CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

of the

COMMITTEES ON TRANSPORTATION & WOMEN'S ISSUES

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December 14, 2011 Start: 10:05 a.m. Recess: 12:55 p.m.

HELD AT: Committee Room - 14th Floor

250 Broadway

BEFORE:

JULISSA FERRERAS

JAMES VACCA Co-Chairpersons

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Charles Barron

Gale A. Brewer

Leroy G. Comrie, Jr. Elizabeth S. Crowley

Daniel Dromm

Daniel R. Garodnick David G. Greenfield Vincent M. Ignizio

Robert Jackson Peter A. Koo

APPEARANCES

Council Members (cont'd)

Jessica S. Lappin
Darlene Mealy
Annabel Palma
Ydanis A. Rodriguez
Eric A. Ulrich
James G. Van Bramer
Ruben Wills

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

Joseph Peralta Senator District 13 New York State Senate

David Yassky Commissioner New York City Taxi & Limousine Commission

Meera Joshi, Esq. General Counsel NYC Taxi & Limousine Commission

Ray Scanlon Deputy Commissioner NYC Taxi & Limousine Commission

Lori Cohen, Esq. Senior Staff Attorney Sanctuary for Families

Kathleen Slocum, Esq. Senior Staff Attorney Sanctuary for Families

Sienna Baskin, Esq. Staff Attorney Urban Justice Center

Audacia Ray Founder & Director Red Umbrella Project

Jessica Guaman Resident of Queens Make the Road

Jesus Agnello LGBT Organizer Make the Road

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

Maximilian Velasquez Member of Globe LGBTQ Project Make The Road

William Lindauer Executive Committee Member New York Taxi Workers Alliance

Faith Huckel Founder and Executive Director Restore NYC

Ethan Gerber Executive Director Greater New York Taxi Association

Gary J. Finiguerra Associate Windels Marx Lane & Mittendorf

2	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: the New York
3	City Council Committee on Transportation, and I'm
4	here to my right with my colleague, Council Member
5	Julissa Ferreras from Queens, who is Chair of the
6	Women's Issues Committee of the New York City
7	Council. And if you could please first turn off
8	your cell phones and any other devices that would
9	make noise, I'd appreciate it. Okay. We're here
10	today to address the very serious issue of sex
11	trafficking in the for-hire vehicle industry, but
12	I want to commend Speaker Quinn and I want to
13	commend my colleague, Julissa Ferreras for their
14	unwavering commitment to this issue, as I believe
15	this is now the fourth hearing held at this
16	Council on the topic of sex trafficking. I also
17	want to single out and to thank Senator Jose
18	Peralta, who is here with us today, who will be
19	testifying this morning, and I want to
20	specifically recognize his efforts to address this
21	very important issue at the state level. I want
22	to thank Chairman Yassky of the Taxi & Limousine
23	Commission, and all the advocates who will be
24	testifying today. Sex work and for-hire vehicles
25	are probably not two industries that most of us

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think of as overlapping, but out of the Council's
three previous hearings, and in extensive
conversations with advocacy groups, it has come to
light that the sex trafficking industry flourishes
on, even relies upon, the use of both legal and
illegal for-hire vehicles. It is my hope that the
legislation we are here to discuss today will
remedy this terrible situation. The first bill,
Intro 725, sponsored by Council Member Ferreras
and myself, would make it a violation to knowingly
use a TLC-licensed vehicle to promote
prostitution, with a \$10,000 civil penalty and
automatic revocation of TLC license. This bill
will also require an education component, similar
to the bill Senator Peralta has introduced in
Albany. It would require that all TLC-licensed
drivers complete an education program regarding
anti-trafficking and prostitution laws. One
important fact to note for why this bill is so
crucial is that under this bill individuals can
still face severe administrative penalties,
including loss of their TLC license, even if
prosecutors are not able, for whatever reason, to
successfully prosecute them criminally. The

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second bill, Intro 735, sponsored by myself and Council Member Elizabeth Crowley of Queens, would significantly raise the penalty on those who operate unlicensed for-hire vehicles. Currently it's only a violation to operate an unlicensed for-hire vehicle, this legislation raises that to a misdemeanor, significantly increases the fines, and would require immediate seizure of the automobile by law enforcement. In addition, it would allow forfeiture of the offending vehicle if the driver has been convicted of this offense two times over a 36-month period, as currently three violations in 36 months are required for forfeiture. Whether or not they're engaged in trafficking activities, these unlicensed for-hire vehicles present significant dangers to the riding public who may use them. For starters, these drivers carry no special insurance, like TLClicensed cars do; if an unlicensed for-hire car is in an accident, or if the passenger is injured or assaulted, they have no recourse, there's no medallion number. You can't report them. We have thousands of people in this city every day who are boarding cabs that are not cabs, they are boarding

what they think is a cab, yet the car is nothing
more than a private vehicle, with no indication
that it is properly licensed by the Taxi &
Limousine Commission. Yet we have thousands of
these cars at train stations and other locations,
and people board them as they quickly get off
buses and trains, thinking they're cabs. This
could be potentially, and I think it is now, a
serious situation. We have no way of knowing
whether those individuals driving these cars are
licensed, do they have a driver's license, are
they properly insured, is the car registered, is
there a history of accidents? So there's no way
to be sure that these cars are safe, or that
passengers will be safe. Nobody really knows for
certain how many of these unlicensed cars are out
there today. I estimate that number runs into the
thousands, and to some members of the riding
public, it's not obvious that these cars are
illegal or unlicensed, as I said, and you'll see
them every day when you go to a subway station or
major transportation hubs in the city. Although
Intro 735 cracks down on an illegal segment of the
for-hire industry in general, it's also going to

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be useful as part of the broader sex trafficking package. Under Intro 725, it must be proven that the driver knowingly engages in the promotion of prostitution, but if that driver is illegally operating an unlicensed for-hire vehicle, it ultimately doesn't matter if prostitution can be definitively proved or not. Under this bill, if a driver is illegally operating an unlicensed car, the car will be seized on the first offense, and forfeited entirely after the second offense in three years. And that means, if we can get these unlicensed cars off the road with stiffer penalties, then they won't be around to engage in trafficking at all. Sex trafficking has been an illicit industry in New York for decades, probably longer than any of us know. When the city cleaned up Times Square, we pushed the industry out of the city center and out of the view of tourists, but in doing so, we pushed the sex industry into neighborhoods of our city where we raise children, and we see people constantly patronizing small businesses and going about their daily chores. may not see tourists there, but community people have told us that this situation exists. We must

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work just as hard in those neighborhoods to make sure that the fabric of our city is protected, just as we did in Times Square, the problem is no less urgent. I thank you all for coming and without further ado I want to introduce my co-Chair Council Member Julissa Ferreras, the Chair of our Women's Committee. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS: Good morning. Good morning, Council Member and Chair. Good morning, I'd like to thank everyone for coming to today's hearing. My name is Julissa Ferreras and I am the Chair of the Women's Issues Committee. I'd also like to thank Chair Vacca and the staff of the two committees for their work on this hearing, I'd like to also thank Senator Peralta for his work and support. As Chair of the Women's Issues Committee I have been very involved in the issues of sex trafficking and very proactive in finding ways to address it. With several committees' involvement, the Women's Issues Committee has already conducted three hearings this year which tackle the issue of sex trafficking. The first hearing, held in June, examined the social services which are available

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to victims for sex trafficking. In the October follow-up hearing, committees examined law enforcement efforts through both prosecution and prevention. Finally, earlier this month committees explored the implementation of Safe Harbor Act, a piece of the state legislation enacted in 2008 which requires local social services districts to provide crisis intervention services and community-based programming for sexually-exploited children. Through these hearings, and through conversations with advocates who address such issues daily, it has become increasingly clear that sex trafficking of women is a major issue in parts of our city. information that we have uncovered is shocking. The commonplace nature of these crimes is astounding. One example of the boldness of these crimes that has been brought to our attention is for-hire vehicles, both licensed and unlicensed, are playing a significant role in furtherance of this reprehensible practice. As with any major issue, there is no one easy solution to be had. We need to attack sex trafficking in our city step-by-step. This is why I am proud that today

we are going to hear about two bills which will
hopefully be steps in the right direction. As
mentioned, Council Member Vacca's Intro 735 raises
the penalties in a multitude of ways for driving
an unlicensed vehicle for-hire. Intro 725, for
which I am the primary sponsor, requires as a
requisite to licensure, all drivers undergo an
education program that informs the drivers about
anti-trafficking and prostitution laws, and
specifically about laws that prohibit the use of
vehicles for these purposes. It is our belief
that this educational component targeted at giving
drivers a framework to better understand the
current trends and dangers in the sex trafficking
industry will aid in its eradication. This
component will also include an overview of the
human rights abuse inherent in sex trafficking,
and a practical guide to identifying the signs of
sex trafficking and notifying the appropriate
government agencies and non-profit organizations.
With this, I look forward to hearing from our
witnesses, and again I would like to thank all of
you for your attendance as well as your attention
to this crucial issue. Thank you.

2	CHAIRPERSON	VACCA:	Thank	you,
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Chair Ferreras. Now before we call our first witness, I would like to acknowledge the members of the Women's Issues Committee and the Transportation Committee that are here with us today. To my left is Council Member Peter Koo from Queens, to my right, Council Member Annabel Palma from the Bronx, Council Member Ydanis Rodriguez from Manhattan, Council Member Eric Ulrich from Queens, and as members arrive, we will introduce them. I do want to call on our first witness, and call upon Senator Jose Peralta to please take the stand.

SENATOR PERALTA: Thank you, Mr.

Chair, and good morning to the Committee. I am

State Senator Jose Peralta, I want to thank you

for the opportunity to address you about this very

important issue, and special thanks to one of my

Council members, Julissa Ferreras, for her bill.

Last spring I introduced a similar piece of

legislation in the State Senate. When Council

Member Ferreras called me a few weeks ago, and she

thought that there would be a better chance of

getting this law through the City Council than the

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State Legislature, I embraced the idea. Again, I want to thank Council Member Julissa Ferreras for her activism and making sure that we protect these victims that are victims of human trafficking. also want to thank Council Members Vacca and Crowley for their bills. I also want to take this opportunity to thank the advocates for victims of sex trafficking, several of whom are here today, for their tireless and selfless dedication to performing life-changing work. I want to salute Faith Huckel, Executive Director of Restore NYC. My senate bill is the product of numerous discussions with Faith and her staff. Faith is the one who proposed creating a training program to raise awareness among livery and cab drivers about the extent and brutality of the sex trafficking industry. The aim of this bill is to go after the sex traffic, the sex trade flourishing on Roosevelt Avenue in Corona and Jackson Heights by curbing the "free delivery" advertised by local pimps and the shuttling of johns from midtown Manhattan into my district. Whether the johns are shuttled in by taxi, livery or private drivers who recruit or recruited them

in midtown, or they drive themselves, or arrive	
via the various means of public transportation,	
they descend on a stretch of Roosevelt Avenue from	ı
69^{th} Street to 112^{th} Street ready for sex and	
willing to pay for it. Some patronize restaurants	;
reportedly offering packages, package deals that	
include dinner, drinks and a woman. Others hop	
into mobile brothels parked in the vicinity of	
Roosevelt Avenue. Those with a preferred location	L
of their own, take advantage of the many offers of	:
free delivery. Earlier this year I introduced a	
bill, which has since been signed into law by the	
Governor, prohibiting the distribution of obscene,	
business-card-sized ads for prostitutes. We call	
them the "chica cards", which have been handed out	
along Roosevelt Avenue and adjacent streets for	
many, many years, featuring promises of free	
delivery. After a press conference at which I	
unveiled my chica cards bill, the problem due	
attention, the cards were a subject of some jokes,	
and it turned out that one of the cards that we	
enlarged and displayed at the press conference,	
pictured a well-known international supermodel.	
The harsh reality, though, is that there is	

absolutely nothing funny or glamorous about
prostitution. The fact is, many women from around
the world and across the country are brought here
to New York, to my district, and are enslaved,
forced to have sex with strangers for the profit
of human traffickers and pimps. We have to dispel
the dangerous notion that prostitution is a
victimless crime, and we do that with information
and by raising awareness. Someone aware of the
brutal truth is less likely to participate in the
continuing exploitation of these women. Someone
who understands the plight of these women, who
recognizes that prostitution is often not a
consensual business transaction, is also more
likely to say something if they see something, and
that's the point, to raise awareness. The
overwhelming majority of taxi and livery drivers
work hard to make an honest living, and I need to
be clear about this, and that's why I'm going to
repeat this again, the overwhelming majority of
taxi and livery drivers work hard to make an
honest living, and we're certainly all painfully
aware that it can be dangerous work. But from
what I've heard and seen, I believe there are

some, a very small minority, who have involved in
bringing johns into Jackson Heights and Corona
from midtown Manhattan, and others who have
provided the so-called "free delivery" advertised
on the chica cards. Again, someone who
understands what these women are really going
through is less likely to participate in the
exploitation of these women, and is more likely to
say something when they see something. The vast
majority of livery and taxi drivers work hard to
help sustain their families, and they do so with
great dignity and honesty. Neither I nor
Councilwoman Ferreras seek to condemn an industry
so vital to our city's life and economy. What we
want is justice for trafficked women, what we want
is to force the traffickers and pimps out of
business by making it unprofitable to brutally
exploit women. We can begin to do that by raising
awareness, and by imposing penalties commensurate
with the brutality inherent in sex trafficking.
That's why I support Council Member Ferreras's and
why I urge the City Council to make it into law.
In closing, I want to leave you with a statistic
to contemplate, one of many I am sure you will

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2	hear today that will be very upsetting,
3	disconcerting, and in all likelihood, hard to
4	imagine. There are some 27 million slaves in the
5	world today, 27 million. That is more than at any
6	other time in human history. Most are trafficked
7	for commercial sexual exploitation, 80% of them
8	are female. And make no mistake, many of them are
9	being abused and exploited in public and private
10	locations in our very own communities. We must do
11	all that we can, as soon as we can, to put an end
12	to it. Again, I want to thank you for the
13	opportunity to address this important issue today,
14	this morning, and if there are any questions, I
15	would be more than happy to answer them. Thank
16	you.
17	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay, I thank
18	you. Before I have … Council Member Ulrich has a

question, but I just want to introduce members who have joined us, Council Member Vincent Ignizio, Council Member David Greenfield, Council Member Jimmy Van Bramer. Council Member?

COUNCIL MEMBER ULRICH: Senator Peralta, thank you for your testimony, and thank you, Chair Vacca and Chair Ferreras for hosting

2	COUNCIL MEMBER ULRICH: Well, if I
3	can be helpful in any way, speaking to some of my
4	Republican friends in Albany, I'd be happy to lend
5	my support and my assistance to further your
6	legislation, as well as push this bill down here
7	in the Council, because I think it's very
8	important.
9	SENATOR PERALTA: Thank you.
10	COUNCIL MEMBER ULRICH: That we
11	take this issue very seriously, because it is
12	happening, not only in your district, but in my
13	district as well, in Woodhaven and in Ozone Park
14	and Richmond Hill, in particular. I think that
15	you see higher instances in immigrant communities,
16	because they are a more vulnerable population, but
17	that's not to say that it doesn't happen in other
18	places, so if I can be helpful to you in Albany, I
19	want you to feel free to call upon me, and I'll be
20	happy to let the majority leader and some people
21	up there know that this is important to us.
22	SENATOR PERALTA: Thank you very
23	much.

COUNCIL MEMBER ULRICH: It's important to everybody. Thank you.

23 SENATOR PERALTA: Thank you.

24 CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I thank you, 25 and I'd like to recognize we've been joined by our

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penalties for unlicensed operation of for-hire vehicles in the city, and Intro 725, which will implement an education program and penalties for promotion of prostitution by for-hire vehicle service providers. The TLC, to cut to the chase, the TLC strongly agrees with the goals of both of these pieces of legislation, we do seek stronger awareness of the problem of sex trafficking and the potential for for-hire service providers to knowingly or unknowingly support that activity. We also seek tougher penalties for unlicensed operation. We do believe that further refinement of both of these bills is necessary, we look forward to working with you, and with Chair Vacca, on refining the bills, so that we can support their ultimate enactment. The first proposed item of legislation, Intro 725, addresses promotion of prostitution in the city's for-hire vehicle industry. You know, I won't go on at great length about, I think it goes without saying that the TLC, along with the rest of the administration, stands firmly against sex trafficking, human trafficking, in any form, and is absolutely committed to whatever is in our power and is

useful to eradicate that reprehensible scourge. 2 This bill would provide for a new education 3 component for all TLC licensees, we support that 4 5 effort. Our concern is that without sufficient external funding, the cost of an education program 6 would then necessarily be borne by drivers, and so in thinking about how to shape an education 9 initiative, we would like to do it in a way that 10 does not impose costs on drivers. What we propose 11 is that the TLC develop an information pamphlet 12 that would be distributed to licensees, we could 13 distribute to all licensees at the outset, and 14 then again given to people at time of renewal or 15 initial license application. I think that would 16 be a cost effective way to achieve the goal of 17 raising awareness. Our concern about direct classroom education is that then that does become 18 19 costly, and given that livery drivers are already 20 working extremely hard to make ends meet, we would 21 like to do this in a cost-effective way. 22 735, the second bill before you today, addresses 23 the illegal operation of for-hire vehicles. 24 you know, the TLC has worked enthusiastically with 25 you and other members of the Council to improve

for-hire service throughout the five boroughs,
specifically again I want to thank the
Transportation Committee for its wisdom in
increasing fines for Yellow Cab service refusals.
We have taken very significant steps to enforce
those new penalties and you may have read about
that in the paper, I think we're getting terrific
results, thanks to a partnership with CUNY that is
enabling us to put testers out on the street. We
have also increased our enforcement resources and
efforts focused on preventing unlicensed cars from
operating as for-hire vehicles or in effect taxi,
you know, informal taxicabs, and preventing
licensed vehicles from accepting street hails in
violation of TLC rules. Just to give you a sense
of the magnitude of these efforts, since January,
our enforcement personnel have issued 5,064
summonses for unlicensed operation, and 9,886
summonses for illegal street hails. I repeat, so
since January, I guess that's, you know, this year
almost up now, 5,000 summonses, 5,000 plus
summonses for unlicensed operation, and that's no
license, and 9,800, almost 10,000, summonses for
licensed cars doing illegal street hails. I think

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that that is a very impressive effort, and I would ... even more impressive is the fact that 3,100 of the unlicensed operations summonses, and 5,500 of the street hail summonses have been written just since June of this year, so we've actually picked up the pace even further in the second half of the year. And that will only continue, I'm very proud to say, I'm sure many of your constituents, many of you have constituents among this group. yesterday we graduated another class of 30 enforcement inspectors, we had a lovely ceremony, and they will be hitting the streets today and over the next few days, an additional 30 enforcement inspectors. So we will ... with that we have doubled our enforcement ... the size of our enforcement operation over the past year, and they will be hitting the streets, again, over the next week, and I think you'll see these numbers just continue to climb. You know, it occurs to me, Council members, I apologize for my negligence, I did not at the outset introduce to you, I'm accompanied today by Meera Joshi, who is the general counsel of the Taxi & Limousine Commission, to my right, and to my left, Deputy

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Commissioner Ray Scanlon, who oversees both our inspection garage and our enforcement operation, so ... and I won't introduce everybody else, but you have a very large section of the senior team of the TLC here with you because we take the issues that you're raising today quite seriously. So on this bill, the unlicensed operation bill, I do want to make sure ... I do want to point your attention to some nuances here, and make sure that we're on the same page. The current statute, 19.506 of the administrative code, which is what you are amending here, covers both ... covers two types of activity. It covers totally unlicensed activity, this is a car that has no TLC license, out there acting like a taxi or a car service car. We call those at the TLC "straight plates", and I'll call them straight plates for convenience here. It also covers a licensee acting outside the scope of his or her license. So that would include, for example, a licensed livery driver driving a licensed livery car, but making an illegal street hail, accepting an illegal street hail. And I don't mean ... want to wander off into that very complicated and, I know, controversial

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topic, but as you know, we are in the midst of seeking authority, a bill has passed the State Legislature, it's pending before the Governor, that would authorize livery vehicles to accept street hails. I raise that today, because the bill that you have before you would increase penalties quite dramatically, both for straight plates and for licensed liveries that are performing street hails. We can ... here wholeheartedly support the effort to increase penalties for straight plates, that is where the real ... both of those activities are illegal under current law, but the straight plate activity is much more troublesome to us. Straight plates pose a much greater risk to the public, their drivers have not been drug-tested or undergone a criminal background check, as licensed livery drivers have, their vehicles have not been inspected at our Woodside facility, as licensed livery vehicles have, which protects both the driver's safety and the passenger's safety and the safety of the other ... of the pedestrians and the other drivers, and since it includes an emissions components, the lungs of all New Yorkers. So our ... we share your

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concern to get straight plates off of the streets, we've been building up our person power, we think increased penalties would help in that effort, and we support. In terms of the specifics of what you proposed, we think it's important to maintain consistency among the ... in the penal law and in the penal-type laws in terms of the penalties that are being imposed on people. Here I would direct your attention to the state penal law that has a criminal penalty for hustling at the airports for people who are trying to direct people off the taxi ... the legitimate taxi line and into illegitimate cars at the airports. That penalty is, we think, comparable to the straight plate activity you are talking about here, it poses the same dangers. The penalties in your bill are greater than those in that state penal law, we would recommend making this statute consistent with the state penal law, so those two activities are penalized at the same level. That's a suggestion to you. But we also, I think, and this is, we do feel strongly about, that you distinguish between straight plates, which deserve this very severe penalty that you're proposing,

and activity by licensed liveries performing
street hails. I think that before you raise
penalties for that, I think it would be wiser to
wait and see how the discussion in Albany plays
out. If there is going to be and we believe
there will be, and should be a legitimate
license that allows livery cars to accept street
hails, then sure, we want tough penalties for
people who do not get that license. If, you know,
and I hate to raise it, but if, heaven forbid,
we're not in that situation, then I think
penalizing a licensed livery driver who is trying
to serve the public in an area of Brooklyn and
Queens, or Bronx or Staten Island, where there is
no alternative service, penalizing that person
with imprisonment we would not support. So with
those comments, again, we support the core ideas
behind both of these pieces of legislation, we
think each of them do need some refinement. I
look forward to working with you, Mr. & Ms. Chair,
and on accomplishing those refinements so that we
can support ultimate passage. Thank you, I'm
happy to take any questions. I also, I very much
apologize, Ms. Chair, I know I told you at the

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outset, I'm going to have to excuse myself at about eleven o'clock, I've been commanded to appear in Albany at a meeting that the Governor called, so if I can, if I, you know, if at five minutes or eight minutes after eleven, but more than that, that would become a problem. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay, thank you, we'll try to accommodate you. I want to introduce members who have joined us, Council Member Elizabeth Crowley to my left and Council Member Danny Dromm to my immediate left, Council Member Charles Barron, okay, he was here. Let me first clarify something. The purpose of my legislation, as sponsored by myself and Council Member Crowley, is relating to the strengthening of penalties for illegally operating non-TLClicensed vehicles for hire. That's the title, if there is an interpretation from your agency that is not my interpretation, then we will work on the legal wording of this, because I do not intend to have this legislation apply to cars licensed by the Taxi & Limousine Commission. I did not discern that, and I don't, but if there are legal

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issues that your agency has identified, then after the hearing we will talk about that. Let me go into straight plates and let me go into the main purpose of the legislation. You mentioned that you served 5,000 summonses so far this year on straight plate cars, which are non-TLC-licensed vehicles for hire. Let me ask you, how many of those cars were seized?

COMMISSIONER YASSKY: I don't have that at my fingertips, I'm going to ask while I'm talking, Deputy Commissioner Scanlon to come up with his best ballpark estimate of that number, but we certainly will get you the actual number as soon as we can. I will say this, and first of all, I apologize, I did not address the part of your bill that talks about seizure. We do, we think seizure of a vehicle is an extremely important enforcement tool when we're talking about the straight plates. It, first of all, makes sure that we get the fines, because with our licensees, our licensees pay the fine. If we issue them a ticket, they pay the fine because if they don't, they're going to lose their license. With non-licensees we don't have that threat, so

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if we just issue them a ticket, they disappear. And like as not, we won't get the fine, so we ... that's why we think seizure, over and above that, seizing a vehicle I think kind of, is kind of an immediate consequence that sometimes people need to get a message. So we very strongly believe in seizure as a tool, we seize, I will tell you, as many cars as we can, given two constraints. There's a constraint about storage space, the city's tow pounds are ... operate essentially at capacity, on any given day they may be either near capacity or at capacity, and we cannot seize a car if we have no place to put it. I will tell you, Ms. Chair, just to illustrate our strength of our commitment to the seizure tactic, we have on a handful of occasions taken cars and stored them at our own Woodside facility in the park, that's not a long-term solution, because we need those lanes to be free for inspections, but over the weekend we've done this, when we know that we'll be able to clear the cars out by Monday morning, so that the taxis coming in for inspection can have clear lanes. We have worked with the Port Authority to get some access to their parking, when we do

airport enforcement. But the shortage of pound	
space in the city is an impediment for us. To	
address this impediment, we put out a request fo	r
proposal, I am told we have made approximately	
1,400 seizures year-to-date, so of those 5,000	
plus summonses, we seized the car in about 1,400	
instances. We put out an RFP, or a bid document	
for a provider to give us storage capacity. We	
got a couple of responses, unfortunately we're n	.ot
sure if we're going to be able to move forward	
with them, because they're both, they were from	
companies that have various issues, and we have	to
find a contractor that can, you know, is	
appropriate for the city to contract with. But	we
are not going to stop until we've done that and	
we've found a contractor that we can acquire the	
storage space to do what we need to do. Let me	
just say about the legislation	
CHAIRPERSON VACCA: (Interposing)	
Yeah, let me, Commissioner, if you have to leave	:-
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COMMISSIONER YASSKY: (Interposing	g)
You're right, you're absolutely right.	

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Your answers

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2 must be very abbreviated.

3 COMMISSIONER YASSKY: Yes, of

4 course.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Because I have members who have questions and that's in all fairness what I have to ask you to do.

COMMISSIONER YASSKY: I apologize, you're right.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay, that's okay, Commissioner. Commissioner, let me say this to you, I think you agree, but it is unacceptable in the city that we don't have enough tow pound space to get these kinds of cars off the street. These kind ... these cabs are not cabs, as you know, we don't know who's driving them, they're not licensed by your agency, yet you are aware, and you've stated, and I am aware, that we don't have tow pound space in the city, and many times that means that we can't get these cars off the street as effectively as we should. That's not acceptable, because people are taking their lives in their hands when they go into these cars. And sometimes summonses are just a ... sometimes the issuance of summonses is just a cost of doing

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business, because your agency doesn't have
jurisdiction to stop these cars, because they
never came to your agency in the first place.
Forfeiture is the only answer.

COMMISSIONER YASSKY: It is.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: So we have to find the tow space now, and not wait for proposals and other types of bureaucratic processes. I think that the city has got to make this a priority.

COMMISSIONER YASSKY: I couldn't be more ... I will just ... let me invite, Mr. Chairman, if you would like to ask somebody on your staff to join with us, and I will ask a City Hall person to come and sit with us, so that we can work out, you know, how we're going to get from here to there on getting the storage capacity we need, with yourself or your representative, TLC, City Hall, you know, siting issues, as you know, are always extraordinarily complex, but that's not a reason ... I'm not saying we can't do it, I'm saying it requires work and effort. I think your presence in that would be extremely useful, so if you like I will move forward to set up that discussion.

2	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I certainly
3	want to do that quickly.
4	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: Thank you.
5	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Let me ask you
6	something else. Do you have a policy that if
7	someone is caught operating one of these illegal
8	for-hire vehicles, that they cannot go to the Taxi
9	& Limousine Commission and try to legitimize and
10	get a TLC license if they have been summonsed or
11	their car has been forfeited?
12	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: So anyone who
13	has a prior summons history with us is, if they
14	apply for a license, they are referred to what is
15	called a fitness hearing and they go before an
16	administrative law judge, independent, not part of
17	the TLC, and the independent law judge, the
18	administrative law judge
19	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: (Interposing)
20	But that is, I'm sorry, that is if they have a

But that is, I'm sorry, that is if they have a license with you. These are individuals who have never had a license with you and they have taken the law into their own hands, and my question is, can they then legitimize with you and go through the process?

2	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: They can try
3	it, and it's similar to what I said before, that
4	an application from somebody, a first-time
5	application for a license, we review for history,
6	both criminal history and TLC history, and for
7	that matter, DMV history, if they've had license
8	suspensions or whatnot from DMV, if there's any
9	blemish, then what the law provides is that they
10	are entitled to an individualized hearing. The
11	way that hearing so their case is then referred
12	to an administrative law judge who makes a
13	decision about whether their violation makes them
14	unfit. If you I would certainly be willing to
15	work with you, Mr. Chair, on legislation that
16	would carve out some automatic I think there
17	should be some automatic bars to applying and not
18	that whole individualized process in every case.
19	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: That's where
20	I'm headed with these questions.
21	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: Yes.
22	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I think that we
23	have to look at legislation that would send a
24	clearer message that those who illegally operate

these for-hire vehicles have to know that they're

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not going to be able to get a TLC license and
legitimize themselves if they engage in such
illegal activity, because we make that a priority
Okay, I'm going to come back later, I would ask

that you leave people here from your agency.

COMMISSIONER YASSKY: Absolutely.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Because of your leaving early, and I would like to go to my coChair, Council Member Ferreras.

CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm actually going to focus in on the education component of the sex trafficking part of these bills, but before I do that, I just want to publicly acknowledge Speaker Quinn, who unfortunately had every intention of coming here today, and wanted to say that she had hoped to be here, but she's stuck somewhere else, and thanks to the advocates for coming on her behalf. thank you for the advocates. And I will be brief, because we have several Council members that have questions that they want to ask you. But I want to focus in on what is required in the way of education or training before a driver can become TLC-licensed?

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2	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: So we have
3	two types of drivers licenses, a taxi driver
4	license, a hack license, requires training, going
5	to what we call taxi school, it's three days, full
6	days, 24 hours, three eight-hour days of training
7	and instruction, and then the driver must pass a
8	test, or two tests, really, one that shows English
9	proficiency, and the other that shows familiarity
10	with TLC rules and with New York City geography.
11	In addition, of course, the driver is
12	fingerprinted and there's a criminal background
13	check, and if there's issues, then there's that
14	process that I referred to, also must pass a drug
15	test. For a livery driver license, there is no
16	school or English proficiency component, or
17	geography test. There is the same drug test and
18	criminal background check, but not the English
19	proficiency and geography part. And the theory
20	there is that a taxi driver is serving the public,
21	there are people coming into the car that the
22	public should expect if they get into the car, to

be able to communicate with the driver, the driver

will know where they're going. Livery car, every

livery car is affiliated with a base, so there we

feel that it's appropriate for the base to assume responsibility for the quality of the drivers, and they have every incentive to do that, by which I mean, if I call base, and they send me a driver who I can't communicate with, or who gets lost trying to go fifteen blocks in Brooklyn, I'm not going to call that base again. And so we don't feel the need to step into the middle of that, and I think in the main the bases do an excellent job of making sure that drivers are of a good quality to serve the public. So anyway, that's the two types of license that we have, and our requirements for each.

CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS: Are you aware of incidents that have occurred or the prevalence of pimps or traffickers that have used for-hire services to promote sex trafficking?

and you commended, you know, the Speaker, and I commend her as well for her leadership here, and I know the advocates in particular, the organization Sanctuary for the Family, which has done just tremendous work on bringing this to light, and it is, this is again one of those issues that is very

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often in the shadows and people don't like to talk about it, and it, you know, whether it's because it is, you know, kind of icky or because it's just not put right in their face, and it's important for things like that to be put front and center so that the government can deal with it, and get it stopped. And so ... I'm sorry, you asked am I aware, I'm aware through our discussions with Sanctuary and others of this issue. We are always ready for complaints about specific providers, and we will follow up on those to the extent of our capacity. I don't want to kind of over-promise, Ray runs a tremendously-effective shop, but we're not the police department, in terms of either our number of person power or the tools that are at our disposal, but certainly if somebody brings a complaint about this base is participating, certainly if there's a criminal proceeding that gives us that, we then can act on that and piggyback, but if someone brings us a complaint about a base that is engaging in illegal activity, what our tool would be would be to call them in for a fitness hearing and confront them with whatever evidence there is and see if they can

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2	explain it. That's kind of the extent of our
3	enforcement ability.
4	CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS: So you call
5	them in for a hearing, and so after they explain,
6	then what happens after that?
7	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: Well, when
8	if a base can determine, you know, can prove its
9	fitness, then it retains its license. If not,
10	then its license would be revoked.
11	CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS: Now, if this
12	is related to a specific driver that's partnered
13	up with a pimp locally, just a specific driver,
14	does the base get penalized in its entirety if
15	it's one driver? Or has
16	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: (Interposing)
17	You know, I don't think there is a clear rule
18	about that, because our standard is fitness, so
19	it's a fairly broad standard, and I think there it
20	would be up to the administrative law judge to
21	decide if it speaks to the fitness of the base.
22	CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS: Are drivers
23	offered any practical guides or any in your

suggestion, you mentioned that you would prefer a

pamphlet. Is anything else given in the form of a

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> COMMISSIONER YASSKY: We do, certainly we do, we have all manner of guides to our rules, that's really what we mostly do. We don't, and you've prompted me to think about this more broadly, have kind of more customer serviceoriented pamphlets, not what you're talking about, but customer service-oriented guidance I think would be very helpful to the bases, and to drivers, and then on this issue, I think it would be very useful for us to have some clear material that can tell drivers, this does happen, here's what to look for, you do not want to unwittingly be wrapped up in somebody else's criminal enterprise. As somebody said it best, if you see something, say something. I think a pamphlet like that would be of great value. CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS: Okay, well I'm acknowledging the time, and I have a whole

host of questions.

COMMISSIONER YASSKY: Right.

CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS: But I think we can follow up probably with the Committee and your office. I'd like to now call Council Member

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2	Koo who has questions, and we just have a few
3	other after that, and we're going to try to get
4	you to that will be fine, okay. Well, there
5	goes that. He's here but not here? Okay.
6	Acknowledging Council Member Wills, is Council
7	Member Koo walking in? All right.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: Commissioner,
9	thank you for coming in.
10	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: Thank you.
11	COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: My question is
12	about the prostitution using for-hire vehicles. I
13	don't know whether to direct the question to you
L4	or to our Committee. A driver, we put a heavy
15	burden on the driver, on those livery cabs,
L6	because if some lady is dressed like fancy and
L7	gets in a car, and then should he refuse taking
L8	this lady to a destination? And then what kind of
L9	questions should the driver ask the lady? Are you
20	what kind of profession are you in, or
21	something?
22	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: Right, I
23	think that's a very important question that you've

raised here, because you certainly, in raising

awareness in the industry, you don't want to put

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the driver in a position where they may wind up
refusing service to legitimate customers, or even
beyond that, asking intrusive and offensive
questions and making women feel uncomfortable in a
car. I don't think that's an impossible balance
to strike. I do think that we can equip our
drivers and bases with some tools and some
awareness to be able to say, I think there is a
real issue here that I want to report to somebody
without having them ask everyone that gets into
the car an offensive question. So

CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS:

(Interposing) So I just- -

COMMISSIONER YASSKY: (Interposing)
But I understand the issue you're raising.

CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS: I just want to clear Council Member Koo, this is for a driver who knowingly is participating with a pimp or a trafficker. Clearly, I'm the Chair of Women's Issues, I'm a woman of a color, this has nothing to do with how you perceive a woman before she gets into your car. This is about knowingly saying, I know that that's a trafficker, and I am in ... I am knowingly going into contract with him

2	so that I can deliver this one for free, and that
3	pimp is paying me. That's what this that's the
4	spirit of this legislation.
5	COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: Chairman,
6	believe me, I'm 100% supporting the intentions of
7	this law. It's just in the logistics of working
8	out to make sure the drivers don't get penalized
9	for picking up a woman, I mean, he has no
10	intention of doing illegal activities.
11	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: Well, I think
12	certainly any penalties have to be, as the Chair
13	says, restricted only for knowing conduct, for
14	sure.
15	COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: But there it
16	is sometimes hard to prove that point, knowingly.
17	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: Well, that's
18	I leave that to the lawmakers to that's to
19	tackle that challenge.
20	COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: All right, I
21	finished my question. Thank you.
22	CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS: Council
23	Member Jackson.
24	COUNCIL MEMBER JACKSON: I waive my
25	time.

2	CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS: Council
3	Member Crowley.
4	COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: Good
5	morning, thank you to both our Chairs today. I'm
6	co-sponsoring Intro 735, because I believe that
7	those individuals who are driving these taxicabs,
8	or gypsy cabs, really, that are not licensed, are
9	not fit to be on the road, and that they're taking
10	the public's lives in their own hands, so it's
11	clearly a public safety issue.
12	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: It is.
13	COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: The fact
14	that you've issued 5,000 plus summonses this year
15	alone, shows to me that the current fines aren't
16	strict enough.
17	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: Agreed.
18	COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: And so we
19	have to work together to make sure that we pass
20	these two intros, and I'm curious to know, my
21	question is, when you say that number, 5,000, are
22	you including vans as well?
23	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: That would be
24	any vehicle that doesn't have a TLC license that
25	is performing a service that for which you

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2	should have a TLC license. So it could be a van,
3	although not a it would not include a licensed
4	commuter van that is operating in a way that it is
5	not supposed to be, but at any rate, it would
6	include any vehicle lacking a TLC license,
7	performing a service for which it is required to
8	hold a TLC license.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: Now, who
10	is out there giving these summonses?
11	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: A tremendous,
12	and I say this with so with real passion, a
13	tremendously dedicated group of inspectors who
14	serve under Deputy Commissioner Scanlon and his
15	team. We now have some 120 inspectors? Am I
16	roughly 120 inspectors on the street, again,
17	that's about double than where we were.
18	COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: And they
19	work for the TLC, they do not work for the Police
20	Department.
21	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: They work for
22	the Taxi & Limousine they work for the people of
23	the City of New York through the TLC, yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: Now, can

the Police Department ... how often do you find that

2	our police officers know how to detect whether a
3	vehicle is licensed or unlicensed?
4	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: They do, we
5	have a terrific relationship with PD, and we work
6	collaboratively with them all the time. I mean,
7	part of Ray's weekly report to me includes the
8	various joint operations that are done during that
9	week with this precinct or that precinct. Having
10	said that, we see it as our job, and if the job
11	isn't being done, it's our fault and our problem.
12	In other words, the PD has many things to do.
13	COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: Right.
14	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: And in any
15	given week, you know, this or that precinct may
16	not be able to work with us, because they have
17	other demands, and we absolutely understand that.
18	COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: But do
19	they ever take it on their own? Have they?
20	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: We our
21	joint operations are sometimes initiated by us and
22	sometimes initiated by the precincts. Right, Ray?
23	I mean, jump in if
24	COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY:

(Interposing) Do we know how many of the 5,000

2	were summonsed by your inspectors and versus how
3	many were summonsed by the Police Department,
4	absent your participation?
5	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: I think the
6	5,000 number is entirely TLC, am I right? Or
7	would that include
8	MR. SCANLON: (Interposing) The
9	vast majority of that would be TLC.
10	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: But what I'm
11	saying, do we, would the PD numbers be in addition
12	to the 5,000 or within that?
13	MR. SCANLON: It would be within
14	that.
15	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: Oh, within
16	that, okay. So the 5,000 includes PD, I will get
17	you the breakdown of TLC and PD.
18	COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: Thank you,
19	and with such a large number, you have to imagine
20	that there's a multiple amount of these vehicles
21	out there, there's got to be like 30,000 or so.
22	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: Yeah, there's
23	also a lot of repeat offenders, and this is where
24	one thing that I did not raise here, but I would
25	love for the Council to consider, is to give us

increased forfeiture authority to, not just seize,
but forfeit a vehicle that is being an
unlicensed vehicle being used for for-hire
purposes. Currently, we have the authority to
forfeit if it is used three times by the same
driver for illegal you know, as an illegal taxi.
Now, we pulled this up the other day, just in a
year period, we had over 80 double offenders. We
are told, and I believe it's the case, that when
people get caught twice, then they switch to a
different car. So the three strikes and same
driver penalty is we never get there. What I
would love is if we could forfeit after a second
offense, I think that would really send a message,

COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: Okay, no further questions, thank you, Chair.

and I would ask you to consider that.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you. I think this issue of seizing cars that are not in any way licensed by TLC, which you call straight plates, is the reason why the legislation before us today is being heard. But would I be wrong in saying that the Police Department and the Taxi & Limousine Commission may have issued summonses

So I'm sorry,

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against these vehicles rather than seize them because there was not an ability to identify tow pound space where the operation took place?

COMMISSIONER YASSKY:

and before, when I was getting long-winded, I said there were two constraints on our ability to seize. One is pound space, and that is a constraint from time to time, all the time. then the other though is kind of person power, or what makes sense on a given day, and sometimes the captain in the field, and I would think that the captain should have this ability, says, all right, today we just want to do as many summonses as we can. If we seize a car, that ends up taking four people out of the field for, it could be a couple of hours, it could be a few hours, because they have to bring the car to the tow pound, do the paperwork, get back to where they were working, and sometimes the captain says, look, there's just a lot of cars out here today, let's make sure that they know we're here, and we're going to issue as many summonses as we can, and not ... because a seizure definitely takes away from time that would be spent issuing other summonses. So I think I

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2	would like to preserve that flexibility for our
3	captains in the field. There's part of the bill
4	that says, it would make it mandatory to seize,
5	and while I want as much ability to seize as we
6	can, I'm hesitant to take that ability away from
7	our captains in the field, that discretion. But
8	having said that, it is our goal
9	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: (Interposing)
10	Well then, having said that, Commissioner, then I
11	want an action plan from your agency, because if
12	you're telling me that the police may not have the
13	resources, then I think it's incumbent upon your
14	agency to have the resources, because
15	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: (Interposing)
16	Yes.
17	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: one way or
18	another, I want these cars off the street.
19	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: We will get
20	you an action plan within a week, Mr. Chair.
21	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay. And I
22	don't accept that summonses are issued because

there is a lack of tow pound space. I mean, the

summons is not as strong a penalty in any way as

the forfeiture, and I'm insisting, based on this

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2 you.

I said to Council Member Koo, recognizing the concern, absolutely, I think that there would be some value to helping our licensees be sensitive to the facts and reality of human trafficking and sex trafficking, such that they could, in an appropriate time and in an appropriate way, assist law enforcement. You ... do you want to profile? Of course not. Do you want to have ... go anywhere close to raising the possibility that what somebody would see as too short of a skirt could get some kind of comment from somebody? Of course not. At the same time, this is a phenomenon that's out there, and it is a reprehensible abuse of- -

COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM:

(Interposing) Aren't there laws on the books already, Commissioner, that deal with people who are involved in the promotion of prostitution?

COMMISSIONER YASSKY: Of course.

COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: And pimping, etc., that would be able to address this issue as well?

2	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: Of course
3	there are, and indeed, a knowing
4	COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM:
5	(Interposing) In some ways this wasn't
6	duplicitous, of what of existing law and
7	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: (Interposing)
8	By not duplicitous, but you mean duplicative.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: My mistake.
10	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: And I would
11	say that the, you know, indeed a driver who
12	knowingly is assisting a pimp or a procurer or a
13	prostitute, you're right, would be covered as an
14	accomplice under criminal law. So I take your
15	point, I nonetheless, I do think that we as the
16	city government want to do, you know, everything
17	within our power and that makes sense, to assist
18	in the effort against sex trafficking.
19	COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: And I notice
20	in the legislation that it seems to me that
21	there's some confusion between promoting
22	prostitution and sex trafficking, so I was just
23	wondering if you are if you could maybe describe
24	for us as the Commissioner, the difference between
25	sey trafficking and prostitution. Are we now

2	calling those who are in sex trafficking, who have
3	been enslaved in this, prostitutes?
4	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: Right, so,
5	Council Member, my testimony here today is that
6	the TLC supports the goal of Chair Ferreras and
7	Speaker Quinn and the other co-sponsors of this
8	legislation in seeking to enlist the TLC in
9	informing the livery industry about the reality of
10	sex trafficking and giving them guidance that
11	would enable them to be of assistance to law
12	enforcement. We do I think that is a worthy
13	goal, I do think it's something that we could
14	accomplish. I am not here to say I have a fully-
15	developed plan or
16	COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM:
17	(Interposing) What about the
18	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: (Interposing)
19	module, but I do
20	COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM:
21	(Interposing) idea of fining a taxi driver \$10,000
22	and taking their license away, the revocation of
23	their license? That goes way beyond just that
24	education piece that you're talking about.

COMMISSIONER YASSKY: Well it does,

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I share your concern about duplicating criminal
provisions in the TLC code. Look, we could have,
you know, a TLC rule that says a livery driver who
would knowingly assist in an armed robbery is
guilty of such, or knowingly assists in a murder
is guilty of such, and probably it's not it's
probably not worth going down that road of
duplicating the criminal law in the TLC rules or
in the administrative code. Having said that, you
know, I do think that there's a distinct public
policy issue here of sex trafficking, and a
response from the government is appropriate, we
are not just ready, but eager, to work with Chair
Ferreras and the Council in crafting a useful
response from the TLC.
COINCIL MEMBER PROMISE WALL THE

COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: Well, I'm willing to work with them also, but that's why-COMMISSIONER YASSKY: (Interposing)
And yourself.

COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: ... I'm raising these concerns, because to me it is very egregious to take away someone's license and to fine them \$10,000, and I have seen these laws used, false prostitution charges used, against

many in the community, particularly in the
lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender
communities, where just recently a gay man was
falsely charged with prostitution, and this has
constantly been a vehicle of discrimination
against LGBT community members, and we are facing
right now on Roosevelt Avenue in Queens a
tremendous issue of discrimination against
transgendered women, who by virtue of their
appearance, and that's why I was asking the
questions in the way in which I was, are being
arrested for prostitution, when in fact they have
no idea, or any intention, of engaging in
prostitution at all, and this only seems to me to
give the police another opportunity to harass
these women.

COMMISSIONER YASSKY: There's no question there's a very ugly history of abuse of prostitution laws in service of anti-gay bigotry, and whatever efforts we make along these lines has to understand that history and make sure that we learn from it and not repeat it.

COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: Okay, and I guess basically the way I feel about this is that

2	we're asking, or we're attempting to penalize
3	drivers for the actions of others, and they don't
4	have any control over the actions of those other
5	people. So I would really urge that we reconsider
6	this bill and its intended purpose, and remove
7	penalties and just go along with the education
8	piece, and I think that would much better serve
9	our communities, thank you.
LO	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you,
11	Council Member Dromm. There are no further
12	questions, Commissioner, so I think you're going
13	to make it to Albany.
L4	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: Thank you,
L5	that's
L6	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: (Interposing)
L7	Commissioner
18	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: (Interposing)
L9	That's because you've never seen me drive.
20	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Commissioner,
21	we thank you and we thank your staff. I thank you
22	for leaving staff behind.
23	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: Thank you.
24	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: We want to work
25	with you on legislation, and we want to work with

1	TRANSPORTATION & WOMEN'S ISSUES 62
2	other Council members where there are issues.
3	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: Very good.
4	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: And
5	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: (Interposing)
6	I do think there is room to figure out something
7	in the future to do.
8	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: We have to
9	figure it out, you know.
10	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: On both of
11	these problems.
12	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: At the end of
13	the day, Council Member Ferreras and I cannot
14	accept a bill that just produces a pamphlet. I
15	want something done, and we want to protect
16	everybody's rights, but we want
17	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: (Interposing)
18	Well, we can
19	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: (Interposing)
20	something, we want something effective. I'm sure
21	the administration feels the same way, so we
22	should work together.
23	COMMISSIONER YASSKY: No question,
24	we want something effective, and we will work with
25	you on that.

MS. COHEN: Yes I do. (crosstalk)

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2				CHAI	RPERSO	N FEF	RRERAS	: Hello	and
3	thank	you,	you	may	begin	your	testi	mony.	

4 MS. COHEN: Good morning, I am Lori 5 Cohen, Senior Staff Attorney at Sanctuary for 6 Families, which is the largest nonprofit agency in New York State dedicated exclusively to serving victims of domestic violence and sex trafficking. 9 We served over 11,000 clients last year, offering a range of services, including shelter, counseling 10 11 for adults and children, legal advice, and 12 representation in orders of protection, family law, custody, divorce and immigration law, and 13 economic empowerment programs designed to help 14 15 them move into living-wage jobs. Among our 16 clients, we have identified almost 300 individuals 17 who are victims of domestic and international sex 18 trafficking. We are grateful to the committees 19 and the sponsors of Intro 725 and 735, for holding 20 a hearing on these critical bills that draw 21 attention to and combat sex trafficking within New 22 York City. Over the past several years, our 23 clients have informed us of a dramatic shift in 24 the methods by which foreign national victims are 25 trafficked for sex. Previously, many of our

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traffic clients were forced to provide sexual services to clients in a stationary brothel, the location of which was discoverable to law enforcement, and therefore susceptible to frequent In response, traffickers began to arrange raids. with for-hire vehicles for delivery, the provision of sexual services to clients who placed orders for sex via widely-available, inexpensive mobile phone technology. By shuttling a woman from john to john in an unmarked for-hire vehicle, essentially a brothel on wheels, traffickers could avoid detection from police. It is an open secret that delivery has become a preferred method for promoting prostitution in New York City, as seen clearly in the advertisements from this morning's Spanish-language newspapers that we have attached to this testimony, and to assist you, we have highlighted those ads that indicate delivery. applaud City Council for its courage in addressing this issue, and seek to find a meaningful way to put an end to this newest form of promoting sexual slavery. In the interest of time I will submit my full written testimony to you here, and introduce to you one of the rare victims who did manage to

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Sophia came to Sanctuary for Families for escape. assistance two years ago, and is testifying today under a pseudonym and behind a screen to protect herself and her family in Mexico from retaliation by the brutal ring of traffickers who enslaved her. Sophia had been kidnapped from Mexico at the age of 20, and forced into a life of prostitution in the United States through violent beatings, and threats to her life, and to the life of her family. Because of the delivery system, Sophia was shuttled around the New York area seven days per week for over fourteen months, and forced to have sex with anywhere from ten to 20 clients per night. During this time, Sophia endured almost unimaginable torture, being beaten so severely by one of her traffickers that other pimps warned him he was damaging the merchandise and potentially harming his profits. One night, after suffering a particularly brutal beating from her pimp, Sophia ran out of their New York City apartment and into the street, where a Good Samaritan called the police to report domestic violence. trafficker was arrested, and upon being referred to Sanctuary for Families for services, Sophia was

quickly identified as a victim of human
trafficking. Unlike thousands of other
trafficking victims in New York City, Sophia has
obtained some measure of justice. One of her
traffickers has been arrested, convicted and
deported from the United States, while another one
has fled the country. In addition, Sophia has
obtained significant legal protections as a victim
of human trafficking. And yet, as Sophia will
share with you, the main perpetrators of
trafficking, the drivers, are still busily
bringing in their profits day after day, night
after night. As Sophia told the New York Times in
an interview published today, these drivers are
more important than the pimps, because "they're
the ones who decide everything", we're not talking
about scantily-clad women hailing from curbside.
For her, justice will not be fully served until
drivers are stopped from exploiting people in
prostitution. Because of the heroism of Sophia
and other clients like her, we come to City
Council to ask that the members quickly pass Intro
725, which raises awareness about the human rights
abuses inherent in sex trafficking, and penalizes

drivers for promoting prostitution, and Intro 735, which increases penalties for individuals who operate for-hire vehicles without a license. Both measures seek to address deficiencies in New York State and Federal anti-trafficking legislation by holding drivers directly accountable for promoting prostitution. As Sophia's experience indicates, drivers are literally the engine that drives trafficking within New York City, and we applaud the efforts of City Council today to apply the emergency brake and remove the keys. Thank you for permitting me to testify today, I am now honored to translate for Sanctuary for Families client, Sophia.

CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS: I'm sorry, just before Sophia begins, I want to again acknowledge, and I thank her very much for having the strength and coming here to testify. I know we have been joined by press since I last made my statement, we are going to be protecting Sophia's identity, so I ask that you take no image of her or pictures, and I would greatly appreciate it. Thank you, and Sophia may begin her testimony.

SOPHIA: (through a translator)

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Dear City Council members, thank you for allowing me to speak with you today. For so long no one wanted to hear me, even when I was crying to be rescued. Today I am a free woman, thanks to laws that saw me as a victim in need of protection. want to use this new freedom to help make those laws even stronger, and prevent others from being abused as I was. When I was 20 years old, I was kidnapped by a pimp, taken from my home in Mexico, and forced into prostitution in New York, as part of an international trafficking ring. business was slow, traffickers made me call from a list of about 100 drivers, for whom I had first names only. When a driver agreed, he took over all the arrangements with the "tickets", buyers who called him asking for sex. They charged \$35 to Spanish callers and \$50 to American ones. For one week at a time, the driver would pick me up and take me from location to location, based upon the schedule that he had set up for the men who were buying sex. My shift lasted either from 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., or 7:00 p.m. to 3:00 a.m. drivers knew the exact details of each customer's likes and dislikes. Before each stop, the driver

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would order me how much to charge, whether to use my own condoms and lubricants or the clients, whether to make noise, or stay completely quiet during sex, even which positions the client preferred. In some cases he would warn me, "This is a very good client, I bring him a lot of girls, so you better do whatever he wants to make him happy." After the client was done having sex with me, I would return to the driver and give him all the money that I had received. Then he would drive me to the next buyer. The driver held on to all the money until the end of the shift, when he would keep half, and give the other half to me to turn over to my pimp. I kept none of it, all I had to do was get raped up to 20 times a night. Generally, I would have fifteen minutes for each sex act, but if the buyer took too long, beat me up or refused to pay, the driver would punish me by keeping the portion of that client's money that I was supposed to turn over to my pimp. Then my pimp would beat me even worse than usual for returning to him without all the money. Some drivers assaulted me, grabbing me, kissing me hard, trying to rape me. In the fourteen months

that I was enslaved in New York, I would say at
least 5,000 men paid to have sex with me. During
that terrible time, many noticed that I was black
and blue, bleeding, crying from pain, but not a
single one tried to help me. They did not want to
know the truth. After I escaped from
prostitution, one of my traffickers fled back to
Mexico, and another was arrested, convicted and
deported. To many it would seem that my case was
over. There was nothing more that could be done,
right? Wrong. From the moment I first found the
words to explain what had happened to me, I have
asked the question, why are drivers allowed to
profit hundreds of dollars per night, driving me
around to be raped by dozens of men? They are not
just drivers. They are criminal pimps themselves.
If you cannot throw them in jail, at least take
away their cars and put an end to delivery. I ask
that you pass this law quickly, so that victims
like me are no longer treated like cheap take-out
food, to be consumed and left for garbage. Thank
you.

CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS: Thank you, Sophia. Because I know that there is someone else

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who is going to be testifying, if we could ask,
you know, walk Sophia out, so that you can join
the table and we can continue this testimony, I
would greatly appreciate it. The sergeant-at-arms
will be assisting you. (speaks to Sophia in
Spanish.)

SOPHIA: (Replies in Spanish).

MS. SLOCUM: Good morning, I would like to thank the Council for allowing us to come here to shed light on this horrific crime that is occurring throughout New York City and to perhaps come to a solution on how we can address this most effectively, it's a very difficult issue, and I appreciate your having us here to talk about it. My name is Kathleen Slocum, and I am a Senior Staff Attorney at Sanctuary for Families, like Lori Cohen. My colleague, Lori Cohen, spoke to you primarily about her work with trafficking victims who are Hispanic or from the Latino community. I work primarily with trafficking victims who are from Asia, and so I want to come here today to shed some light on the role that drivers play in sex trafficking in both the Korean community and in the Chinese community. As with

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Lori, the role of the driver is very key in the trafficking of Korean women and of Chinese women who are here, but it's the manner in which it plays out very slightly. So first let me talk to you about the role of car service drivers in the Korean community. But first, before I do that, I just want to clarify that I'm not talking about the vast majority of licensed drivers, whether they're livery service drivers or cab drivers, I have the utmost respect for the job that they do, and I know that they work very hard to support their family, and this is not what we are talking about. We're not talking about street hails from the curb, we're talking about drivers who are very much in the role of promoting, and we are also not focusing, to address Council Member Dromm's point, we are not focusing on the victim, we aren't focusing on those who are engaging in sex for money, the vast majority of whom, I believe, are not there willingly, or that it's not their first choice, to be in that situation. And I agree with you, the focus needs to be taken off those people in order to solve this problem. The focus needs to be on the facilitators and on the promoters and

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on those who are purchasing women and men as commodities. But I thank you for raising that point. So within the Korean community most prostitution takes place in massage parlors that operate as fronts for brothels, and most Korean women who are trafficked into prostitution end up at these massage parlors. And again I want to clarify that not all massage parlors are brothels, and to the best of my knowledge, the licensed ones are mostly legitimate businesses. But in the Korean brothel model, the customer comes to the trafficked, rather than the women being driven to the customer, as you see in the model that's used in the Spanish-speaking community. But the car service drivers continue to play a critical role in the business of Korean sex traffickers, so much so that these drivers were a major focus of an investigation into sex trafficking by Federal law enforcement officials in 2006. This investigation resulted in a raid of dozens of Korean brothels up and down the East coast, and led to the arrest and conviction of a large network of Korean traffickers, including a number of drivers. Within the Korean trafficking network, the car

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service drivers operate primarily as recruiters for the massage parlor and brothel system. drivers are tightly connected to the massage parlors that are fronts for brothels. They are aware of when openings come up at these brothels. The drivers are contacted directly by the massage parlor owners, who tell them how many women they need, and specifically what kind of women and girls they are looking for. The drivers are also well-connected to the Korean visa brokers and predatory lenders who are part of this Korean trafficking network, both in the United States and Through their contacts with the visa in Korea. brokers and the predatory lenders, these drivers are aware that many undocumented immigrant women from Korea are carrying high debts, sometimes as much as \$30,000 to \$40,000. The drivers also know that the interest rates on these debts is incredibly high, placing the women in deep financial distress that they essentially will never be able to climb out of. And finally, the drivers know that the predatory lenders who regularly threaten to tell the women's family members about the debt, and that if the women have

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already been coerced into prostitution, these lenders also threaten to tell their family members back home, causing them great shame and resulting in ostracism from their family. Knowing all of this, the drivers look for women with specific vulnerabilities within the community and prey on They look for young women who appear distressed and isolated, and who are recent arrivals to the United States. They operate primarily in Flushing Queens, but they have also been known to solicit young women in midtown Manhattan in the area of 32nd Street and Fifth Avenue. The drivers engage women in friendly conversation, asking about their background, they probe for details that lead the young women to disclose their problems, which usually is the high debt associated with coming to the United States that they still owe the predatory lender. They pressure the young women into revealing their contact information, such as their cell phone numbers. These drivers are experts at extracting this information from the young women. And then the driver will suddenly offer a solution, saying they know of many jobs, particularly high-paying

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jobs at massage parlors. They play up how easy the work is, and overstate the amount of money that can be earned. The drivers also never mention that commercial sex is involved, but if asked, they will deny it. They offer to reach out to the massage parlor owner on the young woman's behalf, and then they call and harass and threaten the young woman until she finally agrees to meet with the massage parlor owner, so as you can see this is not about random street hails from the corner. Sometimes these massage parlors are located within New York City, but often they are far from city, in places like Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Washington, The drivers then charge the young women a fee, sometimes as much as \$700, to transport them to massage parlors, thus adding to their debt. Usually the women don't have the money, so the driver credits it to them in the form of another high-interest loan. When the woman arrives at the massage parlor and realizes that it's actually a brothel, she is unable to leave because she has to earn enough money to pay back the driver. Some may ask why these women don't just run away at

this point, but if you think about it, these women
have been brought to an unfamiliar city in another
state, and usually have no idea where they are.
They are unable to speak English fluently enough
to ask for help. In addition, most are
undocumented, and have been told by both the
driver and the predatory lender that they will be
deported by Immigration if they contact police for
help. They have also been told that their family
back home will be informed that they are in
prostitution if they don't cooperate. Thus the
women have to rely on the driver, the only person
who does know where they are, and who is able to
get them out of this brothel. They must earn
enough money at the massage parlor to pay back the
driver before they can actually leave. And also
in some cases these drivers in the Korean
community are also direct owners of some of these
massage parlors, I've seen that with some of my
clients who I have worked with. And in this case,
they recruit women and feed them directly into
their own massage parlor, again using a
combination of threats, blackmail, and other forms
of coercion.

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2 CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Can I

interrupt? I apologize, there's too much noise here. We have a witness who's testifying, if you wish to speak, go outside and speak, but I'd like to give our undivided attention to our speaker. Thank you.

MS. SLOCUM: So now I would like to talk about the role of car service drivers in sex trafficking in the Chinese community. And here it is more similar to the model that you see in the Spanish-speaking community. So it's a model outcall, where the women are brought directly to the customer by the driver, and in some cases the drivers are employees of the trafficker, in other cases, the driver and the trafficker are one and the same. Sometimes women are trafficked directly from China, other times they are recent immigrants who have fallen into the hands of a trafficker once they arrive here in the United States, when they use an employment agency that turns out to be a front that lures women into prostitution, promising them jobs doing out-call massage. This is what happened to one of my clients, an educated woman who came to the United States from China on

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her own on a legitimate visa. Having fallen on hard times, and reluctant to return to China, where she faced a domestic violence situation, she searched for employment to support herself. was referred to a man who she was told owned an employment agency and had many connections in the community. When she met with this man, he said that he could arrange for work for her. He said he had a business sending women out o provide massage to customers and that it was very easy work and paid well. He said nothing about providing sex for money. On the first job he sent my client to, the customer though demanded that she have sex with him. The customer raped her when she refused. My client then fled and refused to see any more customers, but the owner of the business had her contact information, tracked her down and drove her to a hotel where he raped her. He then proceeded to force her to work in prostitution for the next year, personally driving her from one client to the next. She finally escaped from him when she called the police, after the driver broke down her door when he raped her again, and then threatened to kill her family back

in China. Because of the threats to her family,
she felt she had nothing to lose at that point,
even if she was deported, so she did the police.
The police, who did not have appropriate
translation available, assumed she was a domestic
violence victim and referred her to one of the
family justice centers where we at Sanctuary
interviewed her closely and learned that she was
actually a victim of sex trafficking. Despite the
difference in tactics, all of these drivers share
one thing in common, they're acting as predators
on their own community, and they're profiting from
the rape of women. We are here today to relate
this information to City Council and the public,
because we are concerned that this is a problem
that most New Yorkers are not aware of,
particularly law enforcement and the regulators
who oversee the car service business.

CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS: Thank you very much for your testimony, and you mentioned something in the beginning of your testimony that I think is very important, and that is that the drivers in New York City this is not necessarily something that happens in all of our bases,

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2 clearly.

MS. SLOCUM: Absolutely.

CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS: It's a very,
very small percentage, but within that small
percentage, the impact is huge, the impact on
women. So it's also bringing awareness of what is
actually happening behind a lot of the curtains,
as we can say, or in the gray areas of our
communities, unfortunately. I actually have
questions, and where do you see these drivers fit
in the sex trafficking nexus? Like where do they
fit in, what is their role, if you could just
testify to that?

MS. SLOCUM: Again, as I mentioned, it depends on the community that they're coming out of, but I do see them as recruiters, and sometimes directly as the traffickers themselves.

MS. COHEN: In the case of the Latina clients with whom I work, the traffickers don't directly speak with the drivers, which I think has been one of the difficulties of using the existing anti-trafficking legislation, and I think it's why it's so important that City Council is directly dealing with drivers, rather than

talking about trafficking in the larger context.
The pimps give to our clients a list of names, the
list, and essentially every one of my clients
comes in with one of these lists. It's a list of
first names of drivers, about 30 names, the list
changes every month, because the drivers are all
using aliases, and they have these cell phones,
they have prepaid phones that can't be traced, and
so they dispose of them each month and get new
phones. So it's an ever-evolving list. So the
pimps give the clients the list, and tell the
clients that they need to initiate the phone calls
with the drivers. So they are the drivers are
the linchpin, I have spoken with Sophia about
this, in terms of how she saw the role of the
drivers, and she said, "Look, the pimps would not
be able to pimp me out if there weren't drivers."
The pimps can't be the ones, the pimps are
managing a number of women at once. The pimps are
concerned that if they themselves are caught
driving the women, that they might be arrested for
trafficking, and so they turn the business over to
this third party, the drivers, who then are just
reaping enormous profits, taking women around from

2 | location to location.

CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS: In your experience, how is a driver given the information that he can provide the service, or, you know, is it just a random list? How do these women get these phone numbers? I know they get them from the pimp.

MS. COHEN: Right.

CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS: But do you know where ... there has to be some coordinated effort, so I'm trying to see where that comes.

MS. COHEN: I mean, I think there's a ... there seems to be, from what we understand from our clients, there's a very well-established but informal network among the drivers and among victims, as the numbers change, if they're driving women around, they give her the new number, they tell her that the cell phone has changed, this is my new number. That information then gets shared with other trafficked individuals, where they're given new numbers. And you have to remember, the victims themselves are under a lot of pressure from the pimps to make sure that they have a job lined up with a trafficker, I mean, with a driver.

So the women are being given a lot of pressure to get information from the drivers, and then use that information to make sure that they're lined up for subsequent jobs. But it's clear that there's also a lot of communication among the drivers themselves. So, you know, my sense is that it's not the model of a base station, where you have, you know, somebody who is making the calls to a variety of drivers, the drivers are talking among themselves, and assisting each other. So, you know, some of the ads that we gave you, they'll say, you know, (in Spanish) ay rubias, right? But most of my clients are not—

CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS:

(Interposing) Blond.

MS. COHEN: We want blonds, you know, most of my clients are not blonds, so I said, where do you get the blond from if somebody calls and says, "I want a blond"? The drivers call each other and share information until they get the merchandise that they want to be transporting around, which is, in that case, the blond. But that's ... there's a lot of information-sharing going on in an informal way.

2	CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS: In your
3	experience, are there areas of the city that seem
4	to have more sex trafficking taking place than
5	others? And if so, why do you think that is?
6	MS. COHEN: In my clients, the
7	traffickers are predominantly based in Queens, but
8	also in the Bronx. They are arranging to have
9	drivers take the women all over the five boroughs,
10	so they're being driven everywhere. I would say
11	that, I mean, when I talk to my clients, I'm
12	always hearing about Roosevelt Avenue and Junction
13	Blvd. as sort of the epicenter of where, you know,
14	where the card distribution had been going on, and
15	so I, you know, I would say that those are
16	immigrant communities that the women are all being
17	told that if immigration stops them or if the
18	police stop them, they will be arrested and
19	deported. None of our clients when they come to
20	us understand that they are crime victims, and in
21	need of protection. So they all come in thinking
22	that they themselves are criminals and at risk of
23	deportation. So I think the fact that Queens is a
2.4	very heavily immigrant community and a community

in which people are still afraid of law

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enforcement and don't understand their rights and protections, that makes them vulnerable, but they are being trafficked everywhere.

MS. SLOCUM: Right, and we see a base out of Flushing, but as I mentioned before, it's a base that will go out throughout the East Coast, so the predatory lenders are there, the drivers are there, so there's a network there, but then they take the Korean women to Washington, D.C., or Rhode Island or Pennsylvania, although there are some massage parlors in Flushing, but it's throughout the city, it's in northern Manhattan, it's even in downtown. Earlier this year we received a call from a building superintendent who around the area of Maiden Lane had found being a locked door several Asian women who appeared to be trafficked, and we had to call the police about that too. And I know that when I work in Midtown Community Court, in the prostitution diversion program, that many of the raids are done in midtown and downtown.

CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS: Now, Mr.

Yassky had mentioned earlier about preferring to

do a pamphlet, as opposed to an education or, you

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2 know, a training. So can you speak to that, and
3 what you think about this pamphlet?

MS. COHEN: I will suggest that a pamphlet is probably not the optimal method to teach about the dangers and risks of trafficking. I think it's something likely to be shoved away in a folder, or to be thrown out in the trash. think training is imperative. What is perplexing to me is that if there's already an educational process in place to train, so we're not talking about creating a whole new model, we're talking about existing training that's ongoing, why not incorporate this? It seems to me it would be very low-cost and highly effective, and I think there was also some confusion about the role of drivers, are they being obligated to report to law enforcement. We're not talking about reporting, we're not talking about turning in, you know, potential victims, we're talking about simply educating drivers that it is illegal to engage in the promotion of prostitution in New York City.

CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS: That's quite all right. thank you very much, and I'm going to yield over to Council Member Dromm.

2	COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: Thank you
3	very much, Chair Ferreras. I was very moved by
4	the testimony of the woman behind the screen, and
5	by your testimony as well, and you know, nobody
6	can deny the horrors of trafficking, and if in any
7	way, shape or form I came across that way, I
8	didn't mean to, because I am very interested in
9	the issue. However, I do have the stated civil
10	liberties concerns that I expressed earlier. And
11	for many reasons because in particular many
12	members of my community have been targeted by the
13	police on prostitution charges. And I feel that
14	that is as well a terrible injustice to people
15	when they're wrongly targeted in that way. And so
16	my line of questioning is really more in that
17	vein, I do believe that victims of trafficking,
18	sex trafficking, people who are involved in
19	prostitution against their will, do deserve to
20	have the full support and force of the law behind
21	them, so that they don't have to live lives like
22	that. But my feeling is that laws to protect
23	people in that regard already exist, because all
24	of the testimony that I heard basically is illegal
25	already, and so what I'm hearing from you is that

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the police and the prosecutors are not doing their When we hear about prostitution, we hear about the arrests of women, basically street hails, and by the way, I was not only talking about street hails, but I can envision a situation where a cab driver picks up a street hail, and then is charged with promoting prostitution, and that's my fear here. But the prosecution is usually against the women who are involved, and that is a major concern here as well, although the law targets the drivers, but I have concerns about that also. So and I think in the testimony of the woman behind the screen, and one of you two who also said that effectively these drivers are acting as pimps. The promotion of prostitution is already illegal, so I don't know why ... actually I don't believe that law enforcement is enforcing the existing structures, so to me it's more a matter of enforcing the existing law, rather than creating a law that could then be turned around and used against drivers, and even by your own words, you said that the overwhelming majority of drivers do not participate in this type of behavior. Those who do are criminals, and they

should be treated as criminals, and I disagree with the Commissioner in terms of a pamphlet, because a pamphlet is not going to change a criminal behavior. So that's already there, so I don't understand really why we have to have a separate penalty, taking away drivers' livelihoods, fining them \$10,000, when laws already exist on the books, and what we really should be talking about is getting the district attorneys, getting the police, to enforce those existing laws.

MS. SLOCUM: First I would like to absolutely agree with you about the ... getting our priorities straight in addressing trafficking, and you are absolutely correct that usually the wrong people are targeted. Usually it's the women who are victims, we've had long discussions with Ray Kelly about this, we've had hearings about this, and so I'm happy to hear that you're willing to join us in fighting the fact that the incorrect people are targeted, and in order to stop this problem, we need to target the correct population. with respect to laws already being on the books, this issue was raised when we tried to get the New

York State's anti-trafficking law passed, and	
several people said, "Well, there's already a	
Federal law on the book, why are you trying to	do
this with New York State as well?" And that's	
because it was just insufficient to have the	
Federal law on the book, there are law	
enforcement is local and there just weren't end	ough
resources for Federal to address it, and we	
thought it needed to be addressed in a differen	nt
way within New York State and enforced more	
heavily. We did get the passage of that law, b	out
as you said, it's not being enforced as it show	ıld
be. We are still continuing to see that the va	ast
majority of arrests are arrest of prostituted	
women, not arrests of pimps, not arrests of	
traffickers, and certainly not arrests of the	
buyers who are contributing to this problem. We	Vе
think that what we see, one of the things that	at
we see to be a detriment to traffickers and to	
promoters is to fine them, and to make this	
business less profitable. One of the key reason	ons
that it exists is that it is incredibly	
profitable, enormously profitable. If you take	3
away the profit, then you are able to make a de	ent

in this problem, and this problem is so enormous
that I think it has to be addressed from many
different angles, addressing it from one point is
not sufficient, we've seen that it's not
sufficient. And so we do not want to target we
do not want to target hard-working licensed
drivers, we want to target those who are very much
knowingly contributing to this, so if there is a
way that we can adjust the language of the
legislation to make sure that that is the case,
then, you know, we definitely want to do that with
your office.

COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: And that's something I would like to entertain with you, because we certainly want to see those drivers who are doing this punished and held accountable criminally. You know, this is actually not even a criminal statute that we're discussing today.

MS. SLOCUM: Right.

COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: It's a fine within the Taxi & Limousine Commission, and loss of license, and I'll let you speak in a minute, but I just feel that it's just too far-reaching.

MS. COHEN: Thank you, if I could

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just add, I understand your interpretation of the state anti-trafficking law, I wish that in fact that were the case, but the New York State law as it's currently drafted included the profits received by drivers as part of the trafficking legislation. What we have been told by state and local law enforcement, that in fact drivers are not anticipated in this language. So I do think that there is an issue in the drafting of the state legislation, we would love to eventually revisit that, but what we have been told by everyone is that this needs ... that City Council really needs to take the initiative on this, you need to set the standard, you need to show the way, we need to deal with the problem that perhaps is not unique in New York, but is really an epidemic within New York, and ... within New York City, and we really applaud City Council for drafting legislation that specifically talks about drivers, and the language regarding the unlicensed drivers, and it's interesting, because it doesn't say unlicensed drivers who are taking people for the purposes of prostitution, it's saying unlicensed drivers. What we appreciate about that

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legislation, is that unlicensed drivers in many
cases are the ones who are exploiting our clients,
and this circumvents the need to go to a criminal
level of indicating that someone is involved in
transporting a person for the purposes of
prostitution, and we're just focusing on the fact
that this is an unlicensed driver who is profiting
in this for-hire scheme

response is that, let's go to the state and change that state law, to make sure that that's done, but to do it this way I don't think is the right way to do it, I just don't feel that it is. I am very nervous about giving the Police Department an additional weapon to use against people who are already discriminated against, and that's my concern. (clapping)

CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS: Could you keep your clapping down, please.

COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: That's my concern, so ... and then here's my final question, I guess. If you know, and you said you know of some bases out of Flushing, and you said you know of other bases in other areas that are ... and you

2	provided some ads, what work has been done to shut								
3	them down? Have you gone to the Police								
4	Department? Have you spoken to Ray Kelly								
5	specifically about these cases that you know of?								
6	Because that to me seems the better way to target								
7	it, is for the groups or the advocates to say,								
8	this woman who came to us who was trafficked,								
9	worked out of this company, or this company was								
10	assisting her in driving her around, rather than								
11	to have a law that's a broad stroke against all								
12	cab drivers?								
13	MS. SLOCUM: Just to clarify, by								
14	base I meant base of operations for the								
15	traffickers, not a livery base, so								
16	COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM:								
17	(Interposing) Well, even still								
18	MS. SLOCUM: (Interposing) But								
19	still, right, we have worked with Federal law								
20	enforcement on this issue, we have gone in ride-								
21	alongs with our clients pointing out specific								
22	areas where the drivers who are engaging in this								
23	congregate.								
24	COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: See, that								

seems to me to be the more reasonable way, in

order to avoid these other issues, but you know, I think we should continue to talk, we should look at ways that we can address this problem, because as I said, you know, I was very moved by the testimony of the woman who came in here, and nobody would ever want anybody to have to go through that. So, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS: Thank you for your testimony, I would like to acknowledge -- we have some more questions for you, so don't go away -- I would like to acknowledge Council Member Mealy and Council Member Lappin, who actually had a question.

of a comment. I wanted to thank the co-Chairs for taking on this important topic. I wanted to ask counsel to add my name to both of the bills, and I just wanted to thank you, the panel who is here today, for the work you are doing each and every day to help these victims, and the drivers who are engaging in this, the pimps, they are disgusting people who should be behind bars, and what they do to these women is just unthinkable and unconscionable, and anything that I can do, and

2	anything that the Council can do, to make your
3	work easier, I believe we should do. Thank you.
4	CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS: Thank you,
5	Council Member Lappin. And I thank you again for
6	your testimony, and all that you do, and we look
7	forward to reviewing this legislation and making
8	it as balanced and fair as possible as we move
9	forward in working with both yourself and the
10	administration and other Council colleagues, but I
11	thank you for your time and for bringing one of
12	the victims.
13	MS. COHEN: Thank you.
14	CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS: We're going
15	to be calling up the next panel, Sienna Baskin
16	from the Urban Justice Center, Audacia Ray from
17	Red Umbrella Project, Jessica Guaman, Make the
18	Road, Maximilian, Make the Road.
19	MS. BASKIN: He's here to
20	translate.
21	MALE VOICE: That's okay, don't
22	worry about it. Okay, thank you.
23	CHAIRPERSON FERRERAS: There you
24	go, okay.
25	MS. BASKIN: Okay, great. Good

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morning, Council Member Ferreras, Council Member Vacca, he's here, and members of the Committee on Transportation. The Sex Workers Project at the Urban Justice Center very much appreciates the opportunity to offer comment on these proposed changes. My name is Sienna Baskin, I am an attorney and co-director of the Sex Workers Project, and I offer legal representation to sex workers and victims of human trafficking on criminal, civil and immigration matters. The Sex Workers Project also provides therapeutic counseling and case management to our clients, we are recognized experts on the profound human rights abuses victims of trafficking and sex workers face, and do research and documentation on these abuses, especially in New York City. Over the past ten years we have served many sex workers and survivors of trafficking whose experience involved vehicles, thus we have expertise to share on how the bill introduced by Council Member Ferreras might affect our clients. It's our understanding that this bill is intended to combat human trafficking, however we have some concerns that it won't have the intended impact on human

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trafficking, and may in fact have a negative effect on trafficking victims and vulnerable sex workers. The bill requires education on the penalties and definition of promoting prostitution as it applies to drivers of for-hire vehicles and taxis. The problem is that promoting prostitution has a very vague definition. It could include anyone who knowingly aids another person to commit prostitution and anyone who receives money from someone else knowing that it came from prostitution. We are concerned that the proposed education would be understood by drivers to mean that any time they give a sex worker a ride knowingly, they might be committing promoting prostitution. In our experience, vehicles are used in human trafficking and prostitution in a few different ways. First, sex workers frequently use Yellow Cabs or for-hire cars to get to outcall locations or to get home from out-call locations safely. Escort services might employ Yellow Cabs or for-hire cars for the same purpose. The drivers of these vehicles may or may not know that their passenger was engaging in prostitution. Without taxicabs or for-hire vehicles, these sex

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workers could face considerably greater dangers in going to and from their workplace. Additionally, a driver who knows that the passenger is engaging in prostitution could help or report information to the police, should that sex worker disappear or be a victim of a crime. For this category of driver, we are concerned that the provision requiring extra education on promoting prostitution might make drivers fearful to give rides to sex workers, or offer aid to a sex worker in trouble, or report crime to the police. also concerned that the penalties on for-hire vehicle drivers for engaging in this activity might discourage them from offering a ride or help to a sex worker. For-hire cars, which serve more remote neighborhoods, are an especially important safety resource for lower-income and vulnerable sex workers. As we documented in our studies, Revolving Door and Behind Closed Doors, people working in the sex industry experience assault, rape robbery and other violent crimes at significantly higher levels than others. concerned, first and foremost, with the safety of our community members, no matter their occupation.

We know that access to a vehicle to exit a 2 potentially dangerous situation is very important 3 to meet that priority of safety. Second, some 4 5 trafficking operations do employ vehicles to transport their victims from a residence to a 6 brothel or a customer's house, in some cases trafficking operations use vehicles as bases for 9 sexual conduct to take place. I think Sanctuary for Families gave much detail about those kinds of 10 11 operations. However, in our experience we've only 12 heard of situations where these drivers ... these 13 vehicles were privately-owned by members of the trafficking ring. The driver does not usually 14 15 just get a fee for the ride, but shares in the 16 proceeds of the trafficking generally. 17 appears to be the category of the driver the law 18 is intending to reach, but these are not licensed for-hire vehicles, and therefore if they're not 19 20 licensed for-hire vehicles, they wouldn't be 21 affected by this law, to our understanding. 22 would not attend the required education, they 23 would not learn about, or be deterred by, the 24 promoting prostitution penalties, and in fact 25 would not be subject to these penalties. We are

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aware that Council Member Vacca's bill addresses drivers operating unlicensed for-hire cars, which might reach this kind of driver, and impose additional penalties unrelated to prostitution or trafficking. Not being an expert on how this kind of law would operate, we can't comment directly on that bill. However, as a point of information, sometimes even these drivers are potential resources for victims of trafficking. In our experience, not in all experiences, but they're often low-level employees of the trafficking and sometimes have sympathy for the victims. example, our client, Amy, (pseudonym Amy) was trafficked at the young age of 16 and forced to engage in commercial sex. During this time she only had access to her trafficker, drivers who were employed by the trafficker, and customers. On two occasions she requested help from the driver to help leave the trafficker, on both occasions the drivers did try to help her and take her to another location. Unfortunately, the trafficker found her and took her back into custody. Even these kinds of drivers should be encouraged to report trafficking and come to the

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aid of victims. Finally, it's possible that some trafficking operations might hire vehicles or taxicabs to transport their victims to different locations, and some victims of trafficking who have more freedom of movement might hire a taxi or a for-hire car themselves. In our experience, these drivers are not involved in the trafficking scheme, and may or may not know their passenger is doing prostitution. However, this category of driver could be a resource also to victims of 12 trafficking. They may be the only person the 13 trafficking victim sees besides her customers and 14 her abusers, and they may be able to act as a Good Samaritan and offer the victim an escape route, a ride to a friend or family member's house or referral to a service provider, ride to a shelter 17 18 or a hospital or a police station. We are concerned that the proposed bill could actually dissuade these drivers from offering that kind of help. We do agree with the recently-added 22 amendment, which would support driver's as potential resources, education on how to identify a victim of trafficking and what resources are available for victims of trafficking would be very

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2	useful to drivers, drivers having this information
3	could be potentially lifesaving for victims they
4	encounter. However, this education needs to be
5	delivered on an expert on human trafficking, and
6	trying to educate drivers on human trafficking
7	while simultaneously raising concerns that even
8	giving a sex worker a ride could get them in
9	trouble for promoting prostitution has the
10	potential to confuse drivers and leave them unsure
11	how they should interact with their passengers.
12	We thank you for your attention to this important
13	issue and your desire to help victims of
14	trafficking. Thank you.
15	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Can I interrupt
16	for a second? You are against the education
17	component of the bill also?
18	MS. BASKIN: We are
19	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: (Interposing) I
20	have to be honest with you, I find a lot of your
21	testimony to be bizarre, and I'm speechless,
22	which, to me, is difficult for me to be
23	speechless. But I want to know, don't you

acknowledge that we need an education component,

at least? Do you acknowledge that we need an

2	education compon	ent, or	are	you	against	that	part
3	of the bill?						

MS. BASKIN: We support the education component on educating drivers about human trafficking, so we do support that part.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: You do?

Because you said before that the education

component could be stifling, and you made several

references to it which indicated to me that you

were not supportive.

MS. BASKIN: We're concerned about the education component focused on promoting prostitution, because we're concerned that ... we think that, depending on how this education is delivered, it could dissuade drivers from, or confuse drivers about how they should interact with sex workers that are their passengers.

is to make sure that there is clarity. I mean, we on the Council cannot administer an education, we can indicate that it's going to be required by law, but I would want to believe that when we have an education component, and it's administered by the city, it would be clear, and clarity is

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2 required so that there is better communication.

3 So that's where I think we can bridge that issue.

But ... okay, I'm sorry, we'll go on to the next

5 person. I'm sorry.

MS. RAY: My name is Audacia Ray and I am the founder and director of the Red Umbrella Project, thank you for the opportunity to testify today. The Red Umbrella Project amplifies the voices of people who have done transactional sex through both media and story-telling projects. We believe that the full realization of human rights is only possible when people who face stigma and discrimination are able to speak about their experiences. I'm here today to offer my perspective on the negative impact that Intro 725 will have on the safety of people who work in the sex industry, whether they're working by choice, circumstance or coercion. For many years I worked as an independent escort in New York City. It was an isolated work life, I did not have a consistent workplace. I met clients at their homes or at motels, and I did not have a manager or co-workers who knew my whereabouts. Because I live in Brooklyn, I often called a car service for my

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appointments, and over time I developed friendly
relationships with some of the drivers, a few
definitely knew and guessed about my profession.
These drivers were essentially my first line of
defense. I was able to say with confidence that
there was someone who knew where I was, and would
notice if I went missing. I understand that the
work that I used to do is illegal under New York
State law, but no driver ever participated in my
business transactions, as client, manager or even
paid security. They did their job, as they would
for any New Yorker, not unlike the bus driver or
subway driver did when I chose those modes of
transportation to meet a client, who was often
located on the upper East Side or West Side of
Manhattan. There's a great deal of difference
between a taxi or limousine driver who I called
for a ride and paid the usual fare and tip to, and
the driver who is part of the management structure
in an illegal escorting business, but Intro 725
can make no distinction between the two.
Promoting prostitution has always been interpreted
broadly. Even if the bill could make such a
distinction, the fact remains that punishing

drivers for transporting sex workers will, as
intended, make them hesitant to transport
perceived to be a sex worker. And how are they to
know? No one ever guessed my job, I'm white and
prefer business casual attire. When sex workers
are profiled for, let us remember that it is
always people of color and transgender people who
suffer, many of whom are not even sex workers.
Drivers can play a key role in keeping sex workers
safe, and their presence and concern was greatly
appreciated when my safety was on the line. Many
New Yorkers use car services or taxis,
particularly late at night, and in order to be
safer, as they should. Our mothers taught us to
do this, out of love and concern for our
wellbeing, and our safety should be the Council's
priority too. Thank you.
CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you, next
speaker, please, identify yourself.

MR. AGNELLO: Hello, thank you for allowing us to share our testimony, my name is Jesus Agnello, I'm one of the LGBT Justice organizers for Make the Road New York, and this is Jessica. And I'm going to be translating.

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MS. GUAMAN: (through a translator)

Good morning, Council Member Ferreras, Committee members and folks from the community who are present, thank you so much for giving me the opportunity to share my testimony. My name is Jessica and I am a leader with Pride, one of the LGBT Justice projects of Make the Road New York, and I am a resident of Jackson Heights. I want to congratulate Council Member Ferreras for all the work that she has done within our community, but I am here as a transgender woman to express my fear for this proposal as it will affect me and other transgender women. I was accused for sex, but the police never asked me if I was a victim of sex trafficking. It's supposed to be the job of the police to make sure that people who are arrested for sex work are questioned about the conditions in which they are doing their job. My case is not an isolated one. There are many transgender women who daily suffer police brutality when they're stopped and frisked. If those who are stopped are found with condoms, they are immediately linked with sex work. A lot of times these girls are walking from home to the supermarket or out to eat

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something, but the police never ask what the conditions are in work, even if they are being accused falsely or not. If this proposed legislation comes into effect, we will have to stay home because of the fear of being victims of hate crimes for being transgender and victims of police brutality. The security the taxi provides us with is vital in our lives as transgender women. Going out shopping, dancing with our friends or simply for us to feel safe, so that we don't expose ourselves to being victims of transphobia. I don't want to live in fear in my house, and be afraid of being who I am. legislation will not only increase false arrests, but it will also increase the false stereotypes of the trans community that are linked with sex work. This will also have an impact on cab drivers. They will have the responsibility of the work that the police should be doing. If the police are interrogating people who they arrest for sex work, why would we hope that the cab drivers will do their work? As a trans woman, I know a lot of people who are victims of sex trafficking, and I understand Council Member Ferreras's worries, but

the solution to this problem should be one where
we make the police responsible for the work they
should be doing, and that we make them responsible
for false arrests and profiling that goes towards
the transgender community. Thank you and this was
my testimony.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you, gracias, thank you. Sir, would you like to introduce yourself and talk into the microphone, please.

MR. VELASQUEZ: Good morning,

Council members, Julissa Ferreras and other

members of the Committee as well as community

members present. Thank you for providing me with

the opportunity to testify today. My name is

Maximilian Velasquez, I am a member of Globe, one

of the LGBTQ Justice projects at Make the Road,

and a resident of Bushwick in Brooklyn. As a

gender-nonconforming young gay man and as a

Latino, I understand the impact that

discrimination has in my community. Many of my

friends who are transgender and gender
nonconforming are discriminated against in my

community. Me and my friends who are transgender

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... wait, sorry ... are often faced with employment discrimination, are victims of hate crimes and face serious profiling in the hands of the police. Oftentimes the profiling leads to false arrests and accusations of loitering for prostitution, regardless of whether the trans or gendernonconforming person is doing sex work or not. Ι understand Council Member Ferreras's concern around victims of trafficking and share that However, this bill that is being concern. proposed is going to have a negative impact in our community, instead of empowering victims to get out there and ... to get out of their trafficking situations. Often when I'm doing safety training for Make the Road for transgender and gendernonconforming members, we advise folks to take cabs or taxis home to avoid being victims of hate crimes and avoid police profiling and brutality. This bill is giving taxi drivers leeway to not pick up members from the trans and gendernonconforming community because of fear of being arrested or penalized by the police. It also holds taxi drivers responsible for interfering or cooperating with what is supposed to be law

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enforcement responsibility. The NYPD should be responsible for screening people and the arrest of prostitutes and figuring out if they are victims of trafficking. Drawing from the experience that many of Make the Road New York members have had with the NYPD when being arrested or accused of loitering for prostitution, these folks were never being asked by the police about a trafficking experience, or some of them actually were victims of trafficking. We understand and commend Council Member Ferreras for the concern she has on the issues that matter to our membership, but we hope that she considers a bill that will have less impact on the profiling of our trans and gendernonconforming community members, and will hold NYPD accountable for the unjust profiling of trans and gender-nonconforming folks and hold them accountable on their responsibility to their screening of victims of trafficking. If NYPD is not doing their job, we can't expect taxi drivers to do the job for them. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today and I hope we can keep the conversation open about how we can improve conditions for LGBTQ communities in our

2 city and beyond.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you very much. And certainly we will have communications, but I thank you for that ... for summarizing that.

But it's accurate. Let me ask, Council Member

Dromm has a question, and then I think Council

Member Brewer, okay.

COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: In the interest of time too, I'm not going to have a question, just a comment to say to you that I respectfully disagree with my colleague, Mr.

Chair, and I understand Ms. Baskin's point is made very, very well, which I think were further elaborated upon by the other members of the panel who did testify as well. And again I thank all of you for your courage in coming in to put a human face on how this can affect members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community, as well as the impact it may have on cab drivers as well. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Council Member Brewer?

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I want to thank the Committee for putting together this

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hearing, because it's good to have differences of opinions, and I know sometimes that's hard, but to be honest with you, from the public's perspective, thanks to the NYC Television and also just to our perspective, it makes for a more comprehensive discussion. So I happen to agree with you, but I want to make that really clear, and I think that those of us who are always taking cabs, I'm one of the ones who takes all kinds of cabs, don't ask me, because half of them are illegal. But the issue is that the drivers are often, you know, they're under a lot of challenges themselves, to make money, to get back to the ... whoever is their boss, to be sure that they have brought in whatever the dollars are. So they're under the gun a lot, so my question to you is just one quick question, is whom do you call if you are calling? Do you call car services, do you take Yellow Cabs, do you take street hails? Just kind of how do you get around? Because I do think in many situations it is the only safe way, particularly because you don't want to be profiled in the street too. I'm just wondering.

MR. VELASQUEZ: When I walk like

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that, to prevent … like if I have to go a long
distance, to prevent like being caught in the
like various situations, I would call taxicabs too
for my safety, and I would call specific ones,
because my family knows them so well, and like I
feel more safe in that taxi than if I was to take
the train and have to sit there and have people's
eyes just stare at me and just like say something
like indirect to me. So I would take any local
cah cervice and stuff like that

MS. GUAMAN: (through a translator)
So like there's a lot of trans-phobia within my
community in Queens, I feel safer calling a cab,
hailing a cab, it excludes me from going out into
the streets and being possibly a victim.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you,
everyone, thank you. I'm going ... we have five
speakers left, and I'll divide them into two
panels, but I do want to indicate that the time is
running a little late, so we'll ... I'm going to
limit each speaker to three minutes. Mr. Bill
Lindauer, New York Taxi Workers Alliance, Ms.
Desai, New York--

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2	MR. LINDAUER: (Interposing) Ms.
3	Desai is not here.
4	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Oh, she's not
5	here? All right then I'll make one panel, because
6	we can do four seats then, okay. Faith Huckel,
7	Restore New York City, Ethan Gerber and Gary
8	Finiguerra, Coalition of Transportation
9	Associations. Can you speak in the order that I
10	called you?
11	MR. LINDAUER: Okay.
12	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Mr. Lindauer.
13	MR. LINDAUER: Okay, my name is
14	Bill Lindauer, I'm a born and bred New Yorker who
15	drove a cab for over 30 years. I'm a proud member
16	of the New York Taxi Workers Alliance, now part of
17	the AFL-CIO. This is a well-intended plan, but
18	there will be terrible collateral damage, and I
19	thank Council Member Dromm for bringing up and
20	being the voice of reason in this thing. Don't
21	let hysteria prevail. This appalling plan is
22	unbelievable, unconscionable, unintelligent and
23	unnecessary. It maliciously maligns cabdrivers

and imposes outrageously heinous penalties,

including deprivation of livelihood. It will open

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up a Pandora's box of wrongful prosecution. Bible says, "Let he who is without sin cast the first stone", and my experience has taught me to beware of the self-righteous person who is taking the so-called moral high ground, I mention just two, Jimmy Swaggart and Eliot Spitzer. The next thing you'll propose is forcing drivers to hear Newt Gingrich lecture on family values. ridiculous, most importantly, it's totally unnecessary, the laws already on the books penalize people for promoting prostitution. single out cab drivers? This is an off-the-wall, out-of-leftfield play and not a solution. Drivers are only about road traffic, not sex traffic, they don't profit one penny from prostitution, and to suggest so is a gross insult, like calling someone's sister a hooker. Any prostitution problem should be left to law enforcement and social workers. Drivers are required to pick up anyone who hails them, are we to discriminate based on occupation? And how are we to know who's a hooker and who's not? I mean, if we can refuse people, I would first nominate lawyers, accountants and Wall Streeters. This is a

2	dangerous slippery slope, with the potential to
3	punish perfectly-innocent people. It smacks of a
4	sexual McCarthyism that will ruin individuals and
5	destroy families of hard-working city servants.
6	But if reason fails and this silly sinecure (sic)
7	passes, I demand the city pay for the program, not
8	drivers, penalties should be within reason, and
9	although virtually unnecessary and unenforceable,
10	should be \$100 to \$500 and a 30-day suspension
11	after three offenses. Council members are
12	conscientious public servants, but to even
13	consider this lame legislation, however well-
14	intended and however from-the-heart it is,
15	stigmatizes the whole City Council. To sum up in
16	three words, stop the madness. Thank you.
17	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I think I know
18	how you feel.
19	MR. LINDAUER: I keep my feelings
20	inside.
21	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you.
22	Miss, would you please introduce yourself?
23	MS. HUCKEL: Hi. Sure, good
24	afternoon, my name is Faith Huckel and I am the
25	Executive Director of Restore NYC. Restore NYC is

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a nonprofit organization that restores freedom, safety and hope to foreign-born survivors of sex trafficking in New York City. We provide longterm holistic after-care services, including housing, and in October, 2010 we opened the first long-term safe house in the northeast dedicated to foreign-born survivors of sex trafficking. Our clients are trafficked from abroad, specifically South Korea, China, Indonesia, the Dominican Republic, Mexico and other countries in Central America. In 2010 we served over a 100 clients, and by the end of 2011 Restore anticipates serving over 180 clients this year. The women are forced to work in brothels, which are typically houses, apartments or businesses that operates as fronts for prostitution in Flushing, Jackson Heights, Corona, Jamaica, midtown Manhattan and Chinatown. For-hire cabs often play a very crucial role in the transportation of johns and victims to and from these brothels in New York City. Our clients have disclosed that for-hire cabs can sometimes make 50% of the profits from the delivery of a john or from a victim. Any social service agency working on the frontlines with survivors of

trafficking is familiar with one of the city's
best-kept secrets, that for-hire cabs drive around
$32^{ m nd}$ Street in midtown Manhattan, looking for men
to pick up and drive into Queens, specifically
Flushing, for prostitution. And we have also seen
what Kathleen Slocum testified about from
Sanctuary for Families, where the luring and
coercing of women into prostitution by cab drivers
has also been experienced, and in fact our
youngest client that we have served to date was
trafficked by a cab driver, she was here from
South Korea, she was a high school senior and
looking for summer work when she was having this
conversation with a cab driver and he said, "I
know someone who owns a restaurant. I can take
you to the owner's house now." He brought her to
the house, they locked her in a room, they beat
her and raped her and forced her into
prostitution. In addition, for-hire cabs are used
in and around the West Queens area. The $115^{ m th}$
Precinct, which covers Jackson Heights, Corona and
East Elmhurst, accounts for the largest number of
prostitution-related arrests in Queens. These
areas are highly utilized by for-hire cabs

purposefully acting either independently or with a group of drivers for the trafficking of women.

Whether or not the for-hire cab drivers have TLC licenses remains uncertain. However, based off of client reports, trafficking rings are well-organized and well-funded, often operating their own or independent car services specifically for driving johns and victims to and from various locations. Restore NYC supports both the amendments to strengthen the penalties for illegally operating non-TLC licensed vehicles for hire, and a local law to amend the administrative code in relation to the unlawful use of vehicles for the purpose of promoting prostitution. Thank you so much for hosting this hearing.

MR. GERBER: Thank you, my name is Ethan Gerber from the New York Taxi Association.

I did come here to testify about Intro 735, I do want to say though that my concerns on Intro 735 and my support of Intro 735 are tempered by my knowledge that my ... all my concerns today are insignificant compared to the testimony I heard from Sanctuary and from Restore NYC. So I do ... I don't want to dwarf or try to compete with the

significance of that, and I understand that, Mr.
Chairman. I will point out that there is a
blending of these issues to one degree that I
picked up on here, which is that I do represent
the Yellow the members of the Yellow Cab
industry, and this problem that we are addressing
on trafficking is not a Yellow Cab issue. It is
strictly a for-hire vehicle dispatch issue, it has
never affected the Yellow Cab industry, and I
think that's an important distinction to be made,
especially going forward, since these industries
are the Mayor is actively trying to blend these
industries today. But right now, this is not a
Yellow Cab issue. As all of you are aware, the
Mayor last January announced his plan to provide a
new form of street health service to the boroughs.
While we agree that the goal was laudable, the
plan as proposed we believe would have devastating
consequences to the legitimate businesses already
providing services. The Yellow medallion
businesses as well as the dispatch livery
businesses as well as the financial institutions
and banks have all expressed deep concerns that
the Mayor's plan will have destructive effects on

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their businesses and to their customers who rely on them. one of the principal concerns is that the TLC will now flood the streets with cabs that have the TLC stamp of approval on them, rooftop lights and meters, and these cars will not go where they are intended to go, under-served neighborhoods in Brooklyn, Queens, Bronx and Staten Island, but rather they will simply flood the neighborhoods already amply served by the Yellow industry, poaching our customers and destroying our business model. This isn't mere speculation, for over a decade the Taxi & Limousine Commission has completely ignored illegal poaching of our customers, the practice continues even now, if you go outside I'm sure you'll be able to hail an illegal car or a car not licensed to do it. Moreover, even if the TLC imposed the penalties, the penalties were so small in relation to the financial benefit of poaching, that they acted as no deterrence at all. poacher was the rare unfortunate to get ticketed, it was just a minor cost of doing business. bill before you starts to recognize one of the flaws with the current plan, the lack of

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enforcement. It creates several key provisions, it puts penalties on the base that knowingly permits people to operate illegally, it raises the fine to a substantial \$10,000, it puts the onus on enforcement officers to seize vehicles, rather than just make it an option. My concerns, although I support this bill wholeheartedly, my concerns with the bill is that it does not specifically spell out poaching, it rather applies to cars and drivers not properly licensed in the first place. It does not address the drivers of cars properly licensed, but who nevertheless go beyond the scope of their licenses by picking up street hails where they are not permitted, for example. I urge the Committee, especially if the Governor signs the legislation currently before him, or some modification thereof, to specifically create legislation that will address the fears and concerns of the thousands of hard-working people in the Yellow and Dispatch businesses. Finally, I want to thank the Committee and I want to thank especially Chairman Vacca, Mr. Chairman, I am consistently impressed by your intelligence, curiosity and tenacity. You are always willing to

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listen to concerns of all sides and ask the hard
questions. I know that you do not always agree
with me or my members or other businesses, but I
know you always take the time to listen to all
stakeholder concerns and investigate for yourself,
when you reach a conclusion, it is informed and
intelligent and you stand by it. I can ask no
more from any elected officials and I thank all of
you for your time.
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CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you, and I'm going to give you an extra five minutes at this point. You had very good testimony, thank you. Thank you, Mr. Gerber.

MR. GERBER: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you.

Sir, would you introduce yourself?

MR. FINIGUERRA: Good afternoon,
Chairman Vacca, Chair Ferreras, my name is Gary
Finiguerra, I'm affiliated with the law firm of
Windels Marx Lane & Mittendorf and its
Transportation Practice group, and I'm appearing
on behalf of the Coalition of Transportation
Associations. COTA is a coalition of all
limousine and black car trade associations in the

New York metropolitan area, we represent thousands
of black cars and limousines in the metro area and
I've listed them for you on the prepared
testimony. Our law firm also acts as general
counsel to two of these trade organizations. The
mission of COTA is to work together to support the
economic integrity and sustainability of the for-
hire ground transportation industry, and to
promote safety, the highest quality of customer
service and to support and promote reasonable and
sound government regulation to further those
purposes.
COTA agrees that promoting prostitution is a crime
and it degrades the quality of life in our
communities. However, we have many questions
regarding the proposed legislation, and we see
many problems arising if such legislation were to
take effect. We are not aware of any specific
studies, reports or crime stats that demonstrate
any problem to our licensed industry involving
prostitution in our industry, and we don't think
it warrants this type of legislation, as drafted.
However, if the Council wishes to be proactive in
this area, we believe there's better ways of going

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about it. The proposed legislation would mandate a course to be taken by all drivers, we believe this is unnecessary. This would be the only course to be required to be taken prior to obtaining a license, other than the standard defensive driving course, which is not a TLC course. It is also unclear what the contents of the program would be, just from what was stated. Would the course train drivers to question, investigate and discharge or report their passengers based on the way they dress or act? This has been addressed in earlier testimony. other than describing the fines and penalties involving facilitating prostitution, what else could the course or program contemplate ... what else could the course teach to the drivers in the industry? We were just hoping for clarity on the issue. The new language in section five is vague and over-broad, among other concerns. The New York Penal law covers prostitution offenses, and it is the responsibility of the Police Department and the District Attorneys' offices, not TLClicensed drivers or businesses, to enforce such laws. All citizens, including the members of our

industry, have a duty and an obligation to
cooperate with law enforcement where crimes of
prostitution are being committed or investigated,
and that is where that responsibility should end.
This law would create confusion and tension
between drivers and their customers, drivers would
become fearful that if they did not further probe
into the activity of their passengers, that they
could be held responsible for significant
penalties under this proposed law. For instance,
are drivers and limousine owners expected to
interfere, interrupt a couple's intimate moments?
This law would broadly enough to impute
(inaudible) for such police search to drivers.
(sic) The penalties under this proposed
legislation are also inconsistent with the
regulatory scheme of the TLC, we think \$10,000 is,
and revocation, is egregious compared to
violations in other TLC rules. We've also
partnered with the New York Civil Liberties Union
about the civil liberties issues that have arisen.
I know that they've distributed a letter today
addressing those concerns, I won't address them
here. And we just believe there's simpler and

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more effective ways to achieve the goals of this legislation, without the confusion and burden being placed on a heavily-regulated industry, and without raising these constitutional issues. well-crafted pamphlet could be prepared, an affidavit prior to obtaining a license, detailing the crimes that are stated and the penalties involved, and this could also be placed with base owners as well, just as well-placed notifications, something that wouldn't be a course. So, just in summation, COTA supports reasonable regulation and respects the goals of the Council in this area, but as currently drafted, we think it's impractical, vague and over-broad, and we would be ... on behalf of my members, we would be happy to work with the Committee to further clarify and address the concerns of the Council. And thank you for the opportunity.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you. I would suggest that all of us read today's New York Times, there's a very informative article, 293 clients in one year went to Sanctuary for Families seeking help about sex trafficking. I appreciate everyone's testimony today, the hearing is coming

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to a close. I think all of us, despite how we feel about particulars within the bill, I think all of us acknowledge we have a problem. Now, how do we go about best addressing it is something that the Council will deliberate on, and your testimony is going to be considered, and I want you to know, and if you have suggestions, we want to hear them, not only today, but going forward. Council Member Dromm?

COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: I just wanted to follow up with a statement made by Ms. Huckel, you said that -- page two -- "Any social service agency working on the front lines with survivors of trafficking is familiar with one of the city's best-kept secrets", it was pretty much a best-kept secret from me, that for-hire cabs drive around 32nd Street in midtown Manhattan looking for men to pick up and drive into Queens, specifically Flushing, for prostitution. Now I am the founder of the Queens Lesbian and Gay Pride Parade, I am the founder of Queens Pride House, I am the founder of Queens PFLAG, I am the founder of many of the organizations that exist in Queens, and I've never heard of this happening at all.

happened fairly frequently, and you know, I
totally respect you and I think you have excellent
credentials. It was kind of a comment made
tongue-in-cheek, in the sense that social service
agencies working in the city and we're part of a
coalition, a coalition against trafficking in
women, and there's only really a few of us that
are kind of working on the ground, specifically
working with the populations that we're working
with. It is, it's a very well-known secret, at
least among us, that there has been a problem
where livery cab drivers will drive around 32^{nd}
Street, it's happened to friends of mine, Korean
male friends of mine who go to K-town for lunch,
and will have cab drivers saying things to them
from the cab to try and get them to get into the
cab to take them out to Queens.
COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: Okay, I
misunderstood, I thought you were talking about
male prostitutes.
MS. HUCKEL: Oh, no, no.
COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: Okay.

MS. HUCKEL: No.

COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: That they

I, Richard A. Ziats, certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. I further certify that I am not related to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that I am in no way interested in the outcome of this matter.

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Signature		
Date	January 5, 2012	