves in our system so we're cognizant of those as a deployment strategy. It's also been a strategy for us in our deployment of unarmed guards as well so we see where we believe there are higher versions of fare evasion in the system. NYPD continues to enforce fare evasion, but we thought a force multiplier would be to deploy these unarmed guards in the system to help, and I think that's paid dividends as well. Of course, again, I'll let the Chief talk specifically about how there's deployment, but we work very closely in identifying those

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Two things you mentioned I'm going to get into also, but I'm interested in understanding, in staying in the same line of questioning, in an effort to reduce crime, how is the MTA police being utilized, how are the MTA

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train crew being utilized, like how is MTA leveraging its resources in light of trying to bring the crime statistics down as well.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Sure. In terms of the people resources, as mentioned, MTA PD have been recently deployed in a couple of key locations where there's overlap with both subway and railroad ridership. Again, knowing that the principal responsibility for subway and bus safety is the NYPD, but MTA PD has certainly stepped up.

Relative to our train crews, again working with NYPD, what we've asked NYPD to do is to, when they're on the platforms, station themselves in the center of the platform where our conductor, you've probably seen our conductor pull down the window, check to make sure folks aren't stuck in a door or doing something to the train, per se, and we've asked our crews to make an announcement that the NYPD is on the platform so we've automated that where we can and then we've asked train crews to make that. We're still training about 6,000 employees to make this work so it's probably not perfect, I've observed and seen a number of those announcements. It makes sense, right, for a 10-car train, you're a

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customer in car nine or car two, you may not know that NYPD is on the platform but to observe something. I observed this myself last week. There was a gentleman who was emotionally disturbed and coming on the 7 line, decided he didn't want to wear his pants for a little while, and obviously had some challenges, but NYPD was on the platform, the conductor knew and was able to get the gentleman some help so I think that kind of coordination and communication has been very effective, both what we've measured and what I've seen personally.

media reports, some train crews have expressed frustration about newly required announcements alerting passengers to the presence of NYPD. Does the need to make these announcements increase dwell times in station and how will the Authority determine whether these announcements are contributing to safety and not overwhelming passengers with messages?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: A couple of things.

Number one, we look at the dwell times on a monthly basis. We see no evidence of the dwell times increasing. That's for sure. In terms of feedback, we did talk to our crews beforehand. I think the

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feedback I've heard is pretty positive, but, you know, you can't please everyone so for those couple of members of the crews who may have spoken to the media and disagreed, sometimes change can be hard, but we've heard more positive than negative from both our employees and our customers for sure so I think, again, the evaluation of the effectiveness is the feedback we're receiving and it's been pretty positive. As I said, I think for that instance I've observed, customers knew that the PD was on the platform, PD was able to be flagged down and addressed that issue relatively quickly.

into the use of private security. The pilot program under which the MTA has hired private security guards to deter fare evasion in the subways has now been underway for six months at six stations. Can you tell us more about your initial assessment of the program's success?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Yes. Maybe I'll correct the record if I could. I think the program, now full-time, but not to brag but was inspired by a visit I had very early on at Myrtle-Wycoff when we saw fare vending machines, all of them being damaged by a

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swiper whose business was to break the machines every morning and then charge customers 2 dollars I think, discount or something, to get into the system. What we did is we started looking at what the fare vending machine data showed where they were being broken often or in need of maintenance, and we decided to try an armed quard pilot at that station to stand literally next to the fare vending machines. We put the fare swiper out of business. All of a sudden both fare purchases at that station and taps at the station went up dramatically so what we decided to do then was, for unarmed quards, look at a few stations where the slam gates, the so-called emergency gates, were being used maybe legitimately by one customer, a mom with a stroller or someone with a large backpack or baggage but then folks would piggyback in behind or otherwise around the person so that has also been very successful. We have seen an uptick anywhere between 5 and 20 percent of fare tapping at some of those locations and so we continue to roll those out. It is a bit of an expense since we have to think about, given our fiscal cliff, where we can deploy the guards, but it's also been great, and it's also been a deterrent for crime. We had, at least at one

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station, two of our unarmed guards get in between a fight between two teenagers, one had a knife, and clearly averted what would've been a tragedy so they're not only providing the kind of fare evasion tactics that we want but also our eyes and ears as well. Bobby, I don't know if you want to say anything more.

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT DIEHL: Yeah, I just want to add that by putting the guards at these locations, we are seeing a lot of ancillary benefits from it, and a lot of it has to do with we're seeing less fires at locations, less unruly customers at those locations, so we're getting extra benefits. It's not just about fare evasion. By holding that gate, we're probably eliminating about 50 percent of the fare evasion that occurs.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: I know that

MTA created the Blue Ribbon Fareness Panel. When do

you expect those recommendations to roll out and what
has the mechanism for public input been?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: For the Fare Evasion

Panel, I think those recommendations should be coming

early next year. I know they've been working very

hard on a number of recommendations. I think the

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members have themselves been out in the field. In terms of their public comment or process, I can't comment on that. I do know that I think the intent was on the panel at lease bring a broad cross-section of New Yorkers and their perspectives to the panel, but whether they're doing actual public outreach or not, they certainly have tapped our customer satisfaction data and our customer data so I know we've been funneling from MTA and Transit customers' perspectives in that regard.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: How have the number of summons for fare evasion changed over time?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: I think I'll let maybe the Chief answer that one, but I know they've increased dramatically year-over-year, but certainly I'd maybe defer to the Chief to discuss that.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Okay. Per comments at the Authority's November Board meeting, the presence of guards has resulted in an increase in revenues of around 100,000 dollars per month. How did you determine that?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: I think in that instance it was 100,000 dollars per month at Myrtle-Wyckoff, and so it literally was looking at two factors there.

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One was the significant reduction in maintenance calls we had. We were having two a day, if you could imagine, at that station so about 60 a month. We reduced that significantly. Each call I think costs us around 1,000 dollars so we netted out that expense and then looked at what we saw for an uptick in revenue. I don't have the math in front of me, but we netted the expense total of the guards against the maintenance cost we were saving and the revenue that we saw as an uptick. I would say this. I think there are probably some stations where we would see a net revenue increase, but I can't say that for everyone. I think we're continuing to monitor the stations that we're located at, but that particular station, given the vandalism that was occurring and the significant fare evasion that was occurring, I think that's why it netted such positive results. We looked at the previous I think six months' experience so we started that pilot in May so I think we looked back through the end of 2021 as our comparator.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Do the private security guards have peace office status, like are they there to use force, are they able to arrest people?

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PRESIDENT DAVEY: They're not. No, they're really there as a deterrent and to literally be our eyes and ears and then, as the slam gate is legitimately opened, sometimes I think you all have seen them, they're on a bit of a delay, they're able to close the gate or otherwise ask politely or prevent folks from coming through. My experience has been that there are a number of customers who are opportunists, they see the gate, they have their card ready to go and they see the gate, maybe go that way, so those folks, certainly we still have hardened evaders who are hopping turnstiles and otherwise, you'll probably even hear from the Chief, who are otherwise being disrespectful to police, but certainly the Guard Gate Pilot has shown very good results when it comes to dissuading those who are probably more opportunistic.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: They're not empowered pretty much to issue summons either for fare evasion?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: They're not. No, they are not.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: They're just there in terms of the function because several months

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ago I sent a letter to the MTA calling for an increase of the total of agents and better utilizing the TWU workers to serve as deterrents as well.

Because they're already employees of MTA, I'm just not sure I understand the need for the use of the private security as opposed to increasing and better utilizing MTA's staff that they already have so can you talk to that a little bit?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Sure. I appreciate your letter by the way. As you know, last week we did announce that that we came to a historic agreement with the TWU to ask the station agents to spend the majority of their time out of the booths, but their primary function is to provide customer service and so that's what we're asking our agents to do so they'll be at the fare array, they'll be doing a walkthrough of the station at least twice a day to see if there are any maintenance issues or anything that's broken that we need to address, work with the station cleaners to see if there are any issues that have arisen that require a station cleaner's attention. I think what we found is that, of course we have the guards doubled up so we have two guards in case there's an issue, but I see our station

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agents having a different role which is really to provide folks wayfinding concerns, helping folks use their MetroCard, now OMNY coming soon, and providing some of the eyes and ears so that's the theory behind both having our station agents providing those customer service functions but then also having some unarmed guards at stations.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: I think you mentioned something about having armed and unarmed security guards so have there been instances of the armed guards using force or the need to use force?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: No. The armed guards we utilized were for the narrow circumstances where folks were actually vandalizing machines. I think that was a key differentiation for Myrtle-Wyckoff. We use the armed guards very little I would say, but I don't know, Bob, if you want to comment a little more.

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT DIEHL: There's been no acts of violence with them there. They have served as a deterrent for the MVM machines that have been damaged a lot.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: I mean our hope is that in the future after the Fareness Panel comes out with

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its recommendations, Chairman Lieber last week talked about potentially new types of fare gates in the future that would prevent fare evasion more readily but still be good for our customers. My hope one day is there will be no need for unarmed guards but that, of course, our station agents would still be there providing the customer service that we want.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: How many armed quards do you have versus non-armed quards?

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT DIEHL: We actually have roughly over 200 unarmed guards right now at 14 stations, and the armed guards are actually right now at one station, and that's basically six guards distributed amongst two tours.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: How did you determine which station that would be?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: We looked at a number of factors. We looked at crime statistics, we looked at fare evasion statistics, we looked at our customer feedback and communications complaints, the MVM damage, the maintenance there, and then talking to our GSMs, our group station managers who manage the stations to also understand what's happening on the ground so those are the ways that we've determined

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where we should be piloting this. We'll probably move them around but, at the same time, not frequently because I think what we have found is to change behavior it's important that there's consistency at a station for a period of time, certainly for a couple of months.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Do the cost of fare evasion measures such as the security guards outweigh the potential revenue that may be recouped?

that's what we've seen. We've targeted some of the higher level stations with significant fare evasion where we've seen a net add, but I think the list, as we go through it, we're seeing a less and less impact on fare evasion, which is fine because, again not withstanding our fiscal cliff, the MTA spends a lot of money collecting fares as a general matter so we see this as an important investment and, again, a tool as you spoke earlier about ensuring that our customers are safe and feel safe. I think one of the things I've heard from customers is if they see someone smoking, if they see someone drinking, if they see someone evading a fare, that begins to erode their confidence in the system and then, if you see

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something worse, of course, but if we are not doing our best to begin to enforce our rules subtly in this case upfront as you come into a station I think that's when people begin to feel unsafe.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: What are the plans to expand the pilot program? Are there any plans to have a similar program to deter fare evasion on busses?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: We have an Eagle team right now so in-house staff that enforce fare evasion, particular on our SBS system. I think was we think about and continue to roll out OMNY with our Fare Validator, the handheld devices that our Eagle team have, to validate fares, that's a question. As you know, for example, folks can still pay with coin on bus. There's no receipt necessarily given so it's hard to validate then whether someone has paid, but the new technology should help us for sure. In the meantime, the SBS routes are key routes because you should be a getting a receipt, you should be getting a proof of payment that can be shown then to the Eagle team who are our fare evasion force. Bob, do you want to say anything else. The Eagle team reports to Bob.

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Eagle team, it's roughly about 17 teams. It's a little under 200 people that actually do enforcement on Select Bus Service. We also have been working with MTA PD as far as them coming on also where we actually focus in on not only fare evasion routes but also with assaults on workers so it's like a little bit of a mixture that's in there, but we're able to diversity that way.

Next, I'm going to pivot to surveillance cameras. MTA has reported that there are more than 11,000 cameras currently in the subway system. About half are providing live feeds and the other half record for use in criminal investigations. Who monitors the more than 5,000 live feeds streamed by security cameras installed in the subways.

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT DIEHL: Those cameras actually come to our C3 Center, which is a security command center that actually has all those 5,000 feeds that come in so they are the people that are actually monitoring at that time. The other 5,000 cameras are locally recorded so we actually have to

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2 send someone out to actually pull that video if it's
3 needed.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: How do these monitors coordinate with train crews and law enforcement in the system so if someone is viewing the livestream and they see something, what does that coordination look like?

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT DIEHL: As you can imagine, doing 5,000 cameras, looking at them would be really a monumental task to watch everything at once. We, a lot of times, look at a lot of the hubs where we know that there might be incidents occurring. We also have constant monitoring of what we call the six wire, which is train crews running through, they may say that there's something like say at West Fourth Street. We'll immediately bring up the cameras at West Fourth Street so we can observe and report on it. One thing we have been looking at right now is some AI, artificial intelligence, that would be able to focus us in. You got all these cameras but, guess what, something alarms and says hey, look over here. Now, you're able to bring up that camera and see what's going on.

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CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Per the MTA's most recent board meeting, all 472 stations are currently equipped with cameras, but those cameras are only useful if they're working. How often does MTA inspect the surveillance cameras to ensure that they are working properly?

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT DIEHL: There's a check that's actually done every day, Monday through Friday, on cameras, and what we've found is that it's basically under 1 percent of the cameras may not be working at any given time.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: If a camera is found to be defective, how quickly is it replaced?

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT DIEHL: It's almost immediate. Once we find that a camera has been not working properly, there is a notification that's made to our electronic folk that will go out and actually start working on the camera right away.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Just one other point on that if I could. With 10,000 cameras across 470+ stations, obviously we have multiple cameras in multiple stations. The redundancy has been part of our strategy so knowing that any one camera of the 10,000 might be out at any one given time and so part

it's a difficult system to maintain, the mechanical equipment so being redundant is important so if one camera is out another camera or set of cameras will be able to pick up imagery or footage.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Is there a routine maintenance check of them? You know how elevators every year or two years they have to get that stamp of...

is. There is a maintenance program that's in line that our electronic people actually face into. I do want to just comment one thing on what President Davey said is that redundancy is very important because we've had crimes that have occurred where a camera may not be functioning or not be functioning properly but, because we have other cameras that are set up there, we've actually captured either the event or the perpetrator.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Does the MTA currently utilize facial recognition technology in the system?

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT DIEHL: No, we do

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CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: In September,
Governor Hochul committed to installing 5,400 cameras
on subway cars or two cameras per car. How long will
it take before all such cameras are installed and how
many have been installed to date?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: It'll be a multi-year process. We've installed over 100 cameras now to date, I think close to 200...

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT DIEHL: 348.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: 348 exactly, the exact total, and that was what cameras we had in stock largely. I think what we've also begun to do is look at our camera strategy and new technologies that can be employed and so we're looking at that, but it's a multi-year process to ensure that those are done and then also as we're bringing on the new R-211s, those new trains which will be coming on probably in early 2024, those will all be equipped with cameras so the good news is that all the new equipment that we're ordering will be equipped. This is equipping the older fleet that we have in the future. I also just wanted to mention too, again, the Chief will probably comment on this but I think working with the NYPD we are often out pulling film for the NYPD and not just

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by the way for crimes that occur in our system but crimes that occur outside the system where perpetrators then retreat into the subway system so we're pulling film often and I think it's led to dozens if not hundreds of successful arrests and prosecutions and so I think the proof is in the pudding when it comes to what NYPD would say which is this is a really valuable tool for them to utilize as part of their crimefighting.

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT DIEHL: If you watch the news at 4, 5, 6, I know news is on all day, right, and you usually see if a perpetrator is wanted, a lot of times you'll see our cameras that are at our turnstiles picking up someone coming through, either coming in or going out.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Will the cameras provide live feeds of subway cars or will they will record the footage?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Currently will be recorded. We are looking at technologies both now and in the future, for example, as we expand wi-fi in our tunnel. I'm sure many of you have been in our system and maybe whatever you're reading on the internet drowns out for a minute or two because we don't have

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full wi-fi coverage across our network. We did announce a deal to do that with Transit Wireless back in the summer and so while that will be a great passenger amenity for folks to be able to continue to check their e-mail or read the internet, we're looking at it as an opportunity to not only communicate with our employees but then to your question, Madam Chair, to look at how we can be doing potential live feed in the future, but right now, no, but we are looking at it as part of our future strategy.

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT DIEHL: I think one thing you have to keep in mind with cameras is that technology is always changing so we're constantly assessing what is going on out there or what type of products are new that we can use and be adaptable into our system.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Who is going to monitor the cameras?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Again, we would likely have it with our team that's doing that today, potentially the Rail Control Center as well, but it would be certainly a centralized function for sure.

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SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT DIEHL: Again, realize the locally recorded cameras are not viewed live. They're there. If an incident happens, we would pull the tape and see what actually occurred.

6 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: What is the 7 expected cost of maintaining the camera system?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: We'll have to get back to you on that. I think when you say the expected cost, this would be for the subway car cameras?

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Yes.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: I think from an inspection perspective, we see it as marginal because...

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Well, not only that but what that cost would be but also the overall maintenance of the camera system to ensure that they are always functioning and operating.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: We'll have to get back to you on that. Bobby's team handles and another team handles the in-station cameras and then the Subways team, when they bring a car in for a regular inspection as is required by the FTA, we'll make the inspection of the subway car cameras part of that so

that one is probably more marginal, but we can get an overall total cost.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: When we have our budget hearing, it would be good to know what that cost is.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Sure.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: I know you touched on the station agents already in terms of the recent announcement but just wanted to have an idea in terms of what the services, in particular, the agents are going to be providing.

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PRESIDENT DAVEY: Similar services today.

I mean my experience has been between the glass booth with the microphones that do or do not work from time to time, getting them out of the booth to have more face-to-face customer interactions is critically important. We don't have cash in the booth anymore.

That's not coming back, and so that function of security with cash is no longer required and so having the station agents out in the fare array answering questions, helping folks, for example, use the MetroCard machine or in the near future the OMNY Card machine. It is part of the agreement that the

station agents will do a walkaround at least twice

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during their tour to see if there are any issues,

3 maintenance issues or safety issues, or anything else

4 | that's happening on the platform that needs to be

5 reported into us. They'll do potentially some light

6 touch cleaning. For example, if your MetroCard

7 sometimes doesn't work because it gets dusty actually

8 | in the apparatus, we've got these alcohol swipe pads

9 that clean them out quickly. Those are the kinds of

10 small things, but principally and fundamentally it

11 | will all be about answering customers' questions. Of

12 course, if there's a service either diversion, so we

13 | have a lot of work we do on the weekends, it can be

14 | confusing sometimes to get around the system, they'll

15 be there to perform that function. Of course, in the

16 | inevitable event we have an interruption that wasn't

17 planned for whatever reason, being able to provide

18 ∥ information. They'll also all be given a phone and so

19 communicating with them real-time to let them know

20 | what's happening in the system will be important.

21 Then, of course, if they see an issue or there's an

22  $\parallel$  emergency, they'll be able to get either us on the

23 phone or NYPD on the phone very quickly.

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new roles and services?

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CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Will they receive any new training to help them provide these

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Yes. We launched a couple weeks ago actually in anticipation of the agreement coming live a new four-day customer service training so everything from working with customers who have disabilities and helping them navigate the system to providing customers with information about their OMNY Card or if I have a reduced fare card I can now actually go to a customer service center and have it linked to my phone or my credit card, for example, so the new fare opportunities that are coming is part of that training. Some of our folks haven't had training in several years, for budget cuts or other reasons. If this is going to be the face of our organization, I want them to feel good about this role so that part of the training I hope is to kind of coach them up and say look, you're a really important part of our future at New York City Transit, but the short answer is yes. There's a fourday training that all 2,000+ agents will go through, and they started a couple of weeks ago.

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CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: What measures will the MTA put in place to ensure that the station agents are safe while they are outside of their booths.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: As part of the agreement with Labor, we've committed to regular safety walks around the station to talk to the station agents, management and Labor, to make sure that the conditions are safe for both our employees, of course, and our customers. If there is a serious issue occurring, the agent is instructed to reach out to the Rail Control Center or NYPD and, if need be, to put themselves in the booth if there's a serious issue for sure, but safety of our people is our top priority, and we'll continue to evaluate the program and make sure that our people are safe first and foremost.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Will there be other station agents inside the booths to handle any fare transactions and also how does this initiative differ from the four-station pilot program that was tried back in 2016?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: The answer is no. There is no anticipation that there will be station agents

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full-time in booths. We are working on a few things potentially for ensuring our customers can get transactions done, but there will not be station agents in the booth per se. I can't speak to the pilot from 2016. All I know is I've been told that many have tried and all have failed, and we finally got a cooperative agreement with the TWU, which I very much appreciate. I think they too saw that the future of customer service at Transit really required us to get our folks to spend more time out of the booth so I'm grateful for that.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: My last set of questions is going to really focus around bus redesign. I know we'll have a hearing at some point to really delve into it. I understand that the focus of this hearing is public safety, but I cannot go without mentioning the Bus Network Redesign Project. Can you commit to the Committee that you will be in response to public feedback around redesign projects? We have gotten a lot of feedback ourselves in our various Districts whether it be in the Bronx in terms of the implemented plan and the challenges that have come from it but also in Queens broadly but especially in Southeast Queens as we're exploring

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what that plan looks like for us, just wanted to make sure that there is space to receive that public feedback and acknowledge it also. I think some people kind of think that putting these comments into a black hole, not hearing back, not understanding what the outcome is going to be on it.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Absolutely. Just on the Bronx, I can't speak to the last years, but what I can speak to is to the Bronx as you mentioned, we got a lot of public feedback, made a lot of changes even before we launched that. I'm excited to say that the speeds in the Bronx largely have increased somewhere between 5 and 8 percent and in some instances depending on the route and time of day almost 20 percent so we're seeing lots of positive customer feedback as a result, but your point is well-taken which I think some advocates have expressed their frustration we're not moving fast enough on bus redesigns and this is really the yin and yang for us at Transit which is on the one hand we do want to move fast because we know that redesigns and bus lanes and automated bus lane camera enforcement all improves the customer's experience, but at the same time we want to make sure we're listening to the

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folks who are actually experiencing the service so for Queens we've been in a process now for, I think, almost a year. We are now taking all that feedback in Queens we received right now, and we'll put out a new draft plan as a result. There will be many changes early next year. Brooklyn, we just announced two weeks ago and so that kicks off a very long process for us to get customer feedback which we're excited about. I know that, having worked in a few other agencies and now here, usually everyone loves a redesign but nobody likes to lose their bus stop, but the reality is that New York, we have closer bus stops than almost any other transit system in America, and that is one of, not the, but one of the reasons that makes our busses slow and slower. That said, we take that feedback so if it's in front of a nursing home or a congregate situation or a school, there are exigent circumstances to keep bus stops, we want to hear that, but the bottom line is if there's only one thing you remember from this hearing today is we are completely focused on customer satisfaction at New York City Transit.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you. I'd like to acknowledge that we've also been joined by

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Council Members Restler, Nurse, Mealy, and Narcisse.

I'll now turn it over to Chair Hanks.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you so much,
Chair Brooks-Powers. Thank you very much, President
Davey.

I want to take my question back to your original testimony where you said that you'll be working with District Attorneys, Judges, and Courts to expand the use of bans across the MTA, basically people who harm riders and employees are kept off the transit. Can you talk a little bit about what that entails?

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PRESIDENT DAVEY: Sure. Today, the statute is fairly restricted in how it can be leveraged so if someone is assaulting whatever employees or is convicted of a sex crime then the statute can be leveraged to ban someone up to three years from our system. There are clearly some holes in that from our perspective, and personally I would say probably one of the darkest days I've had as President was visiting one of my employees in the hospital in August, Anthony Nelson, a cleaner who was viciously assaulted attempting to stop a person from harassing women on the 6 Line, and that alleged perpetrator had

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43 prior arrests and many convictions. In that instance, I don't believe as Transit President that man has the right to use our system period. Through the process with the District Attorney and the Courts, I hope that they do see the wisdom in a ban there. Last week, as I mentioned, our colleagues at Long Island Railroad successfully sought a ban for another person who had grossly misbehaved and showed continuous behavior. That's not going to be obviously an answer for all issues. We certainly don't want to demonize someone who made a mistake or has made maybe a youthful indiscretion in our system, but at the same time there are folks in our respective opinion who have forfeited their right to use our system for a period of time. That's our hope, not to use it much as a broad club but in these specific instances and I think there's openness to that and we want to expand the legislation.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you. Just further, a little bit more detail, do you have an idea how this ban would be enforced?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: I'm not a criminal justice expert, but I am a lawyer, so I suppose it would be the person would then be tried for criminal

my command, actually go out and visit these guards at

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their locations. Right now, we haven't had any incidents where we've had anything negative with the public. I will tell you that I, myself, has been at West Fourth Street, 74 and Roosevelt, it's a tough job because I think people, I want to use the right verbiage here, some people are just so used to going through that gate that even when you stop them they have a tendency to be angry. You'll have people who will actually, they'll queue up, they're waiting for someone to open that gate or leave the gate and then, once that gate opens, people go right through so the quard's job is a very tough job to have to really be very diplomatic in what they do and how they conduct themselves. I will say, though, I've seen the public going up to guard gates and actually saying thank you because when you're paying your fare every day and you see people that don't pay their fare, it leaves a little sour taste in your mouth and then, going back to what President Davey said, it creates opportunists. Four people go through the gate, if I'm standing there, I may go through the gate too. Because everyone else is doing it, why not me? It is a tough job. We do put a lot of emphasis on

success. It has one of the best fare box recovery

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2	ratios in the United States and so if you look at th
3	comparative fiscal cliff for New York City Transit
4	versus the other nine major systems in the country,
5	proportionally speaking it's going to be significant
6	for those areas and those agencies as well, but New
7	York City Transit was among the best, if not the
8	best, when it came to so-called fare box recovery
9	ratio.
10	CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you so much. My
11	last question before I pass it along to some of my
12	Colleagues that are here, is there any correlation
13	between the number of summons or arrests for fare
14	evasion and the amount of money the agency collects
15	from fares? In other words, can you definitively say
16	that more enforcement of fare evasion has any
17	financial benefit to the MTA?
18	PRESIDENT DAVEY: I don't think there's
19	any particular statistic per se, but I think we feel
20	like that that's certainly a worthy investment for
21	sure.
22	CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you so much. I
23	would like to pass it back to Chair Brooks-Powers.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Sure.

Thank you so much for your testimony.

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CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you. I just want to remind the Members of the Committees that the NYPD will be testifying following the MTA and will take questions as well.

First, we'll hear from Council Member Stevens who is online. Council Member Stevens.

COUNCIL MEMBER STEVENS: I think my questions are more for NYPD, not necessarily to MTA.

I'm sorry.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: No problem. Sorry. Feel better. I'm also from the Committee seen here.

Next, we'll hear from Council Member Carr.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Thank you, Chair Brooks-Powers. Thank you both for testifying and being here this morning and this afternoon.

We spent a lot of time on fare evasion already, but I think it's an incredibly important topic because it contributes to the steepening of that fiscal cliff you're facing as a system but also because I think it's key to the safety of the system now and moving forward. I think some of the worst actors in our subway system are not necessarily

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swiping their MetroCard or tapping their OMNY Card or using their smartphone to enter and so I guess what I'd like to know is in order to diminish the number of individuals who are entering the system who are not necessarily the worst actors, people who may face a financial hardship or maybe they've been accustomed to using access to the system that they shouldn't have been accustomed to using. When are you going to start rolling out and what kind of packages are you going to start rolling out with respect to the OMNY Fare system to make the system a little more accessible because I'm an OMNY quy. On Staten Island, I was that guy that used to get on the bus with four MetroCards, three of them were empty and tried swiping them all until I could get to the fare I needed to get to.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: We know that.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: I was wondering could you about what those packages are because I think you just rolled out Reduced Fare OMNY for a contact list, you're going to be giving the cards next year, so can you talk a little bit about the timeline for that and, substantively, what those packages might be?

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PRESIDENT DAVEY: Sure. You're exactly right. Making it easier for our customers to pay including those that are unbanked, right, is critically important for us at MTA. As I mentioned, about 40 percent now of our subway customers on a daily basis use some form of OMNY, whether it's an OMNY Card, smartphone, or credit or debit card. I think getting out station agents out of the booth frankly to help, I mean I see it often people standing in front of the MetroCard machine with a credit card paying, out of towners, get out of line and tap and go. I think that's going to be an important part of our marketing messaging. We've recently ramped up some of our marketing and messaging on I think it's called the True (INAUDIBLE) Campaign that we've had out there to let folks know how to use OMNY as well. As you mentioned, we rolled out recently as well the ability for Reduced Fare Card customer to link, again, their smartphone or their credit or debit card to a Reduced Fare account and then get that discount applied to that particular device that they're using. As I mentioned as well, we've got a lot of work to do for our bus customers who are using OMNY less than 20 percent of the time

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across the system, Express Bus is higher, and we're

3 working on some marketing programs and others to get

4 the word out about what we see as OMNY and then folks

5 | will start to see OMNY Fare machines in the new year

6 as well. We'll begin to pilot a few dozen I think in

7 our station environment to see how they act and react

8 so that's coming soon, but this is a huge change

9 management project for this city. I think the

10 MetroCard is about one of the most ubiquitous things

11 | every New Yorker has had or used and so we need to do

12 | this right to make sure that our customers aren't

13 | confused, and we're committed to that.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: I appreciate that because I think maintaining a consensus for enforcement is important, and I think in keeping with that you have to try to make sure that we increase accessibility for those who are not necessarily bad actors but need to have their behavior corrected one or two times and then they become good actors uniformly.

In addition to that, what are some of the changes you guys could make structurally to make turnstile jumping, fare evasion more difficult? I think it was referenced that there was going to be

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potentially a program to change the way our turnstiles are installed or the way that they're set up. Can you talk a little bit about that?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Yeah. I think that the Fair Fare Panel, or the Blue Ribbon Commission, that Chair Lieber put together will have in some of their recommendations and thoughts about that. I think the Chair did mention last week in some of his public comments, I think he called the slam gates the superhighway to fare evasion which we agree with. Obviously, at the same time, we have to ensure for egress reasons and the Fire Code that folks, God forbid, if something happens in a station, that folks can get out quickly so balancing that. I think I'm looking forward to what the Blue Ribbon Panel puts out, but I'm sure there are probably some short-term, maybe modest things we can do that are not high in cost. The flip side, where I came from Boston, we had the paddle gates, the wide aisle paddle gates for example, which not only accommodated folks with disabilities and wheel mobility devices or, again, parents with strollers, for example. I think that could be a potential. It can be costly, but we're obviously roll out some pilots in that regard, and

very glad to hear that after dismissing platform

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announced the pilot program for three stations including the Third Avenue L train station in my District. Do you have an update on the status of this pilot, when are the platform screen doors expected to be installed, what obstacles have you faced in implementation, and are there plans to expand the number of stations that will participate in this pilot?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: An update, so 175
million dollars was dedicated in our Capital Plan
Amendment to this program. We put out an RFQ in the
fall, and we expect an RFP to be issued within the
next few weeks for this. I think we've been
monitoring a few issues. Platform screen doors for
some may sound simple. It is incredibly complicated,
whether the platform layout, making sure that the
platform itself can handle the weight of the platform
screen doors, and then making sure it's integrated
with both our signal systems and, of course, our
trains. That said, we're committed to piloting this
and seeing if it works, and that's the current
update. I don't think we have any announcement or
plans yet to expand it at this point because I think

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we really want to see if this works, but we are committed to seeing this through.

COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA: I imagine there could be a benefit to doing multiple stations at once, totally considering the expenses. You also mentioned the importance of personnel on the platform. One thing that I read recently that I saw on NBC was you mentioned the token booth clerks are now to be roving agents as MTA's eyes and ears, and I read that 2,000 agents at over 472 stations would be deployed. Do you have any info on that?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: I do. We came to a historic agreement with the TWU last week to permanently get our station agents out of the booths and have them be providing in-person customer service so around the fare arrays and then walking the platform in the stations. The expectation is at least twice during their tour of duty, their eight hours, that they would walk the station to see if there are any maintenance issues that had to be addressed or cleaning issues, etc. We don't have cash in the booth anymore. They haven't been selling tokens or making change, we haven't done it since COVID and it's been largely successful so getting folks out of the booth

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to have more in-person customer service is what we're

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driving toward, and it's actually a little over 2,000

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station agents we have in the system now. We're

actually hiring I think about another 150 more

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through the middle of next year.

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stations?

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COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA: How will you prioritize where they go in terms of having over 470

PRESIDENT DAVEY: We have station coverage now so those agents will be bidding as they are, they bid every six months on jobs, but the expectation is those stations will be covered with agents.

COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA: Okay. I look forward to those details. I also feel public safety should clearly extend to accessibility, and for many New Yorkers subway stations can be very treacherous to narrow platforms, the steep stairs, no easy and safe way to access many platforms while navigating the subway with a disability or in a wheelchair or even parents with strollers so ensuring we have a safe subway means ensuring we have an accessible one. I know you announced a deal to make 95 percent of stations accessible by 2055. Do you have an update on the status of that plan and if you have any plans for

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interim solutions for stations who may be waiting 30 years for an elevator?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Yeah. I think our historic agreement, it maybe sounds a little easy but it's billion of dollars of an invested commitment to make close to all of our stations. I also think Chairman Lieber said that if there's a way to get that last 5 percent with some new technology or some new engineering, we're very open to, but as you all know building in the build space that is New York City for some areas is incredibly complicated, but we look forward to seeing if other folks smarter than us have some solutions. Back to your question, we just put out a package, I can get the exact number, but put out a package for another I think dozen stations. We have it prioritized within our capital plan, and we're obviously going through our needs assessment now, and we'll continue to prioritize stations to get accessibility, but I think the good news is for the first time maybe in the Authority's history rather than litigating and fighting with the disabled community we're saying, you know what, we have an obligation, we want to make this as part of what we're doing so having had some experience both abroad COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 71

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and in the United States I have to say, I had nothing to do with it by the way, but I will have to run it, but I didn't have anything to do with making it happen. I thought it was an extraordinary day for the MTA to admit and say we need to make this investment, we need to make this commitment so it'll be up to us now to execute.

COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA: And maintaining what's existing because for those that have elevators we often hear that the elevators are unreliable and unclean.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: On the reliability, I'm sure you hear stories, but I would beg to differ.

That is one of my key metrics I see. In preparation for that question, I can tell you 97, 98 percent of our elevators the last few months have been available.

On the cleanliness question, I don't disagree and talk about my sort of nitty gritty, we are actually going to be piloting a device that would alert, I won't tell you what the smell is, but will alert our cleaners about the potential lack of cleanliness in an elevator. There's another transit system in the U.S. that's doing this, we picked it

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up, and I'm very interested, but to your point we take it very seriously. The system needs to be accessible for all New Yorkers, and we need to maintain, as you said, what we have today so it's something we track very closely and we focus on it because we know it can be not an inconvenience but a disaster for our customer who rely on our current accessible stations.

much. The last thing I'll add, you have a lot of statistics in here, major crime is down by 6.3 percent, year-to-date index crime is up by 30 percent in the subway system. I feel like we want to be a part of a messaging here that says that it is safe to take the subways so while those statistics are not all over the place but very varied and diverse I hope that we can come together with this universal message that the subway system is at highs that we haven't seen since before the pandemic, and that's really important for the safety of people to know that.

Thank you for answering my questions and thank you to the Chairs for being so gracious.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you.

Next, we'll hear from Council Member Caban.

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COUNCIL MEMBER CABAN: Thank you. I'm just going to jump right in because I have quite a few questions. I want to start with asking, I know that Chair Brooks-Powers hit on this, but could you send us the details on the training for the new work that the booth workers are going to be doing is the first question, the second will MTA be hiring more people to serve in this role, and then the third relating to this is you talked about twice during the tour, light touch cleaning, answering customer questions, do you envision the possibility of expanding the kinds of works and customer service things that these folks could be doing? Part of the reason why I mention it is because early on when our office took office, we talked about an omnipresence of help workers in our subways to contribute to safety in our system, something that didn't over-rely on police so curious on those things. Can you send us the details on the training, are you hiring more folks, do you see an expansion of some of the things you already mentioned as this moves forward?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: On the training, I'll have to think about it because I have looked at the curriculum and I don't know, there may be portions of

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it which are safety-related, camera locations, for example, so I want to think about that. I'll get back to you on that question. The principal part is customer service. That's probably generally not state secret so I'm sure we can...

COUNCIL MEMBER CABAN: I mean will they be like helping people with their stroller because they see somebody that needs a hand or things like that?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Yeah.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABAN: Because they do in a lot of other countries, by the way. They have workers who do exactly this.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Yeah. I'm happy to broadly describe the training. Exactly that. It's a four-day training, principally focused on customer service. In part, providing our employees with details on how to help customers with disabilities, for example, new training around OMNY, it's a new product for our employees, of course, as well and what that means. De-escalation training. There's a whole host of safety, if you will, pieces of course. That's one.

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Two is we are anticipating hiring I think it's another 150, 200 station agents through the middle of next year.

Your last question was what else would they be doing. We principally see it as doing a few things so helping customers with the fare vending machines and, of course, as we move to OMNY they'll be a whole...

COUNCIL MEMBER CABAN: And anything you haven't mentioned just because I do have other questions for you.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Oh, sure. OMNY, helping folks get around the system, they'll be doing station tours to see if there are any maintenance and alerting, they'll all carry phones, they'll all be issued an MTA cellphone so if there's an issue that requires immediate attention they'll be able to get in touch with either our Rail Control Center or the Command Center or NYPD.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABAN: Thank you. I just want to mention I think that more station cleaners, open bathrooms, that is going to do a lot I think to make the subway safer. It also will do a lot I think to reduce unnecessary police interactions so excited

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for those pieces. I do want to highlight and commend Council Member Rivera for a couple of points she made. One specifically the highlighting and expanding of the definition of what safety looks like in the subway but also the piece that she shared on statistics. The statistics you shared. Some of the statements you made that lacked empirical, like evidential support. A couple of things I heard were around enforcing versus money lost with fare evasion was is this the cost effective strategy and I think the testimony you gave was I don't know about that but I feel like so I just want to name that "I feel like it" is not a good enough or adequate question to balance those things. It has been a few years since I've practiced criminal law, but I will say that, for example, I know that when I was practicing if a person was arrested for fare evasion and ended up getting processed in court, the government cost of that entire process was at least 2,000 dollars per incident and when we compare that to a 2.75 fare, like these are some of the questions that we should be asking. I think perception of safety is incredibly important, but it's also incredibly important to lean into strategies that are proven to increase safety

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and so, again, another thing that I just want to highlight is you mentioned this assertion that people feel a type of way when they see somebody who doesn't pay and then they're not going to pay themselves and, to my knowledge, there's no data or evidence to support that particular assertion, but I did want to provide some additional data that you had in addition to what you had mentioned. On November 1, 2022, the Gothamist reported according to one of your spokespeople "arresting summons is surging with increased police presence" so summons for fare evasion the week before that were up more than 80 percent compared to the year prior, which amounted to 1,500 more summons, quality-of-life summons were up 118 percent, and so I'm curious, you don't have the answer to the question how much this costs the City to do that, but these practices disproportionately target black and brown folks who can't afford the fare and what I've heard a lot of testimony around today is really an over-reliance on police to address all of the safety issues in the subway and so I'm curious about a commitment or an interest in exploring other workers to get help that won't result in the criminalization of poverty, especially when we

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know that criminalizing poverty actually has a criminogenic effect in the long-term, and if I could just complete that thought, those pieces or the statement around increased enforcement of things like fare evasion, smoking in the subway, drinking in the subway because you feel like buckling down on these small crimes is necessary to make subways safe and increase public trust. Like I said, perception is incredibly important, but we have to balance out actual safety, and I'm curious because that sounds like regurgitated broken windows policing that has been debunked by four decades' worth of research and data. I just am wondering if MTA is looking into prioritizing and interested in more holistic solutions that increase safety, that don't have the detrimental effects that we're seeing on the policing of these low-level quality-of-life offenses.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: May I?

COUNCIL MEMBER CABAN: Please.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: I guess I would just ask you to go back to my testimony which in respect to police, my testimony had very little to do with policing, it was about cameras, it was about using unarmed guards to address fare evasion, it was about

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other means that with MTA that we're working on so you packed a lot into that question so it's hard to unpack it all but I would just ask you to just go back to the testimony that I provided which was here are the things that we're working on in New York City Transit and a lot of it was the sort of things I think you asked about, getting our station agents out, being eyes and ears, using unarmed guards who do not have ticket-writing ability but are there just to enforce the slam gates, more cameras in the system to deter or to help solve crimes so obviously we work closely with NYPD and they're an important part of what we're addressing, but I think the principal part of what I was hoping to impart today was there's a lot of other things we're doing than working with our NYPD partners.

that thought and I will hand it right back over. I did commend the strategies that y'all are pursuing at the top of my remarks that I think are going to be really helpful. You have mentioned reliance on police quite a bit throughout your answers and the questioning, I mean I still have questions around hiring private security to shut a door to prevent a

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2.75 fare evasion, but that's beside the point, but thank you for your testimony and your time and look forward to following up and thank you, Chairs, for indulging me going over a minute or two.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thanks so much. Next, we will hear from Council Member Restler.

much, Chair Brooks-Powers and Chair Hanks, appreciate your leadership on this issue and thank you,

President Davey and team, for joining us today.

I just firstly want to state the MTA is the lifeblood of our city and recognizing the decline in ridership that we're experiencing and the decline in revenue, I strongly support increased revenue going to the MTA to stabilize your work. It is absolutely essential to everything we do as a City so I hope the Governor in her budget prioritizes the MTA and provides additional resources, but all parts of City and State Government are going to need to step up and provide support.

That being said, I'd like to focus firstly on station cleanliness. Research has proven time and again that cleanliness is a key factor in overall crime prevention. I could point to many

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studies to this effect, and has the MTA considered the link between station cleanliness and design and crime in our stations?

5 PRESIDENT DAVEY: We might not have enough 6 time in this hearing to talk about...

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Give me the 30-second version if you don't mind because I have a lot...

PRESIDENT DAVEY: I appreciate your question, and you and I are sympatico in that regard. We are doing a couple things around station cleaning. One is actually during COVID we struggled with hiring cleaners for a bunch of a different reasons so we did bring in some contractors. We are beginning to ramp that down and hire over 800 station and end-of-line cleaners so these will be MTA employees. To give you a sense of I think either the hunger to work for us or the job market, we had 75,000 applicants for those 800 positions so we are in the midst now of onboarding those station cleaners, and it's not just the folks who are picking up litter, but we're also looking at gum removal machines, we're establishing some new high-power wash teams to really kind of get at the areas that aren't just the litter and whatnot,

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although litter, I actually have this granular data,
that's actually the number one issue when it comes to

4 cleanliness that our customers talk about is litter.

5 I totally get that...

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COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: I appreciate that. Just because we have a lot to cover. You said the thing you want us to take away is customer satisfaction.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Yes.

MTA Customer Satisfaction Survey found a minority of riders are satisfied with cleanliness, and I can tell you, as somebody who has 17 different train lines in my District and just about every bus line in Brooklyn comes through Downtown Brooklyn, we are not satisfied with the cleanliness of the MTA system, and we want to see deeper investments, and I especially would like to see you consider prioritizing areas where we have seen instances of crime and different public safety concerns. When you look at the comparison between the new 96th Street Q Station on the Upper East Side where 89 percent of people are satisfied with the station conditions to just a few blocks away in Central Harlem at the 110th Street where just 15

percent of folks are satisfied, there's clearly a correlation that we need to consider between socioeconomic status and the station conditions that I hope will be prioritized as you make a greater emphasis on improving the station conditions.

I wanted to just shift gears a little bit. We now have conductors announcing that there are police officers standing in just about every station in the MTA system. I just wonder what impact does this have on train times?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: None.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Okay.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: We're following that. It was asked of us, and we're following that. We're not seeing any impact to dwell times.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: I can tell you as a person who rides the subway every day the conductors are waiting in the stations while they make this announcement and so...

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PRESIDENT DAVEY: We'll have to talk to those conductors, but I can tell you from a data perspective, it is not impacting wait times. If there are conductors who are doing that, I'm happy to take

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the lines and we'll certainly go back out and ask folks to be careful of that but...

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COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Okay.

 $\label{eq:president} \mbox{ PRESIDENT DAVEY: On-time performance in } \\ \mbox{November was better than October just as a point.}$ 

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: I'm glad to hear that. My lived experience tells me otherwise, but I'm happy to hear the data overall on train time lateness is improving.

On fare evasion where it feels like every year the MTA puts out more and more over-the-top figures about the threat of fare evasion that is overwhelming our city. Could you just break down for me the most recent estimate, I think it was, forgive me, I didn't have the number in front of me, I believe it was 180 million trips that you said were each year from fare evasion. Could you remind us where the MTA is coming up with the data that you all are espousing on fare evasion, the source of this?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Sure. I can speak to

Transit. I can't speak to the railroads or to bridges

and tunnels, but what I can tell you is we have a few

methods to see fare evasion. We have on-board

counters, for example, so people getting on and off a

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bus and then seeing how many folks actually pay, what fares are done. We do have some AI technology that we've been exploring in a few stations to see, again, what passenger flows there are and then what fares are being taken, and then we do have in-person counters as well to, again, see how many folks are evading fares. These are the multiple factors. I think for bus, we've been very transparent. We're upwards of 30 percent of our bus customers are not paying a fare right now. Maybe that's largely due to the fact that we were not collecting fares during COVID and so folks get used to it. Subways is about 15 or so percent, maybe slightly higher. That's how we collect the data, but, again, I can only speak to Transit. Bobby, I don't know if you want to say anything else.

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT DIEHL: Yeah, just to add on the bus angle, we do have APCs that are on the busses, they're all people counters that actually can compare people getting on the bus to the fare borough.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: All right. 180 million trips of fare evasion a year just seems extraordinary and, as somebody who, again, is in the

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subway every day, I just don't see this widespread fare evasion happening at every turn so I think it is an overstated concern. I'd like to see us double down on our collected efforts around Fair Fares and making sure that low- and moderate-income New Yorkers are accessing the subsidies that they deserve to be able to use the transit system.

I just want to say, in closing, based on the data that I've looked at, over the last three years we've seen a 4 percent overall decline in crimes in the subway system and yet a 25 percent increase in NYPD personnel. That is a substantial increase in NYPD personnel, especially relative to other parts of the city where they could be focusing their attention, and I'd like to express on the record that I think that this is not the best use of resources.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: I can't respond to that but just on the not paying, I would say we agree on the Fair Fares and thank Speaker Adams for funding it. In fact, I do Transit Talks now across the city every other week and folks from DSS who are actually signing people up are with us which is great. I think I'm popular; I'm not. They actually are the most

1	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 87
2	popular folks at our Transit Talks, which is great.
3	You mentioned your data focus, just last month the
4	fourth most challenge for our bus customers was
5	people not paying the fare so respectfully those are
6	our customers telling us on bus that we need to do
7	something about fare evasion on bus and we're focuse
8	on it.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Okay. Thank you.
10	CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you.
11	Next, we'll hear from Council Member Mealy.
12	COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: Yes. During the
13	pandemic, how many employees lost their jobs due to
14	not getting vaccinated?
15	PRESIDENT DAVEY: That I will have to get
16	back to you on. I do not know.
17	SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT DIEHL: (INAUDIBLE)
18	PRESIDENT DAVEY: Sorry. The answer is
19	zero.
20	COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: Zero?
21	SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT DIEHL: They had to
22	get tested.
23	COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: Okay, why
24	PRESIDENT DAVEY: I'm sorry, Council
25	Member. I'm new so I was not part of it, but

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 1 2 apparently zero but we had a testing program in place 3 so the employees who were not vaccinated had to be 4 tested. COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: Okay. Why I'm asking this question, to me this is like union 6 7 busting, outsourcing, at a time, two years now, you say fare beaters we're losing money, and now you as a 8 city agency when we could hire people to do this peace officers, do any of these peace officers have 10 11 any authority to give tickets? 12 PRESIDENT DAVEY: No, they don't. 13 COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: Do they have any authority to arrest people? 14 15 PRESIDENT DAVEY: They don't, no. 16 COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: So you just said 17 that these peace officers, they go in two pairs, do 18 you think that the TA booth workers couldn't do the 19 same thing? 20 PRESIDENT DAVEY: With all due respect, they're not peace officers. They're unarmed guards. 21 2.2 COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: Well, if they can't 2.3 do anything... SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT DIEHL: They're 24

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trained security guards.

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2	COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: These police
3	officers can stop people and tell them to pay their
4	fare.
5	PRESIDENT DAVEY: Police officers can,
6	yeah. The unarmed guards are there solely to ensure
7	that the fare evasion gate is managed.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: And you're telling
9	me we're paying one million a month that we could not
10	have any other agency within the city just close the
11	door, close the gate?
12	PRESIDENT DAVEY: We will have the
13	security guards as long as we need them. I hope we
14	don't need them forever. Again, I can't speak to the
15	city agency. We're a state agency, but if you're
16	asking my professional opinion if I think this is a
17	wise use of taxpayers' dollars, I do, I very much do
18	COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: You think paying
19	one million dollars to an outsourced company in which
20	we just went through
21	PRESIDENT DAVEY: I think reducing fare
22	evasion is a <u>(INAUDIBLE)</u>
23	COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: Two years of a
24	pandemic.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Yes.

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COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: People need jobs.

You could've posted on Facebook. You could've got a
million people to do this job.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: I reject that notion that these folks aren't New Yorkers. They happen to work for a private company.

COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: But we need to have our unions thriving again. We lost a lot of people during the pandemic through death...

PRESIDENT DAVEY: 176 at MTA, I know.

replaced them with new and young people and older who want to get back in the system and have a job. I just feel this is a waste of tax dollars, money, one million a month. I'm saying outsourcing. You got our people out the booths now and you're saying they can't do the same thing that others are doing. Just hire more transit workers, that they could get middle class pay, they could get healthcare. This is the time that we need to start taking care of our people...

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Which is why we've been hiring hundreds of employees, bus operators, train operators...

back of when I get on the train, can I identify what

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number car I am in and so do we happen to have any identifiers on the train cars themselves, on which car number you are in like direct relation to where we are placing the public safety officers in front of where the conductors are.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Yeah. It's not always, but I think working with NYPD, what we've asked when possible that the officers on the platforms, they might be in the station mezzanine, they may actually be effectuating arrests, there are many reasons why they wouldn't necessarily be on the platform, but I don't know if you've seen the so-called zebra board so the black and white board in the middle of the platform, that's typically where our conductor, he or she, would be stationed...

COUNCIL MEMBER FARIAS: Sorry. My apologies. Maybe I wasn't clear. Inside each of the train cars, how can customers identify if they're on car 9 versus car 2 versus car 1 or adjacent to a conductor car?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Right. This is where I
was headed. The zebra board, the center of the
platform is where you be on a conductor so the
conductor, depending on the size of the car, would be

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 1 approximately car 5 or 6, but there's no identifier 2 3 on a train that you're on car 6 or 10. Obviously, if 4 you're at the end of the platform, you're more likely to be closer to 9 or 10. If you're at the front of the platform, 1 or 2. If you want to station yourself 6 7 close to the car or within the car that the officers 8 are likely to be at when a train pulls in and certainly where our conductors are, it's the middle where the zebra indicator is if you will. 10 11 COUNCIL MEMBER FARIAS: Sure. Do you think 12 it would be helpful for the MTA to start putting in subway cars like Car 1, Car 2, Car 3, Car 4, etc.? 13 PRESIDENT DAVEY: I think that would be a 14 15 logistic nightmare because we flip the cars all the time, we cut them for maintenance and so if there was 16 17 an easy way to do it, maybe with the future cars that 18 we have, I think for the older fleet though that 19 would be logistically difficult. COUNCIL MEMBER FARIAS: Okay. 20 PRESIDENT DAVEY: I appreciate the 21 2.2 suggestion though. 2.3 COUNCIL MEMBER FARIAS: Thank you. In terms of looking back at, I know right now we're 24

saying we try to put officers near where the

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conductors are because it's the middle of the train, have we looked at in the past, some of the incidents where people have fallen in or have been pushed in and tried to place people in those areas at those train stops across to where we see a recurrence, is that data available, are we looking back at data in that way?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: I don't think we have because there's no consistency in that regard. I know there have been a lot of high-profile incidents that have been reported. Given the number of customers we have today, the incidents are rare, but still we're looking, as mentioned earlier by one of your Colleagues, for example, the stations we're looking at for the platform screen doors, we looked at those places as places where we have a high volume of customers and then the ability with the platform to actually install it, but I'm not sure even if we looked at the data we would be making changes to where we would ask the officers to be located.

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT DIEHL: It's not like we have one station where you have had seven people pushed or something over a really long time. These are not as common as you think it is.

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COUNCIL MEMBER FARIAS: No, I know they're not common.

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT DIEHL: When you have 472 stations, it becomes difficult to see if there was any indication that look, there might be some sort of issue at a station, we'd be working hand-in-hand with NYPD to try to get officers...

PRESIDENT DAVEY: On the flip side, I think having them at the conductor's station is actually effective because the conductor may know of a potential issue or someone so that I think is effective because the conductor occasionally has been able to say to a couple of officers hey, there's someone on the car a couple cars down that might be an issue, could you just poke your head in and check it out.

COUNCIL MEMBER FARIAS: Just a question around the unarmed guards that we have. Are we equipping them to give away Fair Fares information?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: I don't think we have, no, but we can. If that's a suggestion, I'm happy to.

COUNCIL MEMBER FARIAS: I would love to make that suggestion. I think if we are realistically looking, I understand even though we have not seen

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necessarily how personally as Council Member Restler stated, I'm not seeing it every time I get on the train, it feels like the number is pretty exorbitant, people are, if they evading a fare, it's economic reasons, majority of the time I would like to make that assumption, if there's a way that we can make sure when we are intercepting it, giving people more information is always the best, especially where we have a program now where many people, it continuously gets expanded, and we fail to do the outreach that we need to do so equipping these unarmed guards while they're there with this information I think would be really wonderful.

I have one more question if possible.

Thank you. I'm sorry if you stated this already, in terms of the fines that are 100 dollars that we then issue upon someone evading fare, do we have the breakdown of how we recoup our 2.75 or the legal fees or anything like that or is this 100 dollars that goes into the general fund that we never see again?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: I don't. The 100 dollars comes to MTA, but I don't have a collection rate or a breakdown of the costs to collect...

COUNCIL MEMBER FARIAS: Okay

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## COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 100 1 2 in a transportation desert, and Marine Park is 3 getting me and that happened prior to me getting to 4 the space, but my job is to represent them well, 5 amplify their voices, so now I want to know how we can rationalize to take bus line or station or even 6 7 train station in a transportation desert, B2. That 8 happened Kings Highway by train station East 16 that usually stops in Marine Park and right now I don't have the answer for them and I'm looking forward to 10 11 hear what you're going to do because they want their 12 bus. They don't have any transportation. 13 PRESIDENT DAVEY: Sorry. This is the B2 14 bus? 15 COUNCIL MEMBER NARCISSE: B2 bus, the B2 16 line. 17 PRESIDENT DAVEY: Happy to answer that 18 offline. I don't have the answer specifically and 19 happy to come out to your District too by the way. 20 COUNCIL MEMBER NARCISSE: I know I'm going to talk to you more because Community Board is 21 2.2 outraged right now. 2.3 PRESIDENT DAVEY: Okay. COUNCIL MEMBER NARCISSE: Some statement, 24

but we're going to get that done. Some additional

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recommendations I will put because my Colleagues spoke about the cleanliness of the train, that goes from my District is not that bad but so many Districts, especially the stops in the black and brown communities, they need light and they need to maintain clean. One other statement I want to make about almost 66 percent of the train or bus evasion, the fare evasion, that happened in the black community, most of them I would say that has to do with lack of job, socioeconomic that we need to look into, and creating an opportunity and employ locally and then try to get those young folks off the street. That would be something that way that we can address the inequities in our city.

I would like to talk a little bit of what has happened with the Subway Safety plan to intervene with homelessness. I want to know how MTA staff are assigned to do outreach, if they are being trained, how many people have been diverted to services, are you all keeping track of the interaction, and do we have data, are you all seeing the same people returning like a revolving door, and what type of training do MTA staff receive in order to do the

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outreach for the homelessness? I know it's a lot, but I want some answers.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Sure. Just back to the B2. I think I understand now the question, and the question is related to our bus redesign so to the extent we've proposed in a draft form to make changes to the B2, which came out two weeks ago, I can't emphasize enough it is a draft plan and we're going to begin community outreach starting in January for all of Brooklyn to provide us with feedback and input. I think at the press conference, I said I could quarantee one thing and one thing only, we did not get the plan 100 percent right, and so that's what's going to be incumbent upon us, Council Member, to listen to you and your constituents, our customers, to make sure so very happy to take that feedback if the B2 is a bit of a challenge. In fact, I'm reminded that our online comment is available now, but we wanted to wait until after the holiday season to begin the virtual workshops so lots of opportunity. We've got many months before we actually roll it out.

Second thing, you reminded me, your

Colleague left, but he made a statement about station

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cleanliness, and I just want to clarify the record.

Last month, in October, almost 60 percent of our customers said their train was clean or very clean and about 58 percent station cleanliness. Now, we have a long way to go, no doubt, and I am proud that we are putting out the very detailed metrics to know which specific stations are doing well and which ones aren't, and that is something that we are putting out and being very transparent to the public, about where we need to improve.

I would also ...

COUNCIL MEMBER NARCISSE: Cleanliness.

When we talk about clean is what you compare to because when you compare, even when you travel you see the trains, I mean when you say it is increasing, it's getting better, getting better from what we used to have, but this is New York City. We cannot have our train station, there's not enough light, and we're talking about safety. That's one of the ways that we can address safety too.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: New Yorkers have strong opinions, no doubt, so if they didn't think that we were, they'll tell us they didn't think their station was clean, they would tell us.

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Your lighting point is well-taken, and I announced a program when I became President to begin station refresh. We're calling it ReNEWvation so not a full renovation but where can we be making progress and so what we've done is in the Bronx in the last few months on the B and the D line, the Concourse line, we're doing track work and we've closed the line on the weekends, and the initial plan was not to go in and do anything to the stations, and we said no, no, time-out, let's use the station closures to get in and, to your point, do the kind of painting that we need to do, the concrete repair, the stair repair work, and lighting. I'm very much obsessed with station and train lighting. We also announced in my Faster, Cleaner, Safer Plan just last month that we're going to re-lamp all of the dingier, darker cars. We're going to be leveraging some Subway Action Plan dollars to do that and what's better is they will actually be more energy efficient so the maintenance of those will come down as well so totally hear you and agree with you that we need to be taking care of the kind of housekeeping issues. Again, I'm happy to on the B2 or anything else come

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to your District and see it for myself. I'm very happy to do that.

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COUNCIL MEMBER NARCISSE: About the outreach, the homeless outreach. We want to know more about it and the data, what's going on.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Our end-of-line process,

I'll let Bobby maybe give a little more detail, but

our end-of-line process is a collaboration with

Subways but NYPD and the Department of Homeless

Services, BRC so we are collaborating with city

departments on the outreach. Obviously, we're not

mental health experts, we're not homeless experts,

we're trying to run a transit system, and so bringing

together in a collaborative spirit the departments

across the city to do that and so we're focusing in

on those last stations on lines where we can

potentially get them off trains and into services. I

think to date since this was launched under Mayor

Adams and Governor Hochul's leadership, we've had

about 800...

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT DIEHL: Nine months.

PRESIDENT DAVEY: In 9 months, 800 shelter placements for folks. Again, a lot more to do but we take it very seriously. I know there was a remark

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 106 1 earlier about making sure we're treating our 2 3 customers who might have addiction issues or homelessness issues, mental health, with compassion, 4 and we very much want to do that at Transit. 6 COUNCIL MEMBER NARCISSE: Thank you. Last 7 week (INAUDIBLE) 8 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Gotta wrap it 9 up, Council Member Narcisse. COUNCIL MEMBER NARCISSE: (INAUDIBLE) I'm 10 11 very concerned about that when the folks that are working because they're facing with those staff so 12 13 they know how to refer folks where they need to go if 14 there is an issue before the police get involved. 15 That's what my concern is. As a nurse, I'm very concerned about emotional disturbed folks not being 16 17 understood fully. 18 PRESIDENT DAVEY: That's right. 19 COUNCIL MEMBER NARCISSE: Thank you. Thank 20 you, Chair. 21 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you. Next and last, we'll hear from Council Member Nurse 2.2 2.3 and then we'll be shifting to the NYPD. COUNCIL MEMBER NURSE: Thanks, Chair. Last 24

but not least. I only have three questions, most just

## COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 107 1 followup for the data. Just for the 1 million in 2 3 private security, can you just say exactly how many 4 people that allows you to deploy? PRESIDENT DAVEY: Sure. SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT DIEHL: That's 6 7 roughly 200 people is what we're utilizing there. I 8 just want to make one other point for the record is that the guards that we're hiring is really a temporary item. This isn't like we're hiring someone 10 11 to be here for 10 or 20 years. We're hoping... 12 COUNCIL MEMBER NURSE: How long is that 13 (INAUDIBLE) period? SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT DIEHL: What's that? 14 15 COUNCIL MEMBER NURSE: How long do you 16 anticipate that temporary period? 17 SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT DIEHL: Right now, we're going to keep them for a while until we see 18 19 some of the fare evasion stabilize? 20 COUNCIL MEMBER NURSE: Okay, so conditional. 21 2.2 SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT DIEHL: We'd be 2.3 looking to utilize them for a while, but, again, when you're talking about maybe as far as jobs and stuff, 24

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we're not expecting this to be 20 years of having guards at gates.

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PRESIDENT DAVEY: Correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER NURSE: How often are you doing an assessment on that?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Biweekly. We have a COMPStat meeting, myself and our security team, to look at the effectiveness, look at the fare uptick at stations, to look at fare vending machine maintenance issues, see if there are any customer complaints, etc., but we're looking at it on a regular basis because a million dollars, I do believe it is a wise investment but it's an investment and so we need to make sure that we're using it wisely.

COUNCIL MEMBER NURSE: Thank you for that.

My second question was if you could speak to any

collaborative efforts between the MTA, DSS on

physical onsite outreach events around the Fair Fares

program, how many do you do, is it specific to those

six stations that maybe have the highest fare evasion

stats?

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Yeah, so I've been hosting Transit Talks at the stations that, by the way, scored the lowest on our Customer Satisfaction,

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and we've been inviting the DSS team responsible for signing folks up for Fair Fares to attend and they have over the last I think now four events we've held, which has been very successful, and we're going to continue. I think I'm at a station later this week, I know I am, on Queens. That team will be there to sign folks up.

I also think, too, the idea that you're Colleague mentioned about having maybe some Fair Fares material on-hand with the unarmed guards, I like that idea, and my vision is for the station agents who are more reactive, sitting in the booth and waiting for someone to come over to them, they can be more proactive and, if they see a customer who might avail themselves or might have questions about the various fare products we have including Fair Fares to be able to provide that information so I think both working with the City, at Transit we're committed to getting as many folks enrolled in that program as we can. There are a lot of folks who are, hopefully today, that we're getting some notoriety for this, but there are a lot of folks who qualify who still haven't signed up.

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COUNCIL MEMBER NURSE: Yeah. I think it'll be great to have some kind of permanent signage at each location, especially where you're saying the rates are higher...

PRESIDENT DAVEY: Yeah, we have done some advertising...

COUNCIL MEMBER NURSE: (INAUDIBLE)

outreach space that can just always be a booth that's always there until you start to see those down but thank you for your answer.

My last question was can you elaborate on the AI technology that you're exploring with the surveillance cameras in terms of what is the specific function that the AI will be doing?

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SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT DIEHL: Sure. We firs looked at AI to basically look at fare evasion. There was a company, Barcelona-based, that actually has used this type system inside the transit system, and what it allows us to do is actually utilize the cameras that we have to actually see how people are committing fare evasion, and what I mean by that is you can actually see by the AI they're going over the turnstile, under the turnstile, going through the

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gate the wrong way or even back-cocking the actual turnstile so we're able to...

COUNCIL MEMBER NURSE: So it just like zooms into a certain of physical...

right to the physical characteristics of someone committing fare evasion so what that does is that gives us a lot of intel as far as where to deploy police officers or security officers, to actually say okay, here's what we're seeing, and if we're seeing that gate open for an extended amount of time with people going through, now we have video evidence of it and at that point we can actually deploy a little bit more smartly as opposed to just picking stations to actually put guards at.

COUNCIL MEMBER NURSE: Yeah, I'd like to learn more about this. I don't know much about AI.

I'm admittedly very ignorant, but I really want to understand is it that you're just placing a camera a certain way and this technology is zooming in on a lifted leg or a jump or something like that. How is that different from...

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SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT DIEHL: That's exactly it. It learns as it goes. AI actually learns as it goes so it refines itself as it moves on.

COUNCIL MEMBER NURSE: Okay, so how is that different from the ways you already track fare evasion through the folks that you have on the ground?

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT DIEHL: Well, the nice part is, again, counting fare evasion on a counter basis is very different. This is utilizing cameras. It's not putting people out there to actually have to watch, have to watch, have to watch. It can pick up stuff when no one's there, and we can actually take that information and that data and actually filter it out and say okay, here's where we need to be. I know that between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. at 111th Street on the A-line that people are going through the turnstile or jumping the turnstile or going through the gates so that gives us a lot better way to go. Again, when you talk about 5,000 cameras, coming in, you really need something that's going to focus you in on what we want to look at.

COUNCIL MEMBER NURSE: Okay. Thank you so much.

Elliott who's the Counsel for NYPD.

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2 COMMITTEE COUNSEL LYNN: Our next

- 3 | witnesses will be from the New York City Police
- 4 Department, Michael Kemper, Acting Chief of Transit,
- 5 Thomas Ponella, Deputy Chief, Raymond Porteus,
- 6 Inspector, and Michael Clarke, Director of
- 7 Legislative Affairs.
- 8 I will now administer the oath. Please
- 9 raise your right hands.
- 10 Do you affirm to tell the truth, the
- 11 | whole truth, and nothing but the truth before these
- 12 | Committees and to respond honestly to Council Member
- 13 questions?
- 14 ADMINISTRATION: (INAUDIBLE)
- 15 COMMITTEE COUNSEL LYNN: Thank you. You
- 16 | may begin when ready.
- 17 ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: Good morning, Chair
- 18 | Hanks, Chair Brooks-Powers, and Members of the
- 19 | Council. I'm Michael Kemper, the Acting Chief of
- 20 | Transit for the New York City Police Department. I'm
- 21 | joined here today by Deputy Chief Thomas Ponella,
- 22 | Inspector Raymond Porteus, and Director Michael
- 23 Clarke.
- 24 On behalf of Police Commissioner Keechant
- 25 | L. Sewell, I am pleased to testify before your

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Committees regarding public safety in the subway system. Not only is safety in our subways a crucial topic of discussion, but this hearing could not be more timely for me on a personal note. As the new Acting Chief of Transit Bureau starting just last week, this hearing also gives me an opportunity to introduce myself to all of you. I knew from an early age that I wanted to help people, and there seemed no better place to do that than joining the ranks of the NYPD. I joined the Department when I was 20 years old, at the earliest possible time, and I've spent the last 31 years doing everything within my ability to make sure New Yorkers are safe. I began my career in 1991 on patrol in the 62nd Precinct in Brooklyn. Since then, I served in a number of Precincts, several patrol and detective bureau assignments, and in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Strategic Initiatives. I held executive positions in several precincts, in the Detective Bureau, and prior to my current appointment I recently served as the Borough Commander for Patrol Borough Brooklyn South. It is a great and humbling honor to me to bring my experience and knowledge of public safety to our transit system.

We in the Transit Bureau have been tasked with the

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enormous responsibility of protecting the safety of the busiest metropolitan rail system in the nation,

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comprised of 25 lines, 472 stations, over 6,000 train 4

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cars, and over 600 miles of track. It cannot be

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residents, businesses, and visitors of this great

overstated how important our subways are to the

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city. Each and every day, millions of New Yorkers

utilize our subways for a myriad of reasons. Whether

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going to and from work or school, to our businesses

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to shop, to appointments, or to visit our diverse

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neighborhoods and attractions, riders deserve to

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destination safely. This is my mission, and this is

enter our transit system and arrive at their

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the mission of all transit officers, and I look

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forward to working with all of you to help achieve

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this goal.

When it comes to crime in our subway

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system, I think we are at an appointment moment as

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the year comes to a close. Last month, major crime in the transit system decreased nearly 13 percent when

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compared to November last year. This decline is

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continuing in the opening weeks of December.

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Moreover, when compared to pre-pandemic ridership

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levels in 2019, major crime is down by 6.3 percent.

2 There is certainly more work that needs to be done.

3 Year-to-date index crime is up by 30 percent in the

4 subway system, but these recent numbers are

5 encouraging and demonstrate real progress that has

6 been made under this administration. Mayor Adams and

7 Commissioner Sewell have made it no secret that they

8 believe, as I'm sure all of us here today do, that

9 the subways are the lifeblood of New York City.

Safety, however, has to be reflected not just in our

11 stats but also in the impression of riders. They must

12 | feel safe too. We know that the public often feels a

13 sense of relief when an officer is riding a car or in

14 close proximity on a platform. Throughout the year,

15 the NYPD has increased its visibility and presence

16 | throughout the system. Under the Mayor's Subway

17 Safety Plan, our strategy has been more visibility,

18 | more coverage, and more public engagement. Over 1,000

19 additional officers were surged into the system

20 | earlier this year. Officers have been riding in the

21 | train cars alongside passengers, inspecting stations

22 | and other important areas, and covering platforms as

23 | well. When it comes to deployment, particular

24 | emphasis is placed on our most active transportation

25 | hubs. The uniformed leadership is not immune to this

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strategy either. Prior to my appointment, I too had to personally patrol the subways as every executive above the rank of Deputy Inspector must now do. I will obviously do it much more now.

Last month, when we began extending tours, we began extending tours of 1,200 additional officers each day, which has further enhanced police presence in the subways, enabling officers to cover platforms in at least 300 stations during peak hours. Our Community Affairs Bureau also launched a safety awareness campaign in the fall, which enlists crime prevention officers visiting our busiest stations to conduct public outreach and provide safety tips to riders such as safeguarding their valuables and being aware of their surroundings.

It is also not just physical presence that contributes to this enhanced visibility in the system. In the fall, the MTA began playing public safety messages on trains and platforms from Police Commissioner Sewell to let riders knows that the NYPD is there to help and to alert our officers of unsafe conditions. The increase of officers in the subway system, including police presence on platforms, not only enhances our response to dangerous situations,

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but also serves as a deterrent to those who seek to commit crime and makes riders feel safe while waiting for their train to arrive. So far this year, officers have conducted nearly a million subway safety inspections, and their hard work has led to a 46 percent increase in arrests. Of note, arrests for robbery are up by nearly 38 percent and felony assault is up about 16 percent.

While I have complete faith in the dedicated men and women of the NYPD, I also know that we cannot do it alone. We have vital partners who lend their expertise to our shared mission in providing a safe experience in the subway. We have worked seamlessly with our partners in the MTA and the MTA Police under this administration. We communicate daily to ensure we are deploying resources to where they are needed most. MTA conductors have been announcing our presence on subway platforms and in the trains and also alerting riders when a station has an NYPD transit district within it. This serves the dual purpose of allowing riders to know that help is close by if needed and to warn potential perpetrators that the police are present. The role of cameras in the subways cannot be

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overstated. Strategically placed, they can be a deterrent to individuals committing crime and provide evidence that can assist in leading police to the perpetrator. The MTA and the NYPD work together closely to monitor live feeds and to provide camera footage to members of our Detective Bureau. To that end, the MTA will be making a further investment in safety by installing more cameras throughout the subway.

Behavioral health challenges add further complexities to ensuring the safety of riders, and, again, collaboration with our partner agencies has been critical. Throughout the year, we have deployed Joint Response Teams, which brings the NYPD, the Department of Homeless Services, and community-based providers together to connect chronically homeless individuals with the services they need. These teams have made over 30,000 contacts with people experiencing homelessness this year, with thousands accepting referrals for healthcare services. Overall, more than 7,000 individuals have accepted shelter services from members of the NYPD.

We have also partnered with the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to team

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police officers with clinical nurses. These teams cover high-use stations to ensure people who are suffering from mental illness and pose a danger to themselves or others are brought to a hospital where they could obtain the help that they need. Our work is further enhanced by the state, which has created new transition to home units, which help individuals end the cycle of homelessness. They are also launching Safe Option Support teams, which will assist individuals suffering from chronic street homelessness to enroll in supportive housing programs and will deploy them throughout New York City. When it comes to mental illness and homelessness in the subways, we know that this is a longstanding and highly complicated topic, and we are willing to play our part alongside our partners, and it has the full support and attention of the NYPD.

Subway ridership continues to grow and, with the holiday season here, there are even more riders using the system. We have had some very positive recent successes, and there are still challenges ahead. I want to remind the public though that this is the best police department in the world. There is no police department that is better trained

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and better equipped to address these challenges and fulfill the mission of keeping the New York City subway system safe. We cannot allow our riders to feel unsafe while riding the subways. We cannot allow them to be threatened, harassed, or, in the worst cases, subjected to violence. With the Department working together with all stakeholders, we will decrease crime, provide help to those who need it, and further restore the confidence New Yorkers have in the safety of our subway system.

Thank you for the opportunity to introduce myself and speak before you today. We look forward to answering any questions you may have.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you so much. I appreciate it, Acting Chief Kemper, and we do thank you and NYPD for all the work that you do. We appreciate that.

I'm going to start with some questioning and thank you for your testimony. First, we'll get into the fare evasion enforcement. You're required to report on a number of arrests and summons issued for fare evasion disaggregated by subway station where the arrest was made, the precinct, arresting officers, the age, race, and sex of arrestee. I think

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what my question is is do we drill down on the cause and are we changing and shifting as that becomes apparent?

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: In relation to fare evasion, let me say this. I mentioned in my opening that I did subway patrol duties as the previous Police Commissioner started this earlier in the year, and it was eye-opening for me in many way, both positive and negative and to be guite honest with you, I was shocked with what I saw, particularly at that mezzanine area by the where the fares are taken, the turnstile area. To be quite frank, just about every, if not every, station I was in, and I started my journey on both those occasions in Brooklyn on Church Avenue and Ocean Avenue and I went into Manhattan deep and I came back. It's a free-for-all. A lot of people aren't paying. I was in full uniform and people were going through the turnstile without paying. People were asking me to help them go through without paying, hold the door for them, and giving me attitude when I closed the door. Those are facts. So that was eye-opening for me. Just in relation to fare evasion, it's my opinion, it's our opinion public safety begins the minute a customer enters the subway

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system. They can't be signs of lawlessness the second someone walks into a subway system for so many reasons. First and foremost, it's not fair to the paying customer, it's not fair to the MTA who is losing untold millions of dollars, and think about the perception that gives someone, the average citizen that's paying their fare walking in when their first minute into their journey is observing an atmosphere that shows it's a free-for-all, it's lawlessness, people going through the turnstile. Perception, and they take that perception, and that perception travels with them throughout the entire journey, and it goes home with them. That's what they remember from what they first see so fare evasion is a component of our plan to reduce crime. We'll talk about fare evasion. I'll pass it off to Inspector Porteus. He'll talk to you about the total numbers of fare evasion. A couple of key points I want with fare evasion. This is not about arresting people. This is not about summonsing people. This is about correcting a problem that's quite evident. 97 percent of individuals that are stopped for fare evasion walk away minutes later with civil summons. 97 percent.

Only 3 percent, so 97 out of 100 people, only 3 of

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those people are arrested, and Inspector Porteus will detail the reasons why, but they're wanted. Usually, we'll find that they're wanted, they have active warrants. I'm sure as this testimony moves forward, we also recover, and some of them are wanted for very serious crimes, murder, rape, some of them are possessing firearms. We're talking about fare evasion, in the last six days I want to say, I could be off by one day, I want to say it's the last six, it might even be five, there have been four separate incidents in New York City, two in Brooklyn, one in Queens, one in Bronx where police officers stopped someone for fare evasion and recovered guns. A total of five guns were removed in four incidents in those four boroughs strictly on fare evasion. We're taking weapons and we're returning wanted people, but, again, that's not our goal. Our goal is to have no enforcement. We just want people to pay, and 97

INSPECTOR PORTEUS: Like the Chief alluded to, we have to reset the tone at the gates. We consider ourselves the guardian at gates, and that's a balance because we also have to protect the trains. We want our officers riding the trains, that's very

percent are issued a summons within minutes. Ray.

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important and on the platforms. You heard President Davey talking about where the officers should be positioned, those zebra stripes. That's a specific reason why we want them there. Those officers, or if it's a TOMS being done, the supervisor would be on the platform. I'll just a paint a picture. It's almost like a checkpoint where the Sergeant is at the conductor's position, tells the conductor we're going to be here for a couple of minutes, we're going to board the train. They may have officers spread out throughout the platform, and they'll go into those 8 to 10 cars, give everybody a sense of security that's on the train. That's considered TOMS. The ordinary officers that are assigned to the platform. They would do the same thing, check in with the conductor, patrol the platform. As I mentioned train patrol, we also have officers on trains.

Getting back to the fare evasion, we cannot abandon the turnstile fare arrays, and, like the Chief mentioned, it's not for monetary gain. It's to set the tone. As soon as your experience comes down and you see people jumping, going over the turnstile, under, through the exit gate, it sets that sense of lawlessness. We want to correct that

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behavior. I'll just go through some numbers. We have 82,000 fare evasion contacts for the year. Of that, as the boss mentioned, 97 percent of those people stopped get some sort of a summons, they're on their way several minutes later. The remaining 3 percent are taken into custody, and that's for a variety of reasons. Most likely, they are wanted for other crimes. We cleared 650 warrants year-to-date. That means, as the Chief mentioned, some heinous crimes. I'll give you two examples. Back in September in East New York Brooklyn, District 33 officers at Alabama on the J stopped an individual walking through the gate. They put him through the computer. We found out that he was wanted by the 75th Precinct Squad. For what? For shooting somebody and killing them. He shot a person in the head on the sidewalk in June. That was brought back to the 75th Precinct. They arrested that individual. Back in September...

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: For going through a turnstile.

INSPECTOR PORTEUS: Jumping a turnstile.

Just last month out in the Rockaways at Beach 60th

Street, officers from District 23 stopped an

individual going through the turnstile. That person

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was wanted up in the 110 Precinct for shooting a gun at two people in the street. Didn't hit them, thank God, but these fare evasion, you can see would be perceived as a minor crime. Well, we just solved two kind of heinous crimes, and as I mentioned we returned 650 people on warrants. Not to mention, the boss mentioned, recovered 10, 11 guns year-to-date on fare evasion encounters as well as removing 180+ knives or other sharp instrument weapons during those encounters.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Wow. Thank you very much.

INSPECTOR PORTEUS: May I add, I know

Councilwoman Farias mentioned the Fair Fares. There
is a remedy for folks that cannot pay. We don't want
to criminalize it. People don't have the means to do
it, but there are, and I think I like her suggestion
about getting that message out. I think it's
underutilized, the Fair Fares program, to get that
message out. It's a half fares program that people
can utilize, and they can get into the system without
jumping over, going under, and going through the
emergency gate.

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CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you. That was kind of like the purpose of my question, to really kind of like paint a picture for everyone, the why, and I appreciate having hard facts and statistics that kind of paint a different picture that we're actually capturing folks that are a little bit more dangerous and then there is a mechanism that we can help folks who may not be able to pay, but that is, for the most part from your testimony, that is like the outlier.

How does the police deployment to a specific subway station for more patrol is determined? What are the stations with the highest numbers of arrests and why? If you can talk a little bit about that.

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: You want me to start with how we deploy?

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Yes. Thank you.

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: When it comes to deployment, that's so important we get it right, and we're constantly shifting. We want to maximize our presence as best we can, and we want to make sure we deploy our assets, our cops, where they're needed to be. Not only needed to be, whether it's the platform,

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whether it's on the train, whether it's the mezzanine area, the stairwell, the right times, the right hours. We're very fortunate, we're very blessed in the NYPD. We keep good data. We're constantly looking at current crime trends. In the Transit Bureau, I have to say I'm here a little less than a week, but I'm very, very impressed already with what I see. I'm getting notified almost live on so much that's going on in the system, which is very, very refreshing. First and foremost, crime dictates where we deploy our personnel. The good thing, that's not difficult, right. If we have a rash of robberies at a station, whether it's the Times Square (INAUDIBLE) Station or I'll take you back to the Church Avenue Station, certainly we're going to recognize that as quickly as possible, and we're going to deploy resources there and assets during the right times, the right hours. What we want to do, the name of the game is, again, maximizing our presence, avoiding duplications, making sure that everyone in the Transit Bureau and everyone outside the Transit Bureau in the NYPD because we're going to talk about outside resources coming in to assist us, we're all deploying, we're all aware where our deployment is and we, again, just

maximize our presence, trying to avoid duplication, and really, really trying to avoid voids, but crime is really the top determining factor. Listen, we could follow it up with community complaints certainly, ridership numbers will dictate it, but really crime is the number one driving factor.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you so much.

Again, for the record, so everyone understands what this looks like when you're deploying, what are the procedures and protocols for subway patrol?

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: For an average police officer?

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Correct. You were kind of talking about it before, the different levels of deployment, but just talk to us about what it means to be patrolling a subway system? What are some of the procedures, the protocols?

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INSPECTOR PORTEUS: I kind of alluded to a little bit about train patrol. If an officer is assigned to a train patrol, he or she will work with a partner, they will leave the District and then they're given an assignment. For example, I'll use District 1 as an example, the officers may be assigned train patrol from 86th Street on the 1 down

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to 42nd Street in Times Square. That encompasses that District's line on the Red line, and those officers are expected to patrol that entire line going back and forth and there may be a directed patrol there. The Chief alluded to a crime so say at 77nd and Broadway there was a rash of school robberies, grand larcenies, there we conduct a directed patrol. What that means is that we get off the train during the train patrol and check the entire station. If there's somebody who's wanted, they would be (INAUDIBLE) these phones, I know they're a problem, but we disseminate a lot of intelligence information on these phones so a wanted poster may come over. That officer would be expected to look at the phone and then at 77nd Street scour the entire station, and that includes going topside by the street stairs, the mezzanine, going down, checking in with the booth clerk until they're gone, but then as they move out of the booths, they'll be in and around the mezzanine area, the cleaners. We work very well hand-in-hand with the MTA folks. They're our brethren. We consider them that. They're a wealth of knowledge. You heard the President talking about, Vice President Diehl, the cleaners, the booth clerks, the motormen, the

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conductors, the general station managers, those are people we want to touch base with every day because they have a wealth of knowledge of what's going on in these stations so circling back to the train patrol, those officers would get off that directed and then continue so that's kind of like the, for instance, a train patrol officer's assignment.

In addition to that, there are officers that respond to calls for assignment so there may be what's considered a sector car, two persons in a car, and they may be able to respond to other jobs in or around that District. Could be calls for (INAUDIBLE) people, some kind of larceny, calls for help, somebody that's experiencing a heart attack, we respond as co-response with the EMS and the Fire Department. If that kind of answers your question.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: That definitely answers my question. I appreciate that. To kind of build on that, when you talk about deployment, are they deployed beyond a pair? Is there a situation where a police officer would be by themselves?

INSPECTOR PORTEUS: We work in pairs as a team, but there are instances where I mentioned before about the TOMS, that's a Transit Order

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Maintenance Sweep, and that's the Sergeant would get together with four to eight cops at a particular station to conduct train inspections. We limit that because we want to make sure like a force multiplier. However, at heavy stations where we are experiencing a great deal of crime on the train, we might want to use that tactic. It's been used for probably 20, 30 years so it's something that we have kind of been doing but we've been getting away from that.

question, there are times when there's more than two cops. We can go to bag checks that you'll probably see at certain situations throughout the city, the TOMS checks, stuff like that, but there are different times when you'll see more than two police officers together, but that's for a reason. Again, the name of the game is proper deployment and maximizing our presence, and that's really what it is, but there are certain things we do that call for more than two cops.

INSPECTOR PORTEUS: If I may, Chair, it's also supervision. We don't want the cops bunched up. We've had instances like that, but we address it, and that's where the supervision comes in. The Frontline

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Sergeant, our Integrity Control Officer is there, the Lieutenants that work in the Command, they dish out the discipline, they're usually in plain clothes.

They're going out and checking those folks as well.

We have Duty Captains that are out there as well as the boss alluded to Deputy Inspector and above, that includes the four-star Chief of Department, Chief

Maddrey was out there last week riding the rails with the Chief. They're all out making sure that the cops

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Maddrey was out there last week riding the rails with the Chief. They're all out making sure that the cops are supposed to be where they're doing and what they're supposed to be doing. To that end, they have to know what the mission is. What is it and why are they there. Especially, Chief Ponella is going to talk about the deployment, about the outside resources, the patrol officers from the Precincts coming in, we arm all these folks with intelligence information. I alluded to the fact about wanted posters, training. We make sure the officers have training. There's four videos out, How to Patrol on Subway...

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you very much. I want to move back to the testimony, and we were talking about behavioral health, Department of Health, what are some of the challenges NYPD faces?

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Are you experiencing any cycling back into the system when it comes to addressing folks that have mental health and behavioral health issues, and what would we do to help mitigate that?

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: Director Clarke and Chief Ponella are going to speak on this topic.

DEPUTY CHIEF PONELLA: Good afternoon. We currently have three ongoing initiatives that I can talk about dealing with mental health and homeless outreach, but it's in step with the Mayor's Subway Safety Plan to help the homeless and help the mentally ill receive the support they need. The Police Commissioner mentioned earlier this year that providing meaningful help to some of the most vulnerable New Yorkers requires a comprehensive multi-agency approach. That's where we're at now. It's not just a police function to deal with homeless or mentally ill people. Our goal is to help people. We want to get the homeless and the mentally ill individuals into services they need to hopefully accept long-term help. It's about taking care of those who sadly can't take care of themselves, balancing the needs and expectations of our riders with the needs of those who sadly see the subway as a COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE WITH
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refuge. I work closely with the Mayor's Office,
Deputy Mayor Williams-Isom and her staff, DHS
Commissioner Jenkins and his staff, and Assistant
Commissioner of DOHMH Dr. Michael McRae and his
staff. We have weekly meetings on the initiatives
that are in progress right now.

DIRECTOR CLARKE: I do think it's always been a challenge to make sure that people who are receiving these services stay in the services. Our partner experts tell us that sometimes it takes many contacts with a person for the services to stick so we'll keep working with them to make those contacts and try and make sure that they get the help that they need. It's certainly something that all providers struggle with, and we rely on our partner agencies and their expertise to help us navigate those issues.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you. I'm just going to stay in that line of questioning for a little bit. You mentioned in the testimony there are two programs designed to assist the chronically homeless individuals in the subway system, the Joint Response Team Program and the partnership with DOHMH, to pair NYPD officers with clinical nurses. How many

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Joint Response Teams are working currently in each borough, notwithstanding Staten Island because we don't have a subway system?

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: Right. None in Staten Island, the four boroughs. Just getting back to your question about we do see the same people. Those are the ones that are embedded that really need the help and, like Michael said, it takes a long time to work on them and get them into services with the social workers.

Our Joint Response Teams, we started in February of this year after the neighborhood announced his Subway Safety Plan. We currently have three teams working. Those teams go out. It's two police officers go out with a DHS worker and go to different complexes throughout the system and try to interact with the homeless out there. Our role is to escort them out there and let the social workers interact with those people at those locations. That's currently two officers and a DHS worker that we have working.

We also have End of the Line Initiative.

That was started in March of this year after the

Joint Response Teams. Basically, what the End of the

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Line is it's midnight to 5 in the morning, we go out. It's four or five different End of the Line locations. A joint effort with the Department of Homeless Services, Bowery Residents Committee, the MTA, and the MTA PD, and trains come into the station, MTA makes an announcement, everybody has to get off the train for cleaning. We help people get off the train, and there are social workers on the platforms, whether DHS or BRC, that can interact with those people at the end of the line. It's a little easier interacting with them at the end of the line than it is on a moving train for various reason. To interact with those people, like I said, we do four or five terminal stations. The MTA PD does three other terminal stations in the city. We do have an executive in charge every night so Captain Echevarria is in charge five days a week. She oversees the operations going on during the night. If there's any questions or any issues the officers might have or the supervisors that are out there, everything is supervisor-driven. We have a supervisor at each of these locations so if there's a question by the officers on what to do or if the health workers have

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a question then she's out there to answer those questions.

The third initiative that we have, and that was started on October 17th, NYPD going out with DOHMH nurses and clinicians. I just want to go back to the End of the Line. There are some nurses and clinicians at the End of the Line so they do some 9.58 removals at those locations. We let them do that. That's the nurses and clinicians making those decisions on those removals at the End of the Line.

When we go out with the DOHMH, it's two officers again go out with a nurse or clinician and hit numerous stations within the system, and their primary goal, there's no DHS with these teams. It's primarily looking for anybody that might have some kind of or exhibiting mental illness or mental crisis within the subway system.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you. How many clinical nurses are currently working right now and can you give more detail on how the partnership works? Are they full-time employees? Are they parttime employees?

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ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: I'm not sure about whether they're full-time or part-time, but we work in teams. There's always six teams going out.

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CHAIRPERSON HANKS: How many?

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ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: Six teams so it's at least six nurses or clinicians. Sometimes there's a couple more that go out with the teams.

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CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Citywide?

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ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: Yes.

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CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Okay.

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ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: And then, again, like I said earlier, there's other nurses and

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Along those lines, I

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clinicians that work End of the Lines with us.

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16 have Council Member Stevens. I'm going to be asking

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some questions in the same vein. As part of the

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Subway Safety Plan, five community-based homeless

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outreach teams will be deployed to the highest needs

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of the city. When will these teams be doing outreach

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and will these teams be under a city agency or

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ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: Can you repeat that

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question? I'm sorry.

community-based organization?

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CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Apologies. As part of the Subway Safety Plan, five community-based homeless outreach teams will be deployed to the highest need stations in the city. When will these teams begin doing outreach and will these teams be under a city agency or a community-based organization?

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: The teams we already have set up, the DOHMH teams, those are the six teams that we go to different locations within the city.

I'm not sure if that's being referred to in that question.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Okay, well, maybe we'll drill down, and we'll get back to you on that one. Can you walk us through the response that will be taken when MTA PD or NYPD encounters someone having a mental health crisis on the subway system?

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: If we're with a nurse clinician, we'll let that nurse clinician engage that person and make that determination whether that person should be removed as a 9.58 removal or not.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you so much.

Chair Brooks-Powers, do you have any questions for NYPD?

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CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you for your testimony. Since earlier this fall, the NYPD has increased its presence on subway platforms and added announcements from the train conductors to alert riders to the availability of police. Has the presence of police on the platforms reduced response time to incidents on the train?

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: Yeah. I don't have data to support it, but just common sense and experience of doing this a long time I'd say yes. I think the presence of these police officers on the platforms, the value that we're getting and the results we're getting is multifaceted. What do I mean by that? I think the increased presence is assisting in driving crime down, and I'd like to talk about crime at some point. The crime that we're experiencing, crime is down in the most current COMPStat period which is the last month period almost 26 percent in the subway system in New York. It's really in line with the Mayor's Subway Safety Plan with the extraordinary decision to place so many cops in the subway system. These uniformed cops are crimefighters. We can talk factual incidents, and I can say with fact when train doors open and a cop is

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standing on a platform and they're interrupting crimes. Equally what I meant for that is that they're paying dividends on multiple different levels. So much of police work is about fighting crime, and there is so much more to police work than fighting crime. They're there to help people, give directions, aid sick people. These officers that are on the platforms, this infusion of cops, have given Narcan to people that are overdosed that they're coming across. They're saving people literally that are accidentally falling on the tracks. There was an incident a couple of weeks ago in Upper Manhattan, that video went viral, where two cops were seen running around, they become alerted, they jumped on the station, they carried the gentleman that fell on the tracks off, and the train came by seconds later. Those are cops from the infusion assigned to the platform. In addition to just fighting crime, they're literally saving lives either with Narcan, over the weekend, I want to say it was Saturday, again we're going to go back to Brooklyn, East 18th Street, again uniformed cops alerted that someone's on the track, they ran there, again potentially saved this person's life. With certainty, they pulled him off the track.

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It's all captured on video. Myself and the Police Commissioner posted that bodycam. Again, we can't underestimate just how valuable they are in addition to just crimefighting. I'll also say this also. How do you quantify how many crimes they stopped? Think about that, right. Just the presence and the infusion of cops, how do you quantify how many crimes didn't occur because of their presence? I venture to say probably a lot, but here's what I can say with certainty. Since the infusion of cops, 25.7 percent overall crime reduction in New York Subway System. That's a factual number.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: How many police are currently deployed as part of the increased presence and at what hours?

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: I'm going to hand that off to Chief Ponella again to talk about the additional resources, but we're going to talk about straight time, we're going to talk about overtime, and how we coordinate with the Transit Bureau personnel so go ahead, Tom.

DEPUTY CHIEF PONELLA: The Transit Bureau averages slightly less than 1,300 members daily.

That's over basically three different tours. This

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increase in deployment, it's a system-wide saturation of police presence, infusing the subway system with uniformed police officers. Our outside help is focused on the platforms. Transit officers are focused on the train, the mezzanines, and turnstiles. We did have Patrol Services Bureau, those are the precinct cops, coming to the subway previously. We've had some straight-time full-tour officers at 82 different stations. They work a day tour, which is our second platoon and a third platoon covering 41 stations and 41 stations on each of the tours so that's 164 police officers. The additional officers that you spoke about, the 1,200 officers that was added, that's covering 600 stations. Those are fourhour post tours. After the first platoon, 600 officers covering 300 stations and then after the second platoon, which is the day tour, 600 officers covering 300 stations, so it's the morning rush hour and the p.m. rush hour where you're going to see a majority of these police officers out there on the platforms. There's also people that come in on a day off and work. They supplement 124 more stations. Just looking at coverage by borough, the breakdown is 34

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I said, with the End of the Line, they do cover three End of the Line stations out there.

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: I just want to add also the uniformed patrol from the other bureau,
Patrol Service Bureau, the Police Commissioner and
Chief of the Department has mandated that when they have time also to visit the train station in their respective sector also, and we keep data on that too, and we have the numbers on how many station inspections so theoretically a sector, when they had downtime, they would go to the train station in his or her sector and they would get out and they would do a subway inspection, meaning they would go into the station, look around, make sure everything's all right, and then they would resume patrol rather than just drive around aimlessly.

DEPUTY CHIEF PONELLA: Those precinct sectors have done over half a million transit patrols in the subway system. Pair that with over 450,000 station inspections by transit officers, and you have over a million patrols in the subway system.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: You alluded to this just a little bit, but I just want to be clear. The police officers that's a part of the increased

been robust media coverage that says such policy is

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equally aimed at addressing public safety concerns, particularly in the subway. Advocates and mental health providers are concerned that this narrative that the majority of safety concerns in the subway system stem from unsheltered persons with severe mental illness will cause those carrying out the directive to engage with these individuals and act as fuel for escalation. How does NYPD plan on ensuring that law enforcement implementing the directive, particularly in the subway, have the necessary tools and training to recognize when someone actually needs to be hospitalized and receive intervention out of concern for their well-being rather than out of concern that that person's presence in the subway is a potential threat to public safety?

DIRECTOR CLARKE: Yeah, I think that's a good question. We are rolling out training this week for our officers. The initial training will be with our Training Sergeants, and every Command has a Training Sergeant who is responsible for providing training to the officers in their precinct, but this isn't new necessarily. The expansion based on the Office of Mental Health guidance expands when we can utilize hospitals to help people who are mentally ill

and unable to care for themselves and in danger of causing significant harm. That's new and that's being added, but the officers have been trained on how to interact with people suffering from mental health staring in the academy. They've been trained on what it looks like for someone who is a danger to themselves or others. This is expanding that to people who, not because they're homeless, it's not because they're homeless, it is people who exhibit signs of neglect of their own personal well-being such that immediate medical attention and hospital attention is necessary, and that's the goal of this training is to make sure we're really focusing on the people who meet that definition.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: What information goes into determining when someone cannot meet their own "basic human needs?"

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DIRECTOR CLARKE: Right. That will be hashed out a little bit in the training. It's sort of, I don't want to get into every example. I can give an example, and this is not necessarily a subway example, but someone on a very cold night doesn't have enough clothing or blankets and can't acknowledge the officers that there is an issue,

in which NYPD officers would engage and would be able

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to decipher and also with the training, how frequent is that training going to happen with officers or with the Training Sergeants to be able to ensure that this information stays fresh with the officers?

Mayor's announcement has been a cumulative effort, and we are working with the Mayor's Office, DOHMH, DHS on sort of the outlines of how it would work, and we'll work with them on making sure that our training is proper and correct. I don't know how often it'll happen. That I don't have right now, but it has been a cumulative effort between us and other agencies.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: How does the directive relate to the administration's Subway Safety Plan that was released in February 2022, which explicitly states that such plan is intended to "address public safety concerns and support people experiencing homelessness and severe mental illness on New York City subways?"

DIRECTOR CLARKE: I think this is an expansion of that, and the Mayor's most recent plan isn't limited to subways necessarily, but it's an expansion of that, and the goal is to provide help for people who need help. That is the underlying

mission of this, is to find people who need help and provide them help. Again, I just want to be clear, this new initiative is not a homeless initiative. It is a mental health initiative, and it's true that many chronically homeless individuals, chronically unsheltered homeless individuals have mental health issues and substance abuse issues that sort of contribute to that, but it is a mental health issue, not a homelessness issue, even though there's

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: The plan also included comprehensive investments in short- and medium-term solutions such as expanding outreach teams with NYPD and clinicians, additional housing, and mental health resources. What steps has the administration taken since the announcement towards accomplishing these goals?

DIRECTOR CLARKE: I can speak to what NYPD has been doing, and we have been working with our partner agencies to make sure we have the teams out...

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Just to be clear, I'm talking about in the context of the subway system so I understand that this directive goes

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overlap.

particularly close to heart for me because I have

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worked in a hospital before, in the emergency
department where it was a revolving door where at
nighttime NYPD officers would bring in homeless
people, they would bring people with mental illness,
we would keep them warm at night, obviously feed
them, but the next day they're back on the street,
and that's not addressing the real issues that are at
hand so I just want to understand what the
administration is doing to make sure that that's not
what this is.

DIRECTOR CLARKE: I know that was part of the plan and part of the discussions, and, again, I'll have to get back to you on the programs that the city has put in place for the people in the hospitals. We have the relevant agencies who would know better than me on that. I can tell you what our role is, and it's to work with the mental health professionals to get people in front of a mental health professional, but we can certainly get back to you on what the rest of the administration is doing for their part of the plan.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Yeah, because it's going require significant, and I read the Mayor's plan, some of them I think obviously are

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clearly like this is not in place already but then across the plan it requires a lot of coordination whether it's between judges or medical personnel so I'm just curious if the administration has begun having those conversations, if they had it prior to releasing this directive to make sure that it's successful and achieves the goals that it sets out to.

Also, I'd like to know how will the Mayor's new directive on involuntary hospitalization impact the work of these units.

DIRECTOR CLARKE: I think it, again,
builds on the work of the units. It is giving new
guidance and directives on the situations where they
can remove someone to a hospital, but it's continuing
the work the units were already doing but just sort
of expanding the scenarios in which we can provide
help to people.

it's going to be time-consuming because when an officer writes out a summons, that takes time, and now when you're talking about removing someone from the subway system and getting them to the nearest hospital it'll probably take even more time and then

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to do the paperwork. Obviously, this is still a relatively new directive, but it will be interesting to see what that impact is going to be on the units.

DIRECTOR CLARKE: Sure, and I think that's true that we have experience with bringing people to hospitals and it does take time. It's transporting them with EMS or to a place to get help, but I think, like the Chief said, the whole idea is to help people who need help, and we're willing to do whatever it takes to do that, but it does take time to make that happen.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Individuals with severe mental illness tend to be disoriented, have atypical thoughts such as paranoia, and are generally not in the best position to comply collaboratively with law enforcement. If law enforcement engages and the individual reacts poorly, would the individual then be charged with a felony assault on a police officer or will he still be taken in for an evaluation?

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: Let me answer that.

Each situation is different. Could someone be charged with a felony assault? Yes, and could that help them with their defense? Yes, but mostly just from

experience most of the time emotionally disturbed

people are treated as that, emotionally disturbed

people, and that's it. We're not going to tack on the

additional arrest. If that makes sense.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you for that. What is the impact on overtime with this new directive? So far, what have you seen in terms of the overtime hours collective?

DIRECTOR CLARKE: I don't know the number of hours, but it's typically four hours extended to the tour. So far, it's been about 28 million dollars in overtime. We are in discussions with the State about possible reimbursement of that money, but that's where it's been so far.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: In your testimony, Chief, you mentioned that there has been an increase in arrests by 46 percent. What are some of the categories with those arrests?

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: Inspector Porteus will detail all the top arrests that we have. I just want to be clear the period I'm talking about is November 7th through December 4th.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: November ...

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ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: 7th through December 4th so when you hear us say for the period, it's a four-week period.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: So is that 28 million dollars for this period?

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: No, no, no.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Okay. Clarify

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: Last week, the week

now.

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: When we just talk about numbers  $\underline{\mbox{(INAUDIBLE)}}$  talk, that's how we talk period.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Okay.

that just started, if you see it's 12-12 now because

in the NYPD we reset our crime stats, but here's what I can say in relation to crime, and I promise you he's going to give you the arrest numbers you want in one minute, but I think it's important we get this out. We beat last week also by 20 percent in the transit system. The last five weeks in the subway system, the Transit Bureau has reduced crime five consecutive weeks since the start of the infusion of the additional cops. To put that in perspective, I think we're in week 49-ish right now, give or take,

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somewhere around there. The entire year, and we go week-by-week, the City in the transit system has only beat, like did better in crime, 10 weeks the entire year, five of them are these consecutive weeks going into right now so that's why I say it's extremely encouraging with the crime reduction. Make no mistake about it, anyone that's in this room, Chair, Chair, everyone and anyone listening to me, we're not claiming victory. There's still a lot of work to be done. We recognize that, and we realize that, but the initial signs of this investment, this unprecedented investment, is exciting for us and it's positive and we want to really, really keep that moving.

mentioned, the 46 percent, that was the year-to-date increase. I'll just run down the categories. There are 2,575 felony arrests, 5,149 misdemeanor arrests, 485 violations. Of those felonies, we made 451 robbery arrests, felony assaults 371, and grand larceny was 256 arrests. Looking at the guns, we mentioned guns, year-to-date we have 30 gun arrests. That's included in that 46 percent. Narco arrests 555, misdemeanor assaults 463, fare evasion 1,907. As you mentioned, we're up 46 percent. Even for the 28-

day, we're up 38 percent. It's showing that our men and women are out there engaging the perpetrators that are committing these crimes.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Out of those arrests, how would you categorize anyone with severe mental health involvement or are they, again, separate?

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: It's hard to quantify, but that's an interesting question because I asked that same question a couple years ago.

 $\label{thm:chain_person_brooks-powers:} \mbox{$I$ think that} \\ \mbox{that's something we need to unpack.}$ 

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: Please don't quote

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me, but I think this is accurate, and we're going to get you the answer the best we can. Out of everyone arrested for a major crime in the subway system, just north of 40 percent have some sort of documented psychiatric history. Okay, so that was the number that was given to me verbally. I didn't see it, but that's what was passed along to me so we're looking at, and that's major crimes, those are the majors, the murders, the rapes, the robberies, the felony

assaults, the burglary, the grand larceny, the top

crimes.

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CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: The 40 percent you're saying are all of the violent offenses or is that across the board?

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: No, no. Just focusing on who's committing the major felonies, the major crimes in the New York City subway system, just a little more than 40 percent have a documented psych history, and that's documented. What about which isn't documented, right, and how do we capture that so I don't know how we would go about capturing that.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: That would be my next question is the next steps in this process, understanding as you pointed out these aren't the same but in fact there are some overlaps and overlays in this, and I think that if we want to be smart about how we attack it, how we address it I should say, that I think that we should be working closely to try and figure out what those numbers are, how we separate them, and that will give us an idea on how we address it and remedy it. That's really the piece that the public is kind of focused on and part of the purpose of this hearing being a joint hearing, Transportation and the Committee on Public Safety, like kind of really unpacking that our and figuring

it out and then working with each other to figure out how we can best address it and what are the things we can do.

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: Just looking at that 40 percent number, I'm looking at it right now. That's accurate. 333 out of 857. Interestingly enough, when looking at the types of crimes, nine homicides in the subway system this year, eight of the nine of them have arrests where the individual who perpetrated that murder has a documented history of emotionally disturbed behavior.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: And when you mean, just for the record, has a history of documented emotionally or mentally disturbed behavior, just elaborate on that for the record, meaning documented, where...

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: Meaning we've had contact with them and it's documented on a report that they were suffering from some sort of mental health...

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Police report or a hospitalization report or both?

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ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: It's definitely going to be from a police report. I don't know if we have access to the hospital reports.

5 DIRECTOR CLARKE: Right. There's some 6 confidentiality...

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: I got you.

DIRECTOR CLARKE: I'm pretty sure it's reports that we had contact with them.

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: We document it on an AIDED report is what we call them. We could query that.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Is there any mechanism that when you realize that there's some emotion or mental behavior involvement, what happens to that person after that?

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: With the arrest?
CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Yes.

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: Listen. We're one part of the process, probably the most visible. I'd like to say the most important, but that's not the truth. The next step of the process is the D.A.'s office in that respective county. This information is passed along so the D.A.s are the ones that are charged with the prosecution. We present them the

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case, and that's passed off to the prosecutors and they'll be made aware. They're certainly well-aware of all the facts of the case, particularly who's arrested. Yes.

prosecutor's office has diversion programs that they can utilize if a person's mental health was a significant contributor to the commission of the crime, they have off-ramps where you can get treatment. In exchange for treatment, you either get a lower sentence or a case dismissed. I think every office has programs like that.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: I have some more questions, but I'm going to yield to Council Member Bottcher.

much. My question is about cameras in subway stations. As you know, one of the challenges with securing these stations is how big they are, how many exits they have. West Fourth Street, just as an example, you've got the entrances at West Third and then blocks away you have the entrances at Waverly, you have three levels, you have four platforms. There

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are cameras at the exits and entrances there, but they're like analog camera. They go to a tape.

They're not live cameras. The MTA President earlier talked about how they're getting the booth staff out of the booth which is great, but why don't they have access to live feeds of the cameras around the station?

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: There are certain cameras we do have access to live feeds.

stations. West Fourth Street, for example, we went there in March on a walk-through, and we were told at that meeting that there would be a live camera installed at the Waverly Street entrance, which we get a lot of complaints about that, a lot of constituents don't like to use that entrance. It's now December. We haven't heard anything from the MTA, hoping to get an update from them soon, but is it part of your strategy to get live cameras?

DEPUTY CHIEF PONELLA: We would love to have live cameras. Half of the cameras that are in the system now, you could view live. I know their intentions are to upgrade all those cameras to be viewed live. You'd have to ask them what schedule

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that's on, but, again, we would love to view those cameras live, and we do get some great coverage from our partners in the MTA at different locations.

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: I'm going to jump on the cameras. I'm sorry. We love video cameras. They hold so much value both as a deterrent, make no mistake about it the bad guy, the average bad guy knows where the cameras are. It's a deterrent, and it's an amazing investigative tool. It has so much investigative value, the video cameras. This I can say, the MTA is fantastic with us with the video. If we need a source of video, we have access to that video almost instantaneously so the expansion of the video that they've been talking about, expanding what's already out there video-wise, both in platforms, and you're right, the stations are expansive. Some of these stations, you tell someone the West Fourth Street or whatever station and they're thinking oh, some of these stations are tremendous. Two or three cameras in an individual station is like a needle in a haystack so, yeah, so they do have plans to expand it both on the stations and on the cars also. I think the ultimate goal from the MTA is to have every subway car outfitted with a

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video camera, but we are very, very supportive of the video. We use it all the time. These videos solve big cases, and by solving these cases with the video, we're preventing new cases from happening.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: What's the 6

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update on getting live cameras in stations throughout

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the system? Is it a big priority of yours and have

you spoken to the MTA about this recently?

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DEPUTY CHIEF PONELLA: It's a priority of

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: Do the officers

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ours, yeah. Like I said, we would love to have live

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cameras, but it's on their schedule to get these

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things upgraded.

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15 who are on the platform, when there are live cameras

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do they have access to the live cameras on their

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devices?

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ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: This I can say. Each

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There are 12 transit districts throughout the city so

transit district has access to cameras in real-time.

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they do have access to the cameras, and they should

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be viewing it. Also at the Transit Bureau level, the

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Transit Bureau headquarters, we have a large room, we

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call it a Joint Command Center, where we have the

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cameras playing live, and we have restricted duty

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police officers viewing them. If they do observe anything out of the ordinary, whether it's a crime or an AIDED or any sort of condition, we do have procedures and mechanisms in place how they get that information from viewing it live right to the field level. I don't know if that's where you were going. As far as the average cop viewing the camera on their cell phone, I don't believe that they have that ability.

West Fourth Street subway, and I ask the officer who's in the middle of the platform, very long platforms, I said can you see any of the cameras that are in this station, and he said no, those cameras just take tape, they're not live, but on my phone here I can show you live feed of Times Square, Port Authority, they can't see the entrances and exits of the station they're in.

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: Yeah, there are certain (INAUDIBLE) sources of video throughout the city that we do have access on the phone. In relation to which ones of them are in the New York City subway system, I don't have that answer for you. I can get you that answer, but right now as I sit here I can't

with any sort of confidence give you a legitimate response on that. I apologize.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: Last question.

Do you think it would be a good plan for the transit cops who are on the platforms to have on their device the ability to see cameras of what else is happening throughout the station?

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: Quick answer, a one-word answer, yes, of course.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: Thanks.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you. I just want to go back to two quick questions. When we were talking about when someone who may have mental illness if they're arrested, what are the guidelines for when they are charged with assault on officers?

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ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: As far as guidelines, again, every situation is different. I think it's a case-by-case basis. Here's what I can say. Every time a person is arrested and is treated for a psychiatric issue, that information is passed along immediately to that respective D.A.'s office to make a decision on whether they're going to defer prosecution or move forward. I don't think there's a one-size-fits-all answer to that if that makes sense.

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CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: I hear you. My only thing is the absence of a standard, right, so if someone is arrested for a felony assault that may have mental health illness because you said that some of them can be arrested so in those cases where someone who is mentally ill can be arrested for assault on a police officer, there should be a threshold or a standard in terms of guidelines with that.

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: Yeah, and we can bring that. I hear loud and clear what you're saying. Again, it'll depend on the severity of the crime. If it's a murder...

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: We broke up
the question, but this is a followup from the
question when I said if law enforcement engages and
the individual reacts poorly, would the individual
then be charged with a felony assault on a police
officer or would they still be taken in for
evaluation. Your response was that sometimes they
will get arrested for felony assault so in those
cases, I'm asking you what are the guidelines for
when they're charged with assault on an officer?

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ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: I would say probably the overwhelming majority that assault a police officer are going to be charged and then what happens to that case, how that individual case is disposed will be determined at the next process in the justice system, usually at the district attorney level or at the judge's level.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: I think this also stems back to the training that's need because if an officer cannot be able to properly identify if someone is having a mental health crisis and then the aggression or the response is then viewed as an assault on the officer, you've now arrested someone who has mental health illness. That's the concern.

ACTING CHIEF KEMPER: Yeah, and that's a great concern, and we do recognize. Sometimes, just the presence of the uniform alone could really take a situation far right, just a cop just walking up and we do recognize that, and that's why when we are confronting individuals, at least we're trying our best when we confront people with mental health issues, we're going with clinicians, we're going with people out of uniform to really try to prevent that from occurring, but in practicality that's just not

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100 percent, it just can't be done all the time, so there is training on this topic. You could talk about CIT training. We could talk about a specific type of training.

INSPECTOR PORTEUS: Crisis Intervention

Training. It's a four-day training given at the

Police Academy. I think, Tom, you have the numbers,

but I think upwards of 60 percent of our officers are

trained, and that includes de-escalation. The

training is great because it puts folks that

experienced mental illness in the past as the

trainers so they give real-life scenarios. It's been

very well-received by our officers. It's given at the

academy, and then it's also in-service training as

well for our officers to go there and receive that

training. To your point, the better trained a police

officer is, the better they'll be able to deal with

somebody in crisis.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: I'm going to come back to this, but I want to be respectful because Council Member Caban is Chairing another hearing and has some questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABAN: Thank you. I appreciate that, Chair. Also, the things you brought

(INAUDIBLE) about that.

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COUNCIL MEMBER CABAN: Okay, and I'm sure people are foiling as we speak so it would be good to get those things moving.

Does the NYPD check how long officers spend taking individuals to hospitals for mental health crisis or episodes and is that data available for the public to see?

DEPUTY CHIEF PONELLA: No, we don't track that.

moving on. I want to go into some of the things that the Chair brought up and your answer. I think it's interesting that you said that the presence of uniforms alone can really escalate a situation and so it makes me question why we continue to do coresponse if that is the case, especially when we do have an alternative model that is not a corresponse in B-HEARD. The other thing that I heard, and I'm going to be talking for a little bit here, is around that four-day training that's being provided, and I want to put this in context. I sit on a Steering Committee of local elected officials across the country where we have spent the last year visiting different cities, trying to address their mental

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health crises, specifically visiting their alternative mental health response teams that are not co-response teams, and two of the things that were really striking was one thing that you mentioned. The stakeholders, which the police departments there are critical stakeholders in the success of these programs because they champion them, they tell them we can't do this, we don't want to do it, we are no substitute for what these folks can do, and what these stakeholders have said, Fire Department, Police Department, mental health professionals is that a person experiencing a mental health episode or crisis in the moment overwhelmingly is not an imminently dangerous situation but when you send the wrong responder with the wrong response, that's when it potentially becomes deadly and we often see that with police interventions, and the other thing that they said, and it was striking because it's usually the Police Chief that communicates this piece, is that there is no amount of supplemental training that is a substitute for full-time professional mental health providers and so when I hear the answer of we want to have these other workers and you acknowledging that I appreciate that, and then you said it can't be done,

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NYPD unit?

but I would suggest or put forth that it can be done, but it's a matter of workforce allocations and this isn't necessarily for you guys but for the administration as a whole when we have as many police officers as we have but B-HEARD is going to be cutting, they're not going to fill 50+ positions when really we should be expanding that citywide, again something that's being told to us city over city across the country that these programs should be expanded and be available citywide to have the right people responding to the right issues. I think that we can do better here, and it seems like there's these binaries that are being tossed at us that I just want to put on the record that we should be collectively rejecting. I went on a diatribe, but I am going to ask you a final question. In the announcement about the mental health directive, the Mayor said "we will develop a special cadre of clinicians paired with NYPD officers dedicated to the difficult work of getting New Yorkers in crisis into care." Is this referring to the currently existing NYPD co-response teams where an officer is paired with a social worker or is he referring to some other

Bureau and DOHMH folks that are going out together,

question was when he talked about developing a

special cadre of clinicians paired with NYPD 2 3 officers, put simply is that referring to the 4 currently NYPD co-response teams?

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DIRECTOR CLARKE: I don't know if it's the current teams or it's something new, joint efforts, that's for sure, but I can get back to you on that.

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COUNCIL MEMBER CABAN: So it sounds like y'all are kind of operating and trying to implement the Mayor's directive based solely on a few paragraphs and a lot of gaping gaps in information.

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DIRECTOR CLARKE: No, I don't think so. I will say this is our office and our partner agencies in the Mayor's Office have been working on this. We are talking about what's happening in the subway here. We can get more information about the full announcement for you. I don't know exactly how it's going to work personally, but we can get more

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19 information about the global plan for you guys.

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COUNCIL MEMBER CABAN: Thank you. Would love all the information we could get. It sounds like this is being implemented as per the Mayor's comments but that there's still things that y'all don't know.

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Thank you.

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2 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you.

3 Just want to get a better sense of the staffing

4 adding on to what Chair Hanks had asked earlier in

5 terms of the nurses, the clinical nurses. I'm

6 interested in knowing how many clinical nurses are a

7 part of this directive, and also what is the ratio to

8 officers for these cohorts that go out.

DEPUTY CHIEF PONELLA: Every night with our DOHMH, we go out with at least one nurse clinician so that's six teams so there's at least six of them working. Sometimes there's a few more. I know they're in the process of trying to hire more nurses...

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: What's the composition per team though?

DEPUTY CHIEF PONELLA: It's usually two police officers with one nurse clinician.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Okay, and are the nurses dealing with the mental health aspect or the nurse encompasses health and...

DEPUTY CHIEF PONELLA: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Okay. I just wanted to be clear on that. There's only six teams so how many stations is that? Is it six stations?

were two levels.

## COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 184 1 DEPUTY CHIEF PONELLA: Yeah, the Joint 2 3 Response Teams and also the End of the Line locations. 4 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: What is it? 5 I'm sorry. I didn't hear you. 6 7 DEPUTY CHIEF PONELLA: End of the Line operations. 8 9 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Okay, End of 10 the Line. 11 DEPUTY CHIEF PONELLA: Right now, the DOHMH teams with us go to World Trade Center, 34th 12 13 and 8th, 125 and Lex, 116th and Lex, the Times Square Complex which includes 4, 2, and 8, the Columbus 14 15 Circle Complex, A, B, C, D, the 1 line, Broadway 16 Junction out in Brooklyn, the A and C, and 149 and 17 3rd in the Bronx on the 215. 18 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: So it's pretty 19 much only Manhattan, one in Brooklyn, and one in the 20 Bronx? 21 DEPUTY CHIEF PONELLA: At this point, yes. 22 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Okay. Thank 23 you. I'll hand it over to Counsel. Thank you.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL LYNN: Thank you. We'll now turn to public testimony. Each panelist will be given two minutes to speak.

For panelists testifying in person, please come to the dais as your name is called and wait for your turn to speak.

For panelists who are testifying remotely, once your name is called a member of our staff will unmute you and the Sergeant-at-Arms will give you the go-ahead to begin. Please wait for the Sergeant to announce that you may begin before delivering your testimony.

First, we will hear from Lisa Daglian, Charlton D'Souza, Raul Rivera, and Towaki Komatsu.

I'm the Executive Director of the Permanent Citizens
Advisory Committee to the MTA, PCAC. Thank you very
much for having this hearing today. It's really
interesting to hear all of the different aspects that
go into keeping our transit system safe. As you have
both pointed out and your Colleagues did today,
Transit really is an essential service that keeps our
city and our entire region moving and without it not
only do we stop but so does our regional economy and

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most of us have no other way of getting where we're going so I'm looking forward to continuing to work with you on the issues that matter to riders and to our city and the region.

PCAC is the official voice of riders. We were legislatively created by the State in 1981 representing riders on New York City Transit, subways, busses, Staten Island Rail, the Long Island Railroad, and Metro North so we've got a regional focus, but we all live here, and our members are volunteers and we're regular riders so we are stuck underground or riding smoothly as is everybody else.

It's not a secret that COVID decimated ridership and that the MTA is still scrambling to come back from that. We've seen the difference that a couple of years have made in terms of going from a real scarcity of people on the platform to having more and more, and it is true that there is safety in numbers, but it's also true that there is safety in having more police officers, and we have long called for data-driven deployment and additional tools that the Police Department is bringing to bear and the collaboration between the MTA and the Police

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grows and their use of technology increases as well so we're very pleased to see that. The programs like Cops, Cameras, and Care Program feed into that. It all costs money and with the fiscal cliff that the MTA is facing we're very concerned that all of the initiatives and all of the work that's gone into ensuring that there's sufficient service, frequent, reliable, safe, and accessible service is going to just fall off the cliff with the MTA's finances. We urge you to continue to work with the MTA, and we'll continue to work with you and state and federal partners to ensure that funding is available, not just for operating the system as we know it but also to ensure that there is enough money for Fair Fares, something we heard a number of times in different contexts today. We need to fix Fair Fares too. We need to make sure that the eligibility requirements are expanded so that more people can take advantage of it. It's now 100 percent of the federal poverty level. Not enough people qualify for that. We'd like to see that expanded to the commuter rails also within New York City. That's going to take funding also. As Penn Access comes online, as Grand Central Madison comes online, there's going to be so much

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more service that people will only be able to see it go by their window if they don't have access to better fares through things like Fair Fares and also Atlantic Ticket and Freedom Ticket and other discount programs.

There are other kinds of safety as well.

On Friday, we asked the MTA to ramp up their Mask Up

Campaign due to the tripledemic and the diseases that

the winter brings and that we're seeing on the

increase. We're not asking for a mask mandate but

just for the MTA to increase their language to say

mask use is strongly encouraged so that riders can

bring joy and not germs home for the holiday.

We are also concerned about the use of e-bikes, e-scooters, and e-mopeds in the system. It's something that the Council is looking at very closely particularly in housing and in commerce. We know that people count on their mobility devices for work, particularly deliveristas. We don't want to take that away from people obviously, but there has to be a safe way to transport people and their devices.

Reconfigured lithium-ion batteries can present real problems as we've seen. My stepdaughter's apartment was in that building on the East Side, which is

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really scary, and we certainly don't want to see any issues like that underground or on transit so we know that the MTA is working on a safety plan for those edevices on transit. We ask also that as you are looking at legislation to not forget transit and transit riders as you're considering things like no charging underground, no riding underground, and the whole context of what's going to keep people safe in all the myriad ways as we ride.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you so much.

LISA DAGLIAN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you.

CHARLTON D'SOUZA: Good evening. My name is Charlton D'Souza. I'm the President of Passengers United. We're all volunteers. We don't get paid for what we do, but we love our city, and we love the subway.

I've been listening to this meeting very carefully, and these are the facts. There have been 60 people who have been killed by subway trains, 60, 6-0, and 200 came into contact with the tracks in addition, and there's been 10 murders in the subway because there was that murder at West 4th Street.

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I've been to all of these crime scenes overnight, and I can tell you we have a wish list of things that we need from the City Council. The wish list of things we need is issues with communication. We've been trying to get a meeting with the Mayor and the head of the City Council. That hasn't happened yet. We would love to have that meeting, but NYPD needs a Twitter account for subways that is fully staffed with social media people because most of the complaints that we get and that NYCT Subway gets on their Twitter page, a lot of times the RCC people or the social media team at New York City Transit they'll tell the passengers to call the BRC or call 3-1-1, and a lot of passengers don't have the time to do that so there has to be a better way to do realtime reporting. As far as the 3-1-1 system, the mobile app, it's very hard to put tickets in there because in the dropdown menu, if you see a condition at a subway station, like Waverly Place at West 4th Street, which we've been complaining about for the last two years over there, a lot of times the police officers when you go up to them and you ask them for assistance, they'll tell you a 9-1-1 call has to be placed, and there's a lot of problems. One of the

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things is it takes over two hours for the Bowery Residents' Committee to respond to transport the homeless, and a lot of time the homeless will just say to hell with this, I can't wait here, I want to go now.

Another thing we're having is train crews overnight are having a hard time finding a police officer. There's been instances where I've been in situations where we needed a police officer, when we complain to the train crews, we're told by the Rail Control Center or the conductor is told on the radio, radio for police en route, which means basically you have to find a police officer somewhere down the line. As far as the private security guards, they're doing an excellent job, but what wasn't brought up at this hearing was they make minimum wage, they don't have health insurance, and they're doing a better job in some cases than the police officers because a lot of times when the private security guards see a situation and they're trying to call the NYPD, a lot of times they don't come. This is the problem with 9-1-1. I've called 9-1-1 in situations. I had to call three times. There was a situation where I was on a E train and this guy had exposed himself to two women

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on the train so what ended up happening was I was chasing him down Queens Boulevard and I called 9-1-1 three times. The first two times they disconnected on me. The third time I got an operator, and the operator told me a ticket has been put in the system. It wasn't until I found a Captain sitting in a patrol car who helped me out, and it turns out the guy had two priors. That's just one situation. I've actually been assaulted in the subway system. I've had alcohol thrown in my eyes. I was punched by an emotionally disturbed person so what we need from the City Council, why is it that DHS, Department of Homeless Services, and the Bowery Residents' Committee is not here? We've been asking for them to come to the MTA meetings, to come to the City Council meetings. You have all these non-profits and millions and millions of dollars is being given to them, but there's no accountability. The MTA is a transportation service provider. Their job is to provide transportation, not to deal with homeless or safety issues, so there's a lot of frustration going around, and I think the City Council needs to meet with us, the Mayor needs to meet with us, the Passengers United. We have costeffective solutions. I feel like you guys are going

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like in a haze. Everyone's going around and around, but nobody knows what's really happening, and I ride the system overnight. I've seen people getting robbed. I've had to break up fist fights. I'm not trained to do this, and the other day I was on the 6 train. This guy had a hypodermic needle in his hand, and he was jumping up on the bars, and there was a woman sitting right next to him, and I told those three customers, I said guys, let's get out of the train. Guess what, he comes, holding the hypodermic needle out of his hands, and he comes running into the next car. There is no safety underground. It's ride at your own risk. Our lives are in danger, and my fear is I might end up dead on the subway because that's what's happening. There's no accountability right now.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: We're not going to claim that one, but thank you, Mr. D'Souza. I haven't seen you in years, but I'm glad to see that you're still advocating in this way. I'm going to have my staff connect with you so that we can schedule a meeting and work through that list.

CHARLTON D'SOUZA: Sure. If you have any questions I can answer for you?

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CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Yeah, so when you talk about communication, which I find very important, have you thought about any type of communication that you found to be effective that the city agencies, whether it be NYPD or whomever, are not utilizing that could utilize it?

CHARLTON D'SOUZA: To answer your question, just now the police that were here, I had asked them if we could set up a meeting with them. None of them would give me their business cards. The guy just took my phone number down, and this was the same thing with the other Transit Police Chief. He did not communicate with us, but to answer your question we have had some positive encounters with the police. Like the other day I was on an F train, the guy was smoking weed on the train and he was urinating in a cup, and the train pulled into 169th Street. Right away, all of us ran, but I saw two police officers and I pointed them out. I held the doors, and I said the guy is right there. Sometimes if you're lucky, it works, but overall the Police Department, I feel like the officers, the morale has dropped, and it's just the whole city. People don't want to get involved anymore, but we have to take our COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 195

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city back, and mental illness, which I understand the

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Mayor is working on the safety component now, we've

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got to drill down on the mental health component.

We've got to get this right. We still don't know how

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many SOS teams are in the subway system each night. If you go to Jamaica Center or 179th Street, ever

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since the MTA Police deployment was taken back, they

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ended that at 179th Street, now you go down there at

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2 o'clock, 3 o'clock in the morning. You see people

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hanging out, people harassing the conductors. The

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conductors are so scared now they keep the doors

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closed inside the subway until it's time to pull out,

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until they get the indication lights.

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want you to stay safe so you be careful out there.

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That's the first thing, and I appreciate your

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comments because they're very helpful to me and Chair

Brooks-Powers. I would really like if you have your 19

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testimony written that you email it to me or at least

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copy me when you send it to the Chair just so I have

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CHARLTON D'SOUZA: I would just need your

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: First and foremost, we

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emails because I just found out about this meeting

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overnight at like 8 o'clock this morning I found out ...

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CHAIRPERSON HANKS: We'll make sure that you have, I'll give you one of my business cards. I appreciate your testimony. Thank you.

CHARLTON D'SOUZA: Thank you. One more thing, the auxiliary police, a lot of them are being put in the subway system. I'm thinking about becoming an auxiliary police officer. We need them. Please add more funding to that. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you.

RAUL RIVERA: Good afternoon. Hello, Chair Brooks-Powers. How are you doing? Nice to see you again.

My name is Raul Rivera. I'm a New York

City TLC driver. I'm a TLC driver advocate. I'm also
the founder of NYC Drivers Unite.

We do have an issue with safety in the subways, and I know this firsthand because the passengers I pick up throughout the city don't want to use the subway system. It's not safe. I'm picking up passengers doing two-minute trips, three-minute trips. I got passengers complaining that they're spending so much money on Uber and Lyft because

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they're afraid to take the subway so that's one issue

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53 years old. I lived through the crack epidemic, the

right there. Personally, as a native New Yorker, I'm

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abandoned buildings. I've seen it all. In 53 years,

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I've seen plenty, and I think one of the most

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important things that we need, I don't know who's

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going to do it, I don't know if has been done, but

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the MTA needs to be audited. They need to be audited.

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We need to know where every dollar is going. We also

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don't need the MTA to go on the back of the drivers

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and try to take money from the drivers. Why do we

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have to give our money to the MTA? I'm sure they have

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plenty of money. They are mismanaging it. They're doing something that's not right. This is for

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decades. Every year, we need more money, more money,

Another thing that I want to say is I was

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more money. It has to stop.

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19 in Brooklyn and I needed to take the train so I took

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the R train into the city, and I needed to go and

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purchase a MetroCard so I went to the machine, and

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the machine was all out, the machine didn't have

MetroCards so then I went to the token booth clerk

and take the train. She said don't worry about it,

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and I tried to give her 3 dollars just so I can go in

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just go, and I left so fare evasion is a big thing. Also, the fact that the MTA doesn't want to take money, it may explain why they need money. If you don't want to take money, it doesn't make sense. On that note, we want to say thank you to the Committee and we want to say thank you for Resolution 419. We hope that that comes to be. That's what New Yorkers need. New Yorkers need to vote on that. Thank you for Resolution 292-A because everybody's looking for the Uber driver now and everybody's looking for the commuter van. They don't want to ride the subway system. Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you.

 $\label{eq:committee} \mbox{COMMITTEE COUNSEL LYNN: Next, we'll hear} \\ \mbox{from Leo Ferguson on Zoom.}$ 

LEO FERGUSON: Hello, everyone. Thank you so much. My name is Leo Ferguson. I am the Director of Strategic Projects at Jews for Racial and Economic Justice. Thank you, Chairs Brooks-Powers and Hanks, for the opportunity to testify.

Our community is profoundly disturbed by the Mayor's dangerous new plan to involuntarily detain New Yorkers in the subways and elsewhere based on the impression of an unqualified police officer.

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Since the Mayor thinks it's appropriate for these officers to make mental health assessments, I guess it's okay for me to make my own. They say the definition of insanity is doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results. By that definition, the Mayor and supporters of his plan might be candidates for a safe, consensual evaluation provided by a real healthcare professional. This is because the NYPD has repeatedly shown itself to be incapable of safely interacting with people they believe to have psychiatric disabilities. The NYPD's failures are written in the blood of (INAUDIBLE) a young artist who was in his kitchen making dinner, a threat to no one, when the NYPD arrived at his door because of a misunderstanding about his mental health. 112 seconds after opening his doors, the officers left his body lying on the floor of his own apartment shot to death by the NYPD. This is the same fate that met Deborah Danner, Saheed Vassell, and so many others with mental illness at the hands of the NYPD. At least 16 dead just since 2020. Why would this time be any different? The Mayor claims that officers will receive special training to implement this plan, but after the NYPD trained its officers in

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de-escalation in 2015, the number of New Yorkers killed by the police during a perceived mental health crisis didn't decrease; it actually doubled so why would this time be any different?

The NYPD has also proven itself incapable of responsibility wielding the awesome power of involuntary commitment. For example, in 2009, NYPD officer and whistleblower Adrian Schoolcraft began reporting widespread officer malfeasance in the 81st Precinct to NYPD Internal Affairs. In response, officers began a campaign of harassment and retaliation against...

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Thank you. Time has expired.

LEO FERGUSON: In the most egregious incident, the NYPD raided Schoolcraft's home, violently handcuffed him, and involuntarily committed to him illegally where he remained imprisoned for six days. The only that we're going to get out of this is effective long-term care for people with psychiatric disabilities in which clients are active participants in their own treatment. Without significant prior investments, supportive housing, mental health (INAUDIBLE) psychiatric hospitals as community-based

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wraparound services (INAUDIBLE) forms of care, the reality is that the Mayor's plan will be a revolving turnstile that sends people with psychiatric disabilities right back into the subways more traumatized and far less likely to accept offers of care in the future. That is the definition of insanity.

I hope this Council will take very seriously its responsibility to affect enduring positive change for everyone who rides transit, those of us who are just trying to get to work safely and reliably and those of us who are vulnerable, struggling, and deserve real care, not a dangerous exercise in optics. Thank you very much for the opportunity to testify.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL LYNN: Thank you for your testimony. Next, we will hear from Yung-Mi Lee. Yung.

YUNG-MI LEE: Good afternoon. My name is Yung-Mi Lee, and I'm the Legal Director of the Criminal Defense Practice at Brooklyn Defender Services.

BDS is a public defense office representing approximately 22,000 people each year

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who are accused of crimes, facing the removal of their children, or deportation. We'd like to thank the Committees for Public Space and Transportation and Infrastructure and Chairs Hanks and Brooks-Powers for holding today's hearing.

We hope today's hearing will prompt the City and the Mayor to look for real long-term solutions. In recent weeks, local media has been dominated by stories of mental illness, being unhoused, and crime. This narrative has been intertwined with news coverage on crime in the New York City subway system. The coverage continues to spin a false narrative linking mental illness and being unhoused to increased rates of violence. I want to focus on the testimony that I heard earlier today from both the MTA as well as the NYPD.

I want to first address the topic of transit bans. We've testified previously that transit bans will only perpetuate the oppression, the inability to access services within the legal system, and will just further perpetuate the inequities within New York City. I also want to emphasize that New York City unlike Boston is an incredibly large city geographically. We have clients who come to

court from within Brooklyn, and it takes them sometimes more than an hour and a half using the MTA system, and to deprive people from using the only form of transportation they have to access not only legal services but other social services would be incredibly detrimental for...

SERGEANT-AT-

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Thank you. Time has

expired.

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CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: You can finish

11 your statement.

YUNG-MI LEE: I also want to wrap up, but in terms of resources and where our money goes, although the NYPD talks about the important of surveillance and technology, again when we're talking about what we really need in order to address public safety, obviously we need to spend our resources on supportive housing and programs for those who are most in need who find refuge within the subway system for shelter at times.

I would ask the City, the Mayor, when we're talking about mental health issues and services, the answer is not in increasing the police presence, increasing technology, but it lies mostly

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in providing resources, supportive housing, and
programs.

Finally, I would like to add that we would ask the City Council to call on the State

Legislature to pass the Treatment, Not Jail Act which is sponsored by Ramos and Forrest. This bill is an important tool needed to address the mental health crisis in New York by expanding access to mental health treatment to those with mental illness who have been charged with a crime. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you so much.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL LYNN: Okay. Next, we will hear from Towaki Komatsu.

I've testified repeatedly during your hearings. One of the issues that was discussed during today's hearing is about mental health. I currently have active litigation about that issue. In particular, I have a petition for a writ of certiorari that I have to file with the U.S. Supreme Court within a week. With regards to the testimony presented today by the NYPD and so forth, basically there hasn't been any training for NYPD personnel to kidnap New Yorkers.

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The video that I'm about to play is from December 26, 2017, where a member of the NYPD illegally stopped and illegally arrested me before I whipped him in court. (VIDEO PLAYING)

I know it's hard to see but ...

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: I can't see that far, but can you do the volume.

TOWAKI KOMATSU: There's a 30-second delay between when they activate the camera. It doesn't help it. I can email you a link to the video later.

(VIDEO PLAYING)

Dut here's the issue. He didn't turn on his body camera from the very incident he suspected me to a stop in a public corridor between a park and a school. It actually bisects one street. The point is if you have kids, for example, if a member of the NYPD puts their hands on one of your kids, you're not going to like that at all. He did that thereafter. There was an Uber car he stopped about three minutes later. CCRB did an investigation. He didn't turn on his body camera. The point of this hearing today is about safety in the subways. I also have litigation against the former Mayor's head of security, Howard

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Redmond, if you just google his name in the papers.

DOI did an investigation against Howard Redmond. He's still assigned to the NYPD, assigned to special ops.

With regard to the testimony today by the MTA's head, if you actually take a look at the MTA's rules, if

8 conference in the subway, the MTA's rules prohibit

you want to have a publicity stunt, a press

people from having a press conference near a

10 staircase, near a turnstile, but politicians do that

all the time so point is on July 25, 2017, Bill de

12 Blasio had a publicity stunt at the City Hall subway

13 station right by here. It was recorded on video. You

14 had all these censors in the press that were over

15 there earlier today during today's hearing. No one

16 covered what transpired. Point is if the roles were

17 reversed, if you were a member of the public and you

18 knew that a politician was going to have an event

19 wherever it may be, you have a 1st Amendment, 14th

20 Amendment right to speak, meaning if there's some

21 view that you wanted to express lawfully, it's just

22 two people in the same place at the same time who

23 have an equal right to express whatever they want to

24 say, but what happened then was that Bill de Blasio,

despite the fact that he was conducting an illegal

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publicity stunt in that subway station that I was fully aware of, he had his head of security grab my arm while I'm lawfully exercising my 1st Amendment right on a platform that's separated from the other area of the subway station by a metal fence, and I had one of his security detail guys standing directly in front of me so there's no security issue. I'm separated from the Mayor by the metal partition goes from the floor to the ceiling, and this keeps happening. Even Ryan Dwyer, I saw today, there was a public hearing I think back in April in the building here. He didn't let me come. I don't have any illfeelings against you. I haven't really talked to you before, but I've been testifying in City Council hearings since like 2017. People haven't done anything. I've talked to Kalman Yeger who was here. The other thing too, with regards to a quorum, if you're going to have a public hearing I think you need more than one Council Member in the room. That's a Committee Counsel, that's a Committee Counsel, but you're the only Council Member so technically there's no quorum right now so with regards to New York State's Open Meetings Law, I can have this hearing cancelled on the grounds that basically your

1	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 208
2	Colleagues chose to boycott my testimony. By the way,
3	back to your issue, federal judges have
4	CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you.
5	With that, we will now officially close the hearing
6	on the Committees of Transportation and
7	Infrastructure jointly with the Committee on Public
8	Safety. [GAVEL]
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World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date December 23, 2022