CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES
AND ELECTIONS

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July 15, 2015

Start: 10:50 a.m. Recess: 12:44 p.m.

HELD AT: Committee Room - City Hall

B E F O R E: Brad S. Lander

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

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

Mark Levine

Speaker Melissa Mark-Viverito

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

Mary A. Valverde Nominee for Public Design Commission

Ellen Hoffman Nominee for President of NYC Tax Commission

Ramon Peguero Nominee for NYC Civilian Complaint Review Board

Priscilla Consolo Nominee for Youth Board

Jeff Biles
Fine Art Federation of New York

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

2	CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Alright, good
3	morning. Welcome to our new Sergeants who are
4	learning on the job here. Well, that was so
5	welcome to the Seralright. Good morning and
6	welcome to the New York City Council Committee on
7	Rules, Privileges and Elections. I'm City Council
8	Member Brad Lander, Chair of the Committee, and we've
9	been joined this morning by members of the committee,
10	Council Member Margaret Chin from Manhattan, Debbie
11	Rose from Staten Island, Dan Garodnick from
12	Manhattan, Inez Dickens from Manhattan, and I think
13	we'll be joined by some other members of the
14	committee, including the Speaker in a few minutes.
15	Welcome and thank you to our new Sergeants at Arms
16	who are learning on the job here, gaveling us in.
17	Also want to acknowledge our Committee Counsel Jason
18	Atonyo [sp?] and the staff of the Council's
19	Investigative Unit, Chuck Davis, the Director, and
20	Deandre Johnson [sp?], and Diana Arriaga [sp?] for
21	preparing all of the materials, both public materials
22	and background materials that members have in the red
23	binder on your desk, including if you want to start
24	looking some really nice pictures of the sculpture of
25	the nominee for the Public Design Commission that's

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS behind her resume. This morning we will be considering four nominees for the Art Commission, the Tax Commission, the Civil Complaint Review Board, and the Youth Board in letters dated June 24th, 2015, Mayor Bill de Blasio formally submitted to the Council for advice and consent the names of Mary Valverde for nomination to the New York City Art Commission, also known as the Public Design Commission, and Ellen Hoffman for nomination to the New York City Tax Commission and to serve as its Chair, and the Council will also consider Ramon Pequero for appointment to the New York City Civilian Complaint Review Board, and Priscilla Consolo for recommendation for appointment to the Youth Board, the latter two being Council-designated nominees. are going to take all four. We'll go in that order through the four nominees to hear opening statements and then questions from Council Members. After that we'll be open for public testimony. If there are any members of the public here, make sure you check in with the Sergeant at Arms at the back and fil out one of these cards. We won't be voting today on any of these nominees. As is practice in the committee, we do the hearing, give ourselves a little time to

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS reflect, make sure we have all the information, and we'll recess the hearing today and then reopen it sometime next week before the Stated Meeting for a vote in Committee. So, we will now proceed to get started, and our first topic to consider is Mary Valverde's nomination for appointment to the New York--to the Art Commission. If the Council gives its consent, Ms. Valverde, a Queens's resident, will be appointed to the Art Commission in the seat designated for a sculptor as required by the charter and eligible to complete the remainder of a threeyear term that expires on December 31st, 2016. had a fair amount of dialogue in the committee here and at the Council before about the New York City Art Commission also known as the Public Design Commission. It reviews permanent works of art, architecture and landscape architecture proposed on or over city-owned property, a whole set of projects, construction, renovation, restoration, museums, libraries, parks, playgrounds, lighting, streetscape, and design installation and conservation of artwork. The Commission's composed of the Mayor or his representative, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, President of New York Public Library, the

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS President of the Brooklyn Public Library, one painter, one sculptor, one architect, one landscape architect, all of whom have to be residents of the city as well as three other residents of the city with broader set of possibilities. The appointed members who--skip that part. And I'll guess I'll just say here before Ms. Valverde testifies that this council considered the nomination and approve the nomination of Hank Willis Thomas. We talked a lot in some broader ways about the Art Commission, the Public Design Commission and had a very good followup meeting with Faith Rose, the Chair of that committee and heard from here quite a lot about what she and the de Blasio Administration have been doing to improve the functioning of the Art Commission, speed up the time it takes for projects to get reviewed. One fact that was reported is whereas previously 80 percent of the Parks Department projects -- wow -- were rejected on their first hearing. That number is down to 20 percent. So, we're really seeing some significant progress forward, and we can continue to have that dialogue with Ms. Rose. just want to mention that before we welcome Ms.

If you will please raise your right hand

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Valverde.

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS to be sworn in by the Counsel, and then give your opening statement?

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Do you swear or affirm that you will tell the truth, the whole and nothing but the truth in the testimony that you are about to provide? Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: I'll just point members to Ms. Valverde's resume, answers to questions that were previously submitted, and as I said, nice photos of her sculpture are in your materials. We really appreciate and welcome you here, and if you'll go ahead and give your opening statement?

MARY VALVERDE: Good morning--[off mic].

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Just press that
button.

MARY VALVERDE: My apologies. Good morning, Chair Lander, members of the Rules, Privileges and Elections Committee of this New York City Council. It's a pleasure and an honor to stand before you today as a nominee to be considered for the position of Commissioner as sculptor for the Public Design Commission is humbling and beyond fathomable for this Latina from Queens. I'm a native

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS New Yorker born and raised in Queens. I'm a child of a very proud, hard-working immigrants that came to New York from Ecuador. I'm a mother of three young boys who attend public schools in the city. I'm a professor at CUNY teaching art to young bright minds, and I'm an artist in the greatest place to be an artist in the world by my--that's my opinion. to school in Queens, studied Fine Arts at FIT, and finished my BFA at New York City's School of Visual Arts. Upon graduating I spent over 10 years in New York City establishing myself and exhibiting my work. During this time I had the opportunity to work as an artist, an educator and an administrator for several cultural institutions around the boroughs. In fact, those experiences allowed me to serve as sort of a translator of art and creative projects to different groups including institutional leaders, department heads, educators and audience members varying from school-aged children to seniors. It has prepared me to see both the creative intent and the practical application of projects in order for successful completion. These opportunities took me from Queens to the Lower East Side to Harlem and Wassail to the Bronx, Chelsea, and it later afforded me

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS opportunities nationally/internationally. In 2000 I was able to bring forth a project that I proposed which later became documented as a model for successful pedagogy. It was a class that surveyed public artworks, cultural institutions and art studios as real references and inspiration for artmaking, investigating material and open discourse. Those experiences made me a unique candidate when applying to graduate school at the University of Pennsylvania, unique enough that they afforded me a full fellowship to the program. Those years at Penn were the most rigorous, the most stressful, the most amazing memorable and life changing years of my life. I was able to visualize a broader sense of myself as an artist, a thinker, a colleague, and now as a mentor. As professor, I make use of all of my experiences, actively engaged my adult students in similar forms of creative discourse, always reminding them that art and design is found in everything, and it is the quickest way to hone in your problemsolving skills. Sorry. Yes. To see the whole picture, to understand the concept and manage the time, effort, communication, and labor that it takes to resolve an idea. There was no short cuts and no

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 10 easy answers, just a lot of ambition and a whole lot of hard work. I walk the same streets I did as when I was growing up. I commute daily with my children to their schools and to work. So, I suppose you can say I have a vested interest in keeping things beautiful in the city. This nomination is an amazing opportunity. I was excited to meet with the Commission's Executive Director Faith Rose and hear her speak about the new vision of the Design Commission. If appointed, I look forward to the opportunity to build relationships and trust with the members of the City Council. I have an enormous respect and an admiration for the participants and representatives that make it possible for my family and myself to enjoy this beautiful city on a daily It would be absolutely incredible to be a basis. part of the Public Design Commission's team and contribute my experience and time positively to the Commission as Commissioner.

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CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you very much.

We've been joined by Council Member Kallos, Ben

Kallos, from Manhattan. I will kick question off

with one or two questions. Then we'll open it up to

members. We're going to--we will do a time clock on

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 11 member questions, only because we have four nominees to get through. We want to make sure we give the opportunity to have good consideration to all of So, my first question, the Art Commission is in some ways a kind of an unusual body. We want people's aest--you know, people who have, you know, wonderful aesthetic judgment and talent which you clearly do, and then to bring that to a regulatory table, which is obviously, you know, more of a, you know, more objective more public process, less inspirationally oriented. So how do you see balancing those things? I think that you clearly have great aesthetic talents, judgements, ability to teach. How do you imagine balancing that with the, you know, what often can be more the drudgery of public process in which we're trying to move a lot of projects and bring in that aesthetic wisdom and quidance, but also move things forward through making sure we get all the projects approved? MARY VALVERDE: Well, I think that in

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MARY VALVERDE: Well, I think that in general I think I should—it's just an opportunity to consider all the aspects of public design. So, the intent, the formal intent as an artist, but also considering the relationship with the proposed

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 12 project and the public spaces and who lives in that neighborhood and how is this going to affect everyone, and also just the practicality of making and how long it takes to get stuff done. artist and as a sculptor I understand that there's several components that are required when assessing a project and seeing it through to the end and its completion. So, I think my experience especially as an administrator, you sort of have to have all those hats on at the same time. You have -- you want something beautiful. You want something that works, but you also have deadlines and timelines, and I hope in being more informed about the Commission that I can contribute that way and sort of have access or be able to see it in both--through both lenses I guess. CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you. And I'll just call member's attention to the answer that you gave, which I thought was very good to question 3B, which really flags those sort of three things of the kind of intent or the real spirit of the project, thoughtfulness about the neighborhood and the community it's in, which is important, and these

practical issues. So, I appreciate that framing and

think it makes sense. And I guess my last question

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 13 will be maybe just drilling down a little here as I mentioned in my opening statement as you and I have discussed while the Council is supportive of the idea of making sure our public realm is produced thoughtfully and even inspirationally. Many of us have had the challenges that a project we're trying to move forward in one of our parks or in other places has in the past hit the black hole of the Public Design Commission, and we've seen good new tone in this Administration so far where their recognition that in addition to inspiration there's attention to cost and practicality [sic], but I just want to, you know, make sure that, you know, you've heard us on those issues and commit to working in a way that is collaborative with the Council, collaborative with communities and mindful of our ability to move things along in ways that don't increase the budget or the timeline so long that nothing gets done.

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MARY VALVERDE: Absolutely. I agree. I think that there are valid concerns. I hope to learn more about the process if I'm appointed, and then I can sort of understand where--what your concerns are more in detail and I agree, I think that there's an

committee on Rules, Privileges and Elections 14 opportunity for more open communication, and if I'm appointed I would be open to having, you know, that sort of formal communication but also trust and have people in City Council view me as someone that they can sort of know that I'll stand up for whatever it is that their concerns are.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you. Let me open it up to other Council Members for questions.

Council Member Kallos?

your interest in service on the Public Design

Commission. I represent the East Side and we've had a number of projects where the community has specifically brought up concerns with design elements. It's something that is of importance to the East Side, and we were disappointed when the Public Design Commission didn't actually engage. They actually just almost rubber stamped stating that they had no power and that they were somewhat advisory and unable to make changes. Given your initial statements regarding standing up, will you join 51 Council Members and the community in standing up with the City is trying to force through items

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1 COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 15
2 that do not take into account design elements and
3 ignore the design requests of the community?
4 MARY VALVERDE: Again, I'm fairly new to

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MARY VALVERDE: Again, I'm fairly new to the process, so I'm not sure what the guidelines are, but I can let you know that in speaking to Faith Rose and also hearing her new vision for it, I hope to contribute that way. I hope to be successful in communicating with City Council Members and just hearing what the concerns are, and I agree that there is things that are valid and I hope to be able to answer to that more effectively and that everyone sees me as somebody they can sort of go to.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Hoping to have a strong advocate on the Commission to fight for the community. Thank you.

MARY VALVERDE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Council Member Chin?

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Good morning.

MARY VALVERDE: Good morning.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: And thank you for being here, and its wonderful seeing, you know, your experience, your background, and you will be a wonderful addition to the Arts Commission. And I was really glad also to hear in your answer that you do

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 16 take the concern in terms of the community where the project will be developing in. A lot of time it's we do a lot of works with the Parks Department and that's where the delay lies in. It's that often times a project doesn't even get completed, you know, years after years. We put the money in the capital budget and we don't see any result, and often times the Parks Commission says, "Well, this got to get approved by the Arts Commission." And it really gives us a very negative image of the Arts Commission like to the point in the last session there were Council Members who wanted to get rid of the Arts Commission because of all the delays and the -- so I hope that by you joining the Art Commission that you can really help us speed up the process, but also help the community to understand what the Art Commission is all about and to help promote more public art projects and Parks, you know, projects that really could relate to the population that are living in those community, especially the new immigrant population that they can really find way to appreciate and get involved, because in my district right now we're trying to get a statue installed in the park permanently, and one of the biggest hurdle

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1 COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 17 2 that we have to get over is getting the Arts 3 Commission. So, I think that really understanding 4 the community and the cultural aspect of the 5 community will really go a long way. So, I look forward to working with you and hopefully you will be 6 7 a strong advocate --MARY VALVERDE: [interposing] Likewise, I-8 9 10 COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: [interposing] in the Arts Commission for us. 11 12 MARY VALVERDE: look forward to know more 13 about the Commission, and I hope that my personal 14 experience as well as, you know, being an active 15 member of the community and having children and 16 understanding how important public parks are. 17 would give me a sort of broader understanding of why certain things need to sort of be more affective and 18 timely. I hope to learn more, like I said, before 19 20 about the process and to contribute and hopefully you will see me as an advocate. I hope to be one. 21 2.2 COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you. Thank 23 you, Chair. 24 CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you, Council

Member. Any other questions? Alright, Ms. Valverde,

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MARY VALVERDE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you. Okay. Moving from the sublime to the meticulous. Come on, that's worth more than that. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you. I appreciate that. We will now move along to our second topic, Ellen Hoffman, candidate for the Presidency of the New York City Tax Commission. If the Council gives its advice and consent, Ms. Hoffman, a Manhattan resident will fill a vacancy and serve for the remainder of a six year term that expires on January 6^{th} , 2020. The Tax Commission is charged with the duty of reviewing and collecting all assessments of real property within the City of New York that are set by the New York City Department of Finance. Any Commissioner shall exercise such other powers and duties as the President may from time to time assign. Commission has a president and six Commissioners, all of whom have to have at least three years' experience

1 COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 19 2 in the field of real estate or real estate law. The 3 President receives an annual salary of 192,198 dollars, and the other Commissioners receive an 4 5 annual salary of 25,677. We want to welcome Ms. Hoffman who as you'll hear shortly and have had the 6 7 chance to review in the materials has extensive background in this area and field, already serving 8 the people of the city in very related ways. 9 Hoffman, if you'll raise your hand to be sworn in and 10 then we'll take your opening statement. Let me first 11 12 welcome and note that we've been joined by Council 13 Member Jumaane Williams from Brooklyn.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you're about to give will be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?

ELLEN HOFFMAN: I do.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you.

ELLEN HOFFMAN: Good morning, Chair

Lander and members of the New York City Council Rules

Committee and Council Member Kallos. Thank you for

considering my appointment as President of the New

York City Tax Commission. It's a privilege to be

here. I look forward to answering any questions you

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 20 may have. The real property tax affects virtually every city resident directly or indirectly. It's the city's largest source of tax revenue, but individual property owners can find the assessment and review process confusing. The Tax Commission was created under the City Charter to provide an opportunity for property owners to have an independent review of their property assessment. As President of the Tax Commission, I would hope to be able to help property owners better understand the tax and make their experience with Property Tax Administration as efficient and seamless as possible. I believe my experience well qualifies me for the responsibilities of President of the Tax Commission. I've had the pleasure of working in city government and serving the people of the city for 25 years. Since 2005 I've been a Commissioner of the New York City Tax Appeals Tribunal, which hears appeals from determinations of administrative law judges on petitions involving all city administered taxes other than the property tax, but during that same time under a delegation from the previous Tax Commission President Glenn Newman I've conducted well over 5,000 Tax Commission hearings on applications for review involving evaluation,

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 21 classification and nonprofit exemptions. As both the Tax Commission and Tax appeals tribunal provide independent administrative review of tax assessments, since 2008 the Tax Commission and the Tax Tribunal have been combined under the umbrella of the Office of Administrative Tax Appeals, which jointly administers the two agencies achieving economies of scale on efficient use of resources and personnel. Since June 1st I've been Acting Director of that Office. Prior to joining the tribunal I was with Department of Finance for 16 years serving initially as Director of Tax Law overseeing letter rulings, regulations, forms development, and legislation. 1995 I took on the supervision of the Conciliation Bureau, which provides a mediation function within the Department of Finance to resolve non-property tax disputes with tax payers. While at the Finance Department I oversaw the Tax Amnesty Program from the drafting of the legislation and regulations to implementing the program and coordinating all of the divisions within the department involved in making that program a success. Apart from my work directly with the Tax Commission, much of the work I've done with the Tribunal and with the Finance Department

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 22 before that involved the city's real property transfer tax and commercial rent tax, both of which require an understanding of real estate leasing, ownership and transfer. Before joining the Department of Finance I was a tax attorney in private practice here in the city for 11 years. A large portion of my work was with the real estate Departments so much so that three of the partners in one of my firms invited me to go with them when that firm dissolved. The laws governing the city's property tax were enacted over 30 years ago and are unquestionably complicated. I believe my experience well qualifies me to administer the tax in a way that is clear and efficient as possible. So, I thank you for your attention this morning, and I'm happy to take any of your questions.

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CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you very much and thanks for the service you provided to the city far and your interest in the position, and I think there's just obviously no question that you have the qualifications and experience for the position and no conflicts or anything else that we can review. So, I guess I'm going to ask a couple of more substantive questions. You know, you identify in your questions,

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 23 your answers prepared for the pre-hearing questions and in interest in conducting a review, as you pointed out. It's a confusing complex process, and I think for Council Members what we hear are, of course, the people who are mots frustrated with in some range of different ways. You talk about, you know, obviously we're constrained in many ways by state law at what can be done at the Commission, what can be done at the Council, but you talk about conducting a comprehensive review and taking a look at some of the procedures, some of which you've been working with for a long time. And just talk a little more about what that review looks like and what you'd hope to accomplish and what kind of changes you might be considering.

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of the substantive work of the Tax Commission, I've only been administering it since the beginning of June. So, I'd rather—it's going to take some time to really familiarize myself with all of the procedures before I start implementing any major changes, but one aspect of it that I'm familiar with is the amount of paper involved, and we have, as I indicated in my prepared answers, we have over 100

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 24 filing cabinets filled with case files, and every season we have to move those files around so that the hearing officers can review the cases. I'd like to look at ways that we might reduce the amount of paper going forward and manage that paper more efficiently. One possibility is electronic filing, at least part of the papers. I would note that the Finance Department has implemented a -- in the process of implementing a program to replace all of its main frame computer systems for property tax assessment. The Tax Commission's computer system are fully integrated with that system, both receiving data and transmitting data to that, to the Finance Department's computer system. So, until that system is fully implemented, is working smoothly and all of the people of the Tax Commission who would have to use it are comfortable with it, we really couldn't begin to implement some additional electronic system. So that's a little bit a ways off because it will take a couple of years for that program to be fully implemented, but I will look at whatever other procedures we can implement more quickly.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: And as part of that,

kind of, additional review work that you do when you

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come in, I wonder if you'd be open to some dialogue both with applicants, whether some kind of survey in with Council Members so that the experienced members of the public have and the experience Council Members have as a result of the experienced members of the public have can help inform your, you know, your thoughts on changes and procedures.

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ELLEN HOFFMAN: Absolutely. The Tax Commission now conducts a number of outreach programs. This year we did at least 10, two in each borough, one in the morning or during the day and one in the evening. In February, after the first round of bills and notices of property value have gone out, we can expand on that. We do our best to work with members of the Council to provide information in their districts. I think we can probably do some more of that. I'd like to look at our website to see what additional information we can put up there, maybe in a more user-friendly way in how we might integrate information with the Finance Department's website so that the various functions of the two agencies are clear and there can be a direct link between them.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: And I guess related to that one thing that you said in your answers that

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I thought was interesting is that there's beyond the information that's currently available within the appeals process that additional information from other government agencies might be useful. What sort of things do you have in mind there?

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bodies both within government and outside of government that do research on demographic information that is relevant to property values.

There's the Furman Institute at NYU, for example.

Rent Guidelines Board collects a lot of information.

I'm sure there are other bodies out there that collect that kind of information as well.

Information about schools and various other kinds of community characteristics are relevant to property values, and I think we could make better use of some of that information to refine our procedures.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Great, thank you.

We've been joined by our Speaker, Melissa Mark
Viverito as well as Council Member Levine from

Manhattan. Let me throw it open to question from

members. Council Member Garodnick?

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Ms. Hoffman, welcome, and I want

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 27 to say your background and credentials are very impressive and I think that you're extremely well suited for this. So, I will say in advance a congratulations to you, but I did want to ask since you raised the issue in your testimony about your work related to the transfer tax and on the commercial rent tax, we've been having increasing conversations here at the Council about the fairness and applicability of the commercial rent tax in particular and whether there are ways for us to amend it to create more fairness for businesses in Manhattan south of 96th Street, the only ones to whom this tax today applies. I wanted to see if you had from your experience any insight or feeling about that tax and how you might advise us in the way we think about that issue.

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ELLEN HOFFMAN: I've had a fair amount of experience with that tax. It is virtually unique in the country. There are a few other jurisdictions that have something comparable. The main issue with it, it has been as you indicated—it's now limited to lower Manhattan, the levels of credits. It has lifted the floor below which it doesn't apply. So, we have, the city has lowered the number of tax

committee on Rules, Privileges and Elections 28 payers who are subject to it, although there are still quite a few who pay it, and the primary issue is really replacing the revenue from it. So, but there are other possibilities about—that might be explored for further limiting it, to slowly phase it out.

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COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So give us a few of those thoughts as to how you think we might do that.

ELLEN HOFFMAN: Well, there are credits and exemption levels that are within the authority, I believe, of the City Council. So, part of the tax is governed by state law and part of it is governed by the City Council. So, those are the areas where the city has more flexibility in making adjustments to the tax.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: You noted that you don't know of any—you said it's virtually unique of any jurisdiction in the country. Is there any analog at all to this tax that you can think of where you're taxing commercial rent? It seems like an oddity to me and obviously it is so limited in its applicability at this point. You know, is there any other—anything which even closely resembles it?

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ELLEN HOFFMAN: I know there are a couple jurisdictions that have something comparable. It's been a while since I've looked at that, so I would have to go back and--

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: [interposing]
But nothing in New York?

ELLEN HOFFMAN: Nothing in New York, no.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay. Well, we may call on you for your expertise on this one.

There's a--

ELLEN HOFFMAN: [interposing] I'd be happy to.

pending and we're having this conversation now as to whether we should phase out, whether we should eliminate, whether we should eliminate for small businesses only, whether you should balance out loss of revenue from the relief of small business with increase on larger businesses. There's a lot of things that are on the table. So, you know, to the extent that you are interested or willing to advise us on that, we certainly would welcome it.

ELLEN HOFFMAN: I'd certainly be open to hearing anything you have to say.

1 COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 30 2 COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Thank you and 3 thanks for your willingness to take this up. CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Council Member 4 Kallos? 5 COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you, Chair 6 Lander, for your hearing. I'm Council Member Ben 7 Kallos. For those of you who don't know, it's 8 @benkallos over social media. I'm Chair of the 9 Governmental Operations Committee with oversight over 10 11 the Tax Commission. I want to thank Ellen Hoffman who 12 is not only a neighbor but a constituent for her 13 years of service to the city at the Commission for 10 14 years and 16 years at the Department of Finance. 15 2014 alone the Tax Commission received 52,221 16 applications covering 193,305 separately assessed tax 17 slots encompassing 177.6 billion in an assessed value 18 conducting 24,254 hearings and in the aggregate granting only 5.85 billion in assessment reductions 19 20 yielding approximately 521 million in tax relief to 21 aggrieved tax payers according to your agency's 2.2 testimony at the preliminary budget hearing. The Tax 23 Commission organized under the Office of

Administrative tax appeals with a staff of 37

fulltime employees and a budget of only 4.3 million

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 31 dollars. So, thank you for all of that great work. You're ready to take on all those cases?

ELLEN HOFFMAN: I am.

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COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: The Commission has had three vacancies in Commissioners and following your appointment I believe it will have four vacancies in Commissioners while you serve as president. How would you intend to fill those vacancies? How quickly, and how will you maintain functionality of the Commission?

they'll remain three vacancies with my appointment as president. They're six Commissioners and the President. I am a Commissioner of the Tax Appeals Tribunal, not one of the part time Commissioners.

So, there won't be an additional vacancy created by my appointment. But it's my understanding that City Hall is actively exploring identifying candidates for those vacancies. The Tax Commission can sit as a single body of seven individuals. The City Charter allows certain types of property owners to require that the board, that the Tax Commission sit as a body to hear their cases. That hasn't in fact been requested by any of those properties. They're

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 32 generally utility properties. It's a very specialized category. Those hearings now and have been since I've been with the Tax Commission have been conducted by the President along with one of senior assessors with expertise in those particular areas. So, the vacancies don't currently create a significant issue or any issue at all in terms of processing the cases, but we would like to see those vacancies filled and we're open to working with the Mayor's Office to interview and meet candidates with.

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COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Hopefully, you can continue to advertise in applicable newspapers. previous president had advertised in applicable CPA journals and industry publications.

ELLEN HOFFMAN: We'll continue to look for them and work with the Mayor's Office to identify candidates, yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I have additional questions. I'll wait for my colleagues. redirect.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Council Member Chin followed by Council Member Dickens.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you, Chair. Good morning, Ms. Hoffman. In looking at your, you

small business. And the second part of that question

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is, yeah, they can go and fight to get an appeal, but they have to hire somebody to represent them, and often time maybe they'll get a little bit increase, but that doesn't solve the overall problem of how these type of property are assessed and how does the city help bring some relief to them because often times they are the one that's providing affordable housing in our communities.

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ELLEN HOFFMAN: On the issue of having representation, we have a number of individuals who come before the Tax Commission and represent themselves. We do a lot of outreach to explain the process and at those sessions we take individual questions from property owners and help them prepare the applicants. We treat all applicants the same way, whether or not they're represented by attorneys or accountants or other professional representatives. In terms of providing relief, our analysis at every hearing looks at the precise income from each building, the expenses they incur, any particular characteristics of that property, if there's been damage of some sort. After hurricane Sandy we did a lot of adjustments because of damage incurred, and we also, as I mentioned before, look at area

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 35 characteristics, demographics around those properties. So if there are particular problems that would affect property values, but we do also take into account the fact that tenants have regulated rents so that there are limitations on the income that the landlord can receive.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: So, how often do you do outreach? I have never heard of any Tax

Commission outreach in my district since the time that I've been here, and the people who filed the complaint, these are community organizations, they have never mentioned that there has been any type of session like that in the community with them, and that's where the frustration lies. You know, they don't know who to turn to, and they look at us. They say, "City Council, you need to do something."

ELLEN HOFFMAN: I understand. It is frustrating to many property owners. We did do two outreach sessions in Manhattan at the municipal building, one in the evening and one during the day, but we are open to working with any member of the Council to provide outreach programs more often and earlier in the process for members of the community.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: I urge the Chair, I

3 guess. We need to really work with the Tax

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4 Commission to get those outreach in our community,

5 because like even the one that you did in lower

6 Manhattan, I don't think people knew about it. So,

7 we need to get that information out. Thank you.

know, I mean obviously there are two big challenges here. One is just how complex this system and the process is and the other, of course, is that, you know, you often don't know you're going to be--you know, it's like anything else where you at the moment that we do the outreach isn't necessarily the--so we have some things to do, some work to do here, and I appreciate your commitment to work with us to find ways to improve the outreach and information and education process. Council Member Dickens?

COUNCIL MEMBER DICKENS: Thank you,

Chair, and thank you. Good morning, Ms. Hoffman, and
thank you for your service. I was listening to my

colleague Council Member Kallos talk about the number

of cases and I was listening to Council Member Chin
talk about the outreach. Now, the City Council has

not raised the rate for real estate taxes. However,

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 37 the assessments have gone up significantly on buildings, which therefore causes the real estate taxes to skyrocket, which negatively impacts upon the ability of owners to provide the quality and effective affordable housing. Many small owners in particular because of the lack of outreach from the Tax Commission don't even understand the process of sociary [sic] filings. They're confused. They don't even know about it, and they're subjected to attorneys who take 50 percent of not what they-because you don't get anything back. reduction in the assessment. What do you see now that you're going to be the President, how do you see that you can effectively change the way the process is being done so that small owners-- see, the large owners, they have attorneys. They know what to do. It's the small owners that have under 10 families or under 20 families that really don't know and don't understand, and I've had homeowner's forums, and the Tax Commission didn't come; DOF did to try to be of assistance. How do you see that you will be able to affect policy change at the Commission in order to really effectively help small owners in what they can do to reduce their assessments, because the

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 38 assessments really frequently are unfair? They don't--they base it upon sales and not necessarily the site visit of a building.

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ELLEN HOFFMAN: Well, the initial assessments are done by the Finance Department. So, in terms of doing site visits or other information, we have assessors who can go out and look at a property for a particular reason, but our staff doesn't do that as a routine basis because we're just too small during the season when we have 50,000 applications. For the small rental properties, the state law requires the appraisal to be based on income rather than comparable sales for class one, which are one, two and three family homes. comparable sales. So we are always looking at We take into account rent regulations that income. keeps rents from going up to market rates at some So, for landlords that aren't collecting times. market rate rents necessarily, that is taken into account in terms of doing an income analysis for the property evaluation. Outreach is always something we're looking to improve, to improve information, and it's something that I really want to focus on because I talk to tax payers very often and hear their

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 39 frustration and their confusion about aspects of the process.

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much for your answer. However, the form that the owners submit does not allow for debt service to be included as part of expenses, and the form doesn't even allow for the reduction of uncollected and under collectable rental income. So, I would venture to say that it is not really a fair assessment as part of how you would determine whether you would reduce an assessed value for property, and I'm going to ask if possible, and it may not be, if you would be able to work with associations so that maybe the Commission could kind of understand how they can help small owners, and maybe you can because the Commission is small and I understand that.

ELLEN HOFFMAN: We do take into account collection issues and concerns, if those are established by the individual owner, if they can show that they've had problems collecting rents. We do not take into account mortgage debt because it's--we try to treat properties that are the same in terms of their tenants and rents and operating expenses. So, if one owner chooses to finance their acquisition and

another does not, that shouldn't change the relative assessment of a particular property, and that's why the debt isn't taking into account. But we're open to hearing of other factors that maybe we aren't taking into account that should be.

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CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you, Council Member. Council Member Williams?

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Thank you, Mr. I thank you for the testimony. Chair. Some of what I'm going to say may have been brought up because I stepped out of the room, but I--you know, when we think about tax, I think you said it was confusing, which is an understatement. I think a lot of it appears to be arbitrary how it's assessed, which is also very frustrating, but I know a lot of that has to do--a lot of what we may want to change may have to do with the state powers. I just wanted to know if you in your position would be empowered or is there anything we can do to fix it? particularly what I am concerned about is I know in an effort years ago to try to make sure people's tax didn't raise too much we did an account for amazing price surges that would go in parts of the city. So, I have people's homes who are assessed much larger than other parts of the city that are worth a lot more than their property. I mean, within the--they're worth a lot more. Their property is worth a lot more and they're paying less in taxes, and in my district their property is worth less and they're paying much more in taxes, and a lot of that happens with co-ops as well and condos. Is there anything that you're empowered to do to try to fix that, or are you thinking about a study to try to propose to the state anything that can be changed? Because it is very unfortunate and very unfair the properties that were retailed for much less are just paying more in taxes.

Commission can do in terms of overall policy, it's limited in terms of what we can do. There are a number of credits that individual homeowners may be eligible for depending on--based on senior status, income levels, veteran's disabilities, that kind of thing. In terms of there are things that state law can implement to give relief to homeowners of low income who are struggling to pay taxes because the value of their home has gone up, although it's locked into the real estate, it's not a liquid value. But

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Member. We have one second round, Council Member

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 43

Kallos, and we'll keep the clock on for this, and

this is obviously stuff we could spend many, many—

and clearly we need to spend a lot more time on—both

on the outreach issues and on the equity issues. I

will also remind we're here for the appointment

hearing of an obviously qualified candidate and we

have two more behind her. So, thank you.

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COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: All of my colleagues are always welcome at Government Operations Committee meetings where we deal with these issues on an ongoing basis, and I want to thank Margaret Chin and Inez Dickens for following up on an issues that was next on our list, which is--your predecessor at the Commission focused almost exclusively on single-family homeowners and community outreach. Is there an opportunity to reorient to include brownstones with 10 units or less, which could benefit from your outreach, and could we target outreach around January when initial notices go out to building owners, but before June when it is too late for them to appeal the assessments?

ELLEN HOFFMAN: Absolutely. We can tailor the outreach to particular categories of property owners. We can--a lot of the property

committee on Rules, Privileges and Elections 44 owners who come to the outreach sections actually are owners of the smaller rental properties that are in class two, the under 10 unit buildings, but we can do more specific presentations for those because the issues are slightly different and the methodology is different. So, yes, we'd be happy to work with the Council to tailor those outreach sessions.

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worth, this is something that the applicant came to me with, which was her proposal to start targeting the 10 unit buildings. So that should do a lot for district one and upper Manhattan as well as my district where we have a lot of brownstones. One other question that just seems to have come up is in your 10 years at the Tax Commission have you had occasion to come across multiple story buildings with street level store fronts or commercial and vacant residential properties above them?

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Is there any way-how prevalent is it? How many vacant residential
properties do we have above commercials because of
peculiarities and the tax law and is there anything

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 45

we can do about it on a state level or a city level

just in terms of your background and policy?

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statistics on it. All I have is anecdotal information based on the individual properties that I've examined. There are a number of reasons why a landlord might keep those residential properties vacant. Commercial tenants, they're not subject to rent regulation. They may be sufficient to cover their cost of the property, and they have—they may have longer term leases.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And landlords, have landlords ever applied for reductions based on the fact that they weren't collecting rent on those residential properties, and were they denied or approved?

they're unable to rent residential space in a building, we will look at that argument, but we will not necessarily reduce a property simply because the landlord keeps the residential space vacant. We will assume that that space could be rented at a certain market, at a certain rent depending on the type of property and the area. So we will normalize those

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 46 income items so it doesn't benefit a property owner from a property tax perspective to keep the space vacant.

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much for your testimony today and answering so many questions, your willingness to come into the communities. I recommend that my colleagues who serve on this committee please vote yes.

Government Ops hearing at which these issues will be delved into in further detail at a later date.

Alright, thank you very much for your time and your service and your diligent answers to all of those questions. I think you can hear this is something that, you know, the Council and our constituents care a lot about. So, thank you.

ELLEN HOFFMAN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Alright. We will move onto our third topic of the morning. Yep, still the morning. The candidacy of Ramon Peguero for New York City's Civilian Complaint Review Board. This, as I mentioned before, is actually a Councildesignated position. If the Council votes to appoint Mr. Peguero as a resident of Queens, he'll be

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 47 eligible to serve for the remainder of a three year term which expires on July 4th, 2018. As people know, CCRB is an independent body charged with a duty to investigate complaints of misconduct by police officers toward the public. Board members are required to reflect the city's diversity in a range of ways including geographically. CCRB consists of 13 members, five designated by the Council for appointment by the Mayor, which is what this position would be, five appointed by the Mayor and three designated by the Police Commissioner. CCRB has a civilian staff responsible for conducting investigations of complaints received by the board. CCRB's jurisdiction is limited to complaints claiming excessive force, abuse of authority, discourtesy, or use of offensive language. The Board operates in panels of at least three members. All CCRB members are eligible for compensation on a per diem basis, a per diem rate of 315 dollars. Obviously CCRB is, you know, essential to the city in all times and especially at times where we're having a dialogue about criminal justice and about instances of police abuse, and of course today we're very mindful of the anniversary of Eric Garner's death.

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 48 importance of having a strong attentive CCRB that can be fair and judicious, listen, be objective, and provide confidence to members of the public that there's a place they can comfortably go with a complaint, that those complaints will be reviewed thoroughly and in a timely way, and that recommendations will be made in an appropriate way and taken seriously. Also, obviously that members of the NYPD know that they will get a fair hearing and a fair opportunity to make sure that they're not accused falsely and have due process, and that's a significant and challenging set of issues, and we're also mindful that all the discipline authority rests with the Police Commissioner. So, what the CCRB does is makes recommendations, but whether those recommendations are accepted is in the hands of the NYPD, and as we saw in the first report by the NYPD Inspector General, at least in the prior Administration, many of the recommendations made weren't followed up on. So, there's a set of issues that are really important to the Council and to members of the public. So, it is really important to have good people on the CCRB. And so we welcome you, Mr. Peguero. We appreciate your interest and the

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 49 service you've provided to the city in the past. I ask that you raise your right hand to be sworn in.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Do you swear or affirm that you will tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in the testimony that you are about to provide?

RAMON PEGUERO: I do.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: So if you could go ahead and give your opening statement.

RAMON PEGUERO: Good morning. My name is
Ramon Peguero, and it is an honor and a privilege to
be here before the New York City Council's Committee
on Rules, Privilege and Elections, its Chair Brad
Lander and other members of the committee. I am
humbled by the opportunity to be here before you as a
possible candidate for appointment to the Civilian
Complaint Review Board. This board has a long
history dating back to 1950. Its main goal was and
continues to be to ensure the government's
responsibility to enforce the laws of the city of New
York, its balance with the rights of citizens of the
city not to be unduly treated, but in contact with a
government agent in charge of enforcement, in this

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 50 case the Police Department and its officers. I look forward to your questions, and again, thank you for this opportunity.

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CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you very much. Let me direct members to Mr. Pequero's resume, some news articles and response to questions that are in the binder, and I should have pointed out two things ahead of time. I mentioned that this is one of the five slots for which the Council makes essentially a recommendation to the Mayor for appointment. charter doesn't provide that it is a requirement that those be one from each borough, but that has historically been the practice and the way that we have done things and seems wise. Mr. Peguero resides in Queens and this nomination, you know, a recommendation for him originated from Queens and the Queens delegation of the Council, though it is a recommendation from the Speaker on the Council to the Mayor for appointment. Mr. Perguero, I guess the question I want to ask you is there's no question looking at your resume of your commitment to the city, your engagement in public service, your work with public sector, with nonprofit, with community organizations, your understanding of this city and

its issues, and issues related to government. You know, what doesn't jump off the page of your resume is experience around issues of criminal justice and law enforcement or, you know, sort of this quasijudicial oversight that the CCRB has. So, could you speak to things that maybe are less in the formal jobs that you've had that you feel you will bring to this position and that would make you a good member of CCRB?

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RAMON PEGUERO: Sure. Well, not only will you see in my resume, but let me give you a little bit of my personal background. The fact that my son, I'm proud to say, just finished, graduated from the police academy. So he is now working in Bronxville [sic] Brooklyn. In addition to that, I grew up with a lot of my good friends are police officers. So, that's the balance. I worked with not for profits. I work with elected officials, but also I have very good relationship with police officers. On top of that, I believe that my law degree allows me to look at issues and concerns in a very logical, very methodical fashion. It gives me the opportunity to put aside, for lack of better word, the feelings and sentiments individually held and look at the

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 52 facts in front of me to make a determination of whether or not something did in fact occur. So, I believe that I'm in a rare position given not only that work that I have--I mean, the public sector, the grassroots community organizations, but also my Master's Degree in Administration. I've been--some people argue that as an Executive Director of a not for profit, I adjudicate many cases on a daily basis. There are issues that come before me, whether it be with a union negotiation or union contract, whether it be two employees having issues with another or whether it is imparting a fair and equitable distribution of benefits to the staff and the constituency that we serve. So, I think that all those things balance me out and put me in a good position to be a fair and impartial CCRB board member.

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CHAIRPERSON LANDER: And I wonder if you could just—I think other members will ask you this as well. Speak to the moment that we're in, you know, certainly from the moment a year ago when Eric Garner was killed. There is a—not just in New York City, but around the United States a crisis of confidence in the system that is supposed to be in

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 53 place for reviewing incidents of use of force by police officers around the country heavily influenced by race and the experience especially of African-American men, but more broadly that there just isn't a system in place to give people a fair shake to honestly listen to those complaints and to rule on them that has any chance of bringing anything like justice. We obviously saw that over the last year in the black lives matters movement. I spent some of the last weekend reading Tanahasi Coates [sp?] new book, which is very powerful on this point, and as I mentioned, the first report by the NYPD Inspector General that we created showed that, you know, a track record in which the CCR--even the CCRB recommendations, which are relatively few compared to very few, compared to the number of cases that are brought, even where there are recommendations for discipline, those aren't -- you know, the disciplinary, that's not on the CCRB, but those recommendations haven't been taken by the Police Commissioner. So, on the one hand, we want that fair objective due process in which every single officer can count on real fair due process and only be charged with or a recommendation of discipline if it's merited on the

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merits of the case. On the other hand, I just don't-you know, we have a crisis of confidence in the
system for considering those situations. And I just
wonder how you would step into this position on the
CCRB at this very charged, serious and important
moment given those realities.

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RAMON PEGUERO: Chairman, I think you're 100 percent correct. It is a very difficult time in our history as it relates to community/police relations. I was having a very brief conversation with Council Member Rose, and I believe--before the meeting, and I believe that one of the biggest issues that CCRB has to overcome as an independent agency is that it has to be perceived, it has to be believed to be independent. And the way to do that is to have a closer relationship with our communities that is attempting to convince of its independence. Before the possibility of being appointed to the CCRB was presented to me, I spoke to many friends and family members and people in the community, and I said, "What do you think about the CCRB?" And they said, "What's that?" So, I believe that even if the CCRB were to be independent and were to be just in their deliberation of cases, the court of public opinion

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 55 believes that government agencies will take care of government officials. Unless that we debunk that myth and make the CCRB independent, and how do we do I think that we have to take the CCRB to the streets. What I mean by that is we have to engage grassroots organizations throughout the city of New York, and also to Council Member Rose, I think that the CCRB has to hold meetings, and I noticed that it is starting to do that, hold meeting in different boroughs and in different communities. And when you identify those communities that have been historically at odds with the police, that's where you want to go and explain your position and explain your authority and explain your process. I believe through transparency, the communities and the individuals in those communities will feel a little bit more comfortable that there will be a fair and impartial review of their complaints, but in addition to that, because sometimes people tend to forget also like the police officer is a citizen of the City of New York and that he or she should also be responded to. I think that when the CCRB goes to these communities and goes to police council meetings and engages both parts of the issue, the citizenship and

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 56
the--the citizens and the police officer I think they
both start to see the barriers that may exist in the
CCRB, and perhaps then the CCRB's recommendations
will have a little bit more weight, because the
public will then be more respectful of it.

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CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Alright, I may come back on this, but colleagues are on the stack to ask questions as well. Council Member Williams?

UNIDENTIFIED: You can.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you so much for volunteering to be in this position. I have a couple of questions to try to get through what I could. I did want to follow up on the first question that was brought up. I too was struck of there wasn't any particular criminal justice kind of slant to you work. I just want to know if you could expound anymore on what you've done, besides having friends that are police officers that will lend yourself to the discussions that will probably take place in CCRB.

me give you a little bit of background. For the past 10 years I've been working for a nonprofit, [inaudible 01:07:53] not for profiting in

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 57 Williamsburg, Brooklyn, and we serve the most needy. We develop, we manage affordable housing. We have a food pantry, a senior center, youth services, and one of the things that I did prior to working in this community organization was I established a, 12 years ago, a thanksgiving dinner, community thanksgiving dinner. And one of the things that I wanted to do was to bring people together and to say there is an opportunity for us outside of politics, outside of race, outside of any other issue to come together once a year and get to know each other, because I believe that when we do that we're in a better position to understand where we're coming from. We're in a better position to understand each other's Through that initiative where we invited the police, we were able to get the police so excited that they reached out to me, and they said, "You know, what? You've done such a wonderful job, we want to do a toy drive with you." And we were able to get toys for 1,000 children in the community. believe that when you talk about adjudication of cases, it is not about were you part of a trial. The question is do you believe you have the capacity to look at an issue objectively and come with a solution

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based on the facts presented before you, and I believe that I do that on a daily basis. As an Executive Director that deals with hundreds of people a day, my relationship with the elected officials, with the Police Department, I do that on a daily basis where I have to make decisions that are balanced. I made multi-million dollar decisions on developments of affordable housing. And we have to talk about what is affordability and what is the AMI that we're going to get. So, we are always deliberating and we are always adjudicating issues on a daily basis.

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get more one more question and please put me on a second round. So, I think it's great that your son is now a police officer at NYPD. Thank him for his service for us. So, I think that's great that you would bring that experience as well to CCRB. I have no issue with you. I wonder [sic] what you felt, because some people have had issue with people being put on the CCRB that have a kind of different experience, that are either involved directly with police reform issues, or they themselves have filed complaints against police officers from CCRB or other

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 59 means or maybe sued because of your interaction with police officers. Do you think that should prevent that type of person from serving on CCRB?

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RAMON PEGUERO: Absolutely not. I believe that for you to serve in the CCRB, you have to be able to look at an issue, look at a concern, look at a complaint and be able to objectively adjudicate that situation. Whether—I cannot take the fact that I have friends that are police officer or that my son is a police officer, and that cannot be construed as I am police friendly, therefore, any complaint that comes before me is going to be put to the side. It has be an objectivity that comes with an individual whether or not the father [sic] complained in the past, or whether or not they were victims of abuse from the police or from any place else.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Council Member Rose?

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Thank you, Chair

Lander. This Committee is very important to me as my district is the home of Eric Garner incident. And, it's made me acutely aware of some of the deficits that we see in terms of reporting to CCRB. I first

1 COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 2 want to preface my remarks that I am a mother of a son, and I know that I have a tendency to be very 3 empathetic to the stories, the things that my son 4 comes home and talks about in terms of his job, and 5 so I need to ask you that you have a son who is a 6 7 police officer, how are you going to be objective in terms of how you feel about police officers? We saw 8 with the Eric Garner case how it became very 9 polarized. It was either pro-police or negative 10 11 police, if in fact you questioned anything to do with 12 police procedures or activities. So, how would you 13 be able to remain objective in the hearings of cases 14 against maybe obsessive force with officers? 15 RAMON PEGUERO: Well, I mean, first of 16 all if my son were ever to be before the CCRB, 17 obviously I would recuse myself. So, I would never 18 be adjudicating a case where my son was--COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: [interposing] I'm 19

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not saying your son.

RAMON PEGUERO: No, no.

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: I'm saying because they're our children, we have a tendency to adopt certain sympathies. We're sympathetic and empathetic to, you know, what they experience on their jobs,

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 61 regardless of what kind of job they have. So, I'm asking you, how do you remain objective?

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RAMON PEGUERO: Well, first of all, I don't go around sitting down with my son on a daily basis to get the details of what happens at his job, as he doesn't come to me and ask me of the specifics of my job. I know that his job is difficult. I know that his job is dangerous. And that's the level. How was your day today? And that's it. So, I don't go into the details and talk about, you know, who did you arrest and what was your involvement with these particular individuals, etcetera, etcetera. don't believe that that's going to be an issue. Second of all, I don't think that because your son or daughter is in a profession that everything that he's done in that particular profession, that particular institution, you automatically adopt it and turn a blind eye to it. I believe that, as I said before, I have very good people that I know that are police officers, but every institution and every walk of life there are people that try to do good and there are people that don't, and that's a fact a life. the Police Department has very good officers, but I believe that there might be some people that might

exceed the real authority given to them, and the response from the CCRB is to be objective and to look objectively at the case before them. It is not to look at the collective.

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Right. convinced that you can do that. I know that all of my friends and family members who are uniformed officers, they only see this thing. It's black or white for them, and they don't see, you know, the other--any other thing. So, I just wanted to ask you about, the CCRB makes a determination about what should be actually--what complaints should be sent to the Police Commissioner for discipline, but often times the discipline doesn't happen. What do you plan to do to sort of ensure that the next step actually takes place, and what would you do in terms of if--do you think that the CCRB should monitor in any way situations that are public knowledge, but no one actually makes a complaint about should there be some process whereby CCRB could address those types of issues?

RAMON PEGUERO: Sure. Well, I think the first thing that I looked at that I noticed that should be a little bit more tight is the fact that

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 63 when you have a committee of three CCRB board members, if two out of the three recommend and it goes on to the Police Commissioner, and I think that when you're talking about other people's lives, it should really be a unanimous consent, that the committee comes forward and says, "Yes, all three of us looked at the facts, looked at the issues and we agree." Because when you have a majority decision, then you give the Commissioner a way out to say, "Well, you know, not all of you agree, so therefore I don't necessarily have to per say." And I'm speaking on behalf of somebody I don't know how he's thinking, but when there's a unanimity to the decision, we have unanimously recommended this to you, it is harder to explain away why you're not following that recommendation from an independent source. And I also think that the other thing that needs to be done is, the CCRB should be meeting and having more direct conversations with the Commissioner to understand the thinking behind the failure to respond to the recommendations. What is it that he sees that the CCRB is not doing, but gives him the confidence that the decision and the recommendations of the CCRB are

Is there a disconnect?

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solid, are legitimate?

there a distrust in the CCRB in the same way that the community is distrusting the CCRB to adjudicate cases against the police or concerns against the police?

And second of all, I believe that if there is an issue that is prevalent in the community notwithstanding whether or not someone has come forth whether it be for lack of knowledge that the CCRB exists or because of fear of retaliation, the CCRB should have a responsibility to investigate and follow up to make sure that in fact the police is acting in a way that is appropriate and the policies and protocol that exist are appropriate for the situation that we have received knowledge of.

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UNIDENTIFIED: Council Member Levine followed by Council Member Garodnick [sic].

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Thank you, Mr.

Chair, and thank you, Mr. Peguero for your testimony so far. The NYPD has instituted a program to use data to combat crime, and its gained world renowned—it's undoubtedly contributed to the city being safer, COMSTAT, I'm sure you're familiar with it. We haven't done as much to use data to manage, to bring about accountability for police conduct. There's been some increasing talk about this among at One Police

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 65

Plaza and I think the CCRB. But why not publish data about CCRB complaints and rulings by precinct? The same way we do on a weekly basis for crime statistics. Why not hold individual commanders of individual precincts accountable for this kind of conduct? And why not use this kind of gate [sic] as a way to intervene to identify problem hot spots, precincts where misconduct started to become a pattern? Tell me your thoughts on the power of data to better manage police conduct.

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RAMON PEGUERO: I totally agree with you,

Council Member. I think that data is important

because it removes feelings. Council Member Rose was

talking about a little bit about how people see it

black and white. Well, data is black and white. I

think that the more open and transparent that the

CCRB is with the data that it receives, the

information that it receives, the more there will be

trust in the CCRB. I think it's a wonderful idea to

have meetings with the precinct commanders and

question what is being done at the local level,

because we're always talking about the Police

Commissioner. What are we doing at the local level

where we know that these department, these precincts

are having historical difficult issues in dealing with the community in an appropriate manner. So, I think that everything that you said as far as the data being shared and the CCRB being more transparent are things that if I am a member of the board, I would be pushing to make sure they're more accessible to the public.

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COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: So you agree that it's appropriate to hold individual precinct commanders accountable for misconduct in their--

RAMON PEGUERO: [interposing] Absolutely.

Absolutely. I think that, you know, if you area a leader at any level, you should be held accountable for the work or for the actions of those that you represent.

just, in the time I have left, ask a bigger picture question. To what extent do you think police conduct, misconduct as the case maybe is the result of what people often call a few bad apples? And to what extent do you think police conduct/misconduct as the case may be is a result of people often call a few bad apples? And to what extent you think it is a result of cultural problems in the department that

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RAMON PEGUERO: I think that we have a wonderful Police Department, and people are asked to put their life on the line to protect the rights and the way of life that we have gotten accustomed to living. I believe that in any institution you always have a couple of bad apples that are going to at one point or another scar the image and the reputation of the larger population of that entity, but I also believe that cultural awareness is also very important, and I'm not only talking about a race and ethnicity. I'm talking about communities. Communities have different cultures and it is very important to get to know who the leaders of those communities are vis-a-vi the City Council Members should be playing a very big role in how we disseminate information and how we work as -- the CCRB works with a community disseminating information to make sure that the Police Department and those bad apples that I may believe that may exist are filtered and removed, but at the same time to make sure that the reputation of those bad apples does not stain [sic] the wonderful job and the sacrifice of the many 1

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COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you Council

Member Levine. Council Member Williams has a second

round question and then we'll go back to Council

Member Garodnick who had to step out for a minute.

Oh, did you-- Council Member Chin, do you have a

question? No? Okay.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Thank you I did want to follow up on Council Member again. Rose was mentioning. It's about just CCRB in general. The best thing that I usually tell people what CCRB helps give a catalog of what has occurred. One, do you see it as a different tool besides that based on what actually happens when they do provide recommendations? Do you--how do you see the use of the subpoena power that they now have, if that's going to provide any benefit? And do you think there should be a way for -- the Commissioner should not be solely the person that can overturn what a CCRB recommendation is, that kind of juxtaposition seems to be problematic, and even though it's an independent agency, it doesn't really hold any

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 69 weight. So, can you just respond to those three things?

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RAMON PERGUERO: Well, first of all, I believe that if the CCRB is to be affective, I think we have to take it to the communities. I think that we have to be more visible. I think that they have to be more transparent. I also believe that the CCRB needs to be more proactive and not reactive, because by the time that a case is coming to the CCRB, somebody feels that they were mistreated, that had a bad relationship or bad experience with a Police Department. I believe that if the CCRB were to have--and I know Council Member Rose mentioned a satellite office in her council office. If the CCRB was to branch out into the communities and have more of a day to day presence, there will be--there will not be as much of a need for somebody to come forth maybe in fear and report something. The CCRB will be hearing about it, knowing about it and using its subpoena power to gather information to be able to make the recommendations. Now, to your second part of the question, it is a tough all to ask the leader of an agency to give up the authority to discipline its members. So, to say that the CCRB or some other

entity should have the right to overrule the Police Commissioner. It is not something that I necessarily feel strongly about, but I do believe that the Mayor has the authority if he feels that in reviewing the CCRB's recommendations throughout the year that the Police Commissioner is not being responsive to facts presented before him, then the Mayor has the choice to replace the Commissioner with somebody that he feels is more responsive to the needs and to the facts and recommendations presented before him, but not that the CCRB should be taking over the authority of the Police Commissioner.

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Squeeze in two things to respond. I'll try to do it quickly. The first, in the answers that you talked about what kind of recommended changes to the NYPD policy, most of your answer had to do with giving time to see if those changes have had any effect. So I just want to know if you could say one or two of the changes that has happened and what you thought the effect has been so far. And then also just to see if I can tease out from my former question, you did respond about some of the balance that you think you provide as being a black Latino and also being

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 71 able to see individuals who have disrespected authority figures without provocation as a balance, just to kind of tease out some more of your experience, if you can expound on that a little bit more.

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RAMON PEGUERO: Sure. So, as a black

Latino that has raised five black Latino males—

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: [interposing]

Sorry, just can you answer the first question also.

The first question had to do with what changes in the past few years.

RAMON PEGUERO: So, as far as recommendations, what I noticed is that I was part of a conference call about two weeks ago where the police was unveiling his new initiatives as far as training new police officers, and what I noticed is that new officers are no longer graduating and going directly into impact, having direct access to the public. We are a senior officer. Now we have senior officers that will come together with newly graduated officers, and they're going to be training them and they're going to be assisting them, and they're going to be assessing their performance before they are let go, so to speak, and allowed to police on their own.

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 72 I believe there is something new that we have to look at whether or not a seasoned officer working with a rookie officer is going to have an impact on how that officer reacts or overreacts in a particular community. So that's what I'm talking about when I say we have to first look to see what's happening. In addition to that, I would have to look at the CCRB recommendations and determine whether those recommendations which I am not privy to have been followed or not followed to determine whether new ways should be made or whether we should question why the old ones were not accepted. So, again, you know, I've been a victim of police abuse. I remember as a 14 year old coming from a charge [sic] very dirty and a police officer that was trying to open a stolen car, looking at me across the street and telling me, "I bet you know how to do this, don't you?" He had no reason to tell me that other than because of my-the color of my skin. So, I understand how a civilian would feel with those type of rules [sic] being thrown at them. I remember my brother, very dark skin Latino, and a group of us in a car double parked, and there was a row of double parked cars, only we were the only people of color that were

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 73 double parked, and police officer came to us and said, "You're double parked. You either move or we'll give you a ticket." We tried to question why we were the only ones he asked to move, and the police officer became belligerent because of that. So, I understand that there are bad apples. I understand that there are police officers that I believe that do not belong in the Department that perhaps my math [sic] changed even with training, but I also understand that there are some communities where there is because of the history and the frustration and the fact that maybe they believe that CCRB and other institutions have been put in place are not listening to them, get a little bit overwhelmed when they are dealing with the police, or because of the history or because of a bad apple, and they overreact. They curse, or they refuse to follow the orders of the directives of the police officers and that also escalates the situation. So I've seen both sides, and I believe that I've had bad experiences with the police, but at the same time I also remember a group of gang members trying to rob me and police officers racing to the scene and helping me and defending me. So, I believe that that's the balance

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that I'm talking about. That'll come with any preconceived notion that the police is good or bad and that the person doing the complaint against the police is an honorable person or dishonorable person. I'm looking at the facts and making that determination of these arrests before me.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you, Council Member. Council Member Garodnick?

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and very briefly, thank you for your testimony today. I want to follow up on your colloquy with Council Member Williams. My understanding of your response to his question is that you believe that when it comes to the decision on discipline, it should rest in the hands of the Police Commissioner and the ultimate authority there is the Mayor if he believes that that's not being handled appropriately, you replace the Police Commissioner. Just to follow up on that, there are a variety of different component parts of this process, everything from complaint all the way to discipline. Who do you think should have the power to bring the cases in the first instance? Who do you think should be doing

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 75 that, deciding whether or not to pursue a police officer on a case of civilian complaints?

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RAMON PEGUERO: I believe that the Police Department should be reviewing the actions of the police and what I mean by that is if I am a commander of a precinct and there is a complaint, I should really take that seriously, because that particular complaint is going to be reflective of all of us, but I also believe that CCRB should not only wait for a civilian to come before and put a complaint. That's why I believe that the CCRB should be more local where they have eyes and ears throughout the City of New York and they should be able to automatically not be reactive but be proactive and be able to say, "You know what? I went to a town hall meeting. I went a police council meeting or I went to an event where people are concerned about XYZ issues concerning the Let us now look into this." police.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So, it sounds like your vision for the CCRB is one of a broader policy effort where CCRB is out in communities being an access point for people to express their complaints more generally, but your point about a precinct commander being the one who should be

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 76

dealing with this sort of thing, say a little bit

more about how you think the process should unfold if

I have a complaint against a police officer, where

should I be going with that?

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RAMON PEGUERO: I believe that if--follow up on your scenario, the person should go to the commander and complain, "Your officer did xyz, which was inappropriate." Whether it be discrepancy [sic], whether it was foul language, etcetera, excessive force. But at the same time, if that commander does not give you a satisfactory answer or follow up, the CCRB then comes in. You say, "You know what? Let me take this to the CCRB. I gave the commander an opportunity to rectify what I believe to be inappropriate behavior on the part of the officer. They did not. I want to take it to the next level, which is the CCRB." And part of the investigation of the CCRB should not only be the officer, but also the commander and why the commander did not, he or she did not seek actions to rectify that before now taking it to the Police Commissioner.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: As a--may I,

Mr. Chairman? As a CCRB member, how would you view a

case in which somebody did not first go to a precinct

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 77 commander to try to resolve the issue internally within the Police Department, but instead took the case directly to the CCRB?

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RAMON PEGUERO: Well, I'm not suggesting that that is the--that is what is being followed or that is what is being done. I'm saying hypothetically that's what I would recommend should be the first step, but I also understand that, you know, there's a lot of distrust with the Police Department and ideally, yes, I would love that to happen, but most people won't do that. Most people now trust the police, the commander of the police unit to actually do something against that so-called blue wall of silence. So, I will not think anything less or anything more if the person came directly to the CCRB to try to seek relief from an unjust act that they perceive or they received.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay. So it's your personal view that people should go to the precinct commander first, but you would not hold it against them if they came to the CCRB first?

RAMON PEGUERO: Not at all. Not at all.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay. I think that's obviously important. But let me go to the

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 78

question that I was asking before, and the question

that I was asking was, who should have the right in

this conversation to actually bring the case against

the police officer? Should it be the Police

Department deciding whether or not the case should

move forward, or should it be the CCRB making that

determination?

RAMON PEGUERO: The CCRB. That is the role of the CCRB. The role of the CCRB is as an independent agency to look objectively at the matter at hand and making a determination whether or not that police officer did something that requires recommendation of disciplinary action by the Police Commissioner.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: And what has happened at least historically is that the CCRB would then refer the case over to the Police Department, and the Police Department would make the decision of whether or not to commence an action against that police officer. So my question for you is, do you think that the decision of whether to commence a formal action against the police officer should be done internally within the Police Department or

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 79 whether that decision should be also made by the CCRB?

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RAMON PEGUERO: Repeat your question. I'm trying to understand.

is a formal process of commencing some sort of a disciplinary procedure against a police officer.

Most of this lies, as you know, within the framework of the NYPD right up to the Commissioner who decides on what the discipline is at the end of the day. The law prescribes that it is the Police Department that makes the decision on whether or not to pursue the cases that the CCRB has substantiated. My question for you is whether you agree with that process that the Police Department should be making those determinations after the CCRB substantiates or whether the CCRB should be substantiate and then have the authority to commence the action against the police officer.

RAMON PEGUERO: I believe that you have two processes. You have the one where the Police Commissioner and the Police Department has their own investigative abilities to investigate actions of a police officer and the one where there is a complaint

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 80 brought by a civilian to the CCRB on the actions of the police officers. So, I--again, I feel that to ask the CCRB--better yet, to ask the Commissioner to give up his authority to discipline his force. I don't know if that's what you're asking.

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COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Well, the disciplinary authority would always rest with the Police Commissioner's power. The question about commencing the case, not just substantiating saying we have a complaint to the CCRB, we believe this to be relevant and real and legitimate and we are substantiating it. Something happens at that point. And what has happened in history is that it gets referred to the Police Department. They do as you say their own investigation and then they make the decision about whether to even pursue it well before it gets to a point of the Police Commissioner deciding what the disciplinary action would be. there is a critical juncture in there in which there's a decision made as to whether or not to actually pursue this sort of a case against a police officer for a matter of civilian, you know, dispute or police misconduct. I'm really just asking you as to whether or not you think that that decision should COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 81 be made at the CCRB level or whether you think that that decision should be made at the NYPD level.

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RAMON PEGUERO: Well, I believe that the CCRB investigates the cases, and because it has investigators. It investigates the cases, and I believe that they should be looking at all the facts, and they should be adjudicating the case, and thought that adjudication that's where their recommendation to the Police Commissioner will come based on those facts, and that's why I'm saying that if, you know, actually right now we have a committee of three in the CCRB. It is broken down in committees of three. If two out of the three committee members believe that the case has been investigated and that matter is being taken to the Police Commissioner, that's when they do so. I believe that that policy should be changed to all three members to give it a little bit more weight, saying, you know, in unanimity we all agree that this is egregious enough for the Police Commissioner to take actions against this police officer. If that was the case, then I believe that there should be a better relationship given the statistics that 30 to 40 percent of those recommendations are not followed based on the chart

that I saw on the CCRB website are not followed by
the Police Commissioner to have the CCRB talk to the
Mayor saying that we have a problem here. Their
solution, "Well, you have an ordinance in place to
adjudicate, to investigate, and somehow the Police
Commissioner is ignoring those investigative
results." And that is a problem because that means
that the citizens [sic] is feeling that they're not
being heard. And at that time, I believe the Mayor
should then take steps to make a determination
whether that Police Commissioner is feeling the pulse
of the people and understanding the magnitude of the
seriousness of what's going on with each department.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay. So, just to summarize, I don't want to hog up all the time here. From what I hear you saying, and you can tell me if I heard you correctly, that your belief is that when it comes to the evaluation of the complaint from a civilian, the current practices that you need two of the three members of the of CCRB panel to substantiate and recommend that it move over to the next step.

RAMON PEGUERO: Correct.

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COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: You believe

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that it should be all three members of the CCRB

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making it a little tougher for that to move forward.

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Is that correct?

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RAMON PEGUERO: No, making it a little

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bit tougher for the Commissioner to ignore the

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recommendation.

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COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: And for it to

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move forward. You need an extra vote for it to move

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forward at least in example [sic].

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RAMON PEGUERO: Well, [inaudible

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01:43:18] it's going to be tougher if the facts are

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before you. I believe that there are three people

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seeing the facts, it will be very--it might appear to be tougher because it's unanimous, but I believe that

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if the facts are there, unless that CCRB member is

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there for the purpose of being an obstacle, he or she

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will say, "Yes, the facts merit this to move

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I'm sure we can agree that it is tougher for you to

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Right. I mean,

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get unanimity than a say a super majority of a panel,

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right?

forward."

RAMON PEGUERO: Yes, that's correct.

2 COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So, this would 3 make it tougher to move the case forward. Maybe 4 people would agree. Maybe they wouldn't agree. But to get a third vote on a panel, it makes it tougher for the case to move forward. I also think I hear you 6 7 say that you believe the decision beyond that, like once that panel makes its recommendation of three, if 8 the panel of three unanimously makes a recommendation 9

10 to the Police Commissioner, I'm sorry, to the Police

11 Department, that the Police Department should take it

12 from there, commence the case and take the

13 appropriate action. Is that correct?

14 RAMON PEGUERO: Correct. Correct.

15 COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay. And

16 there has been over the past year and a half to two

17 | years a pilot program where it is the CCRB that has

18 actually made the decisions on which cases to pursue,

19 beyond the panel of three, but actually taking the

20 action of those cases. Do you have any reaction to

21 how that has worked out over the past year and a half

22 to two years?

23 RAMON PEGUERO: I'm not aware of that so

24 I'm not in the position to comment on it.

2 COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay. Alright,

3 | thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate it.

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CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you, Council Member Garodnick. We've been joined by Council Member Reynoso. [off mic] Okay, Mr. Pequero, thank you very much for spending this time with us and your interest in the position and all the good public service that you've engaged in and your time today. Alright, for the fourth and final topic on today's hearing, I'd like to call up--hang on-- Ms. Priscilla Consolo for a nomination to the New York City Youth Board. If the Council votes to make this recommendation, Ms. Consolo will be eligible to serve on the New York City Youth Board for an undefined term. The Youth Board Service is an advisory body to the Commissioner of the Department of Youth and Community Development with respect to the development of programs and policies relating to youth in the city. The board consists of 28 members appointed by the Mayor, 14 of whom are appointed upon recommendation of the Council. The board must be representative of the community and include persons representing the areas of social services, healthcare, education, business, industry, and labor.

1 COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 2 The board meets quarterly and members serve without compensation. I confess Ms. Consolo and I reviewed 3 4 your resume and your answers. I did have trouble 5 reconciling your age and the length of your resume and activities and all the many significant things 6 7 you've done. So, my questions are going to be pretty tough because I don't really believe that, you know--8 it's very impressive to have a 21 year old college 9 student have their resume and that experience and 10 11 background that you have. And I'm sorry several 12 members of our committee had to run downstairs for a 13 budget negotiating team meeting, but a few of them 14 had looked at it as well and remarked to me that you 15 seem like a remarkable applicant, nominee. So, thank 16 you very much for being here. Let me ask you to 17 raise your right hand to be sworn in by Counsel. 18 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Do you swear or

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affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in the testimony that you're about to give?

PRISCILLA CONSOLO: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Let me ask you to go ahead and give your opening statement.

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1 2 PRISCILLA CONSOLO: Good afternoon. My 3 name is Priscilla Consolo. I am 21 years old. I'm a 4 student at Fordham University with a Major in history and a double minor in political science and American 5 studies. I have been working on the staff of Assembly 6 7 Member William Colton since 2011. I've been working with the youth of our city for a number of years as a 8 volunteer of Our Lady Grace's Team Group Program. 9 have worked with middle school and high school 10 students. My work with these young people include 11 12 mentoring them on issues relevant to their lives, 13 tutoring them in academic subjects, teaching them how to make healthy decision, and giving them guidance on 14 15 how to become successful young adults. In addition, 16 with Assemblyman Bill Colton, I founded the Speak Up 17 and Clean Up grassroots campaign. We partnered with 18 local high schools and community organizations granting community service hours to young people who 19 20 volunteer for our events during which we clean streets in our neighborhood. Since 2011, thousands 21 2.2 of youth have volunteered for our clean up events as 23 part of this project. In addition, I've been

involved in my local community through the City

Council's participatory budgeting program serving on

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 88 the Schools and Library Committee in Council Member Treyger's district. I'm also a member of Brooklyn Community Board 11 as a member of the Youth and Education Committees. As exemplified in my record of service to my community I'm committed to public service. I plan on working in public service my entire life, dedicating my life to helping others. hope to become a member of the New York City Youth Board to represent the young people of our city. I hope to be their voice, especially since our youth are often left voiceless. As a member of the Youth Board, I plan on working on addressing the needs and concerns of our city's young people. Some of the issues I'm most interested in working on are improving education, social services, and employment training and opportunities. Thank you for considering appointing me to the City's Youth Board.

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CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you very much for that opening statement and for all that impressive service. I guess, talk a little bit about—assuming you'll make this appointment, what you would advocate for on the Youth Board, what do you want to see DYCD do more of, less of, do differently, what do you think are some needs that

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 89 the city has that you'd like to advocate for on Youth Board?

PRISCILLA CONSOLO: One of the things I would like to advocate for is with the Summer Youth Employment Program to--when youth are placed with an organization or, you know, a business, to determine what their interests are or, you know, what field they may want to work into, what kind of careers they would like to have and try to place them into a position that would help them gain the skills and the knowledge that would help them in those careers.

know, the Council is a very strong supporter of SYEP, added a bunch of money in this year's budget and I think would like to do even more to grow that program, and many of us, including myself, have our SYEP folks in our own offices as well as community organizations throughout the city. So, I think that's something that would be great to work on together. As one of the first Council Members to do participatory budgeting, that's something near and dear to my heart. Can you talk a little bit more about your experience working in the participatory

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 90 budgeting process, what you thought worked, what you

learned from it, how you'd apply that knowledge?

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PRISCILLA CONSOLO: I think one of the things that I learned from participatory budgeting is how important it is to the engage the community. a member of the Schools and Library Committee I worked on participatory budgeting in Councilman Treyger's district throughout the whole process and by working with some of our local schools and parent/teacher associations, we were able to allocate funding for certain improvements. They were technological improvements in our local schools. I think we got a million dollars or so for computers for about three local schools in our district. think, you know, working with the community is something that's very important, involving people definitely on the grassroots level, something that's very important to me.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Great. And have you had any experience working with DYCD or with DYCD-funded organizations or with the Youth Board in the past?

PRISCILLA CONSOLO: No, I've never worked with anyone that was funded by the Department of

1 COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 91 2 Youth and Community Development or with anybody on the Youth Board or with the Youth Board itself. 3 4 CHAIRPERSON LANDER: And I'll just flag 5 for the public, you know, there is--DYCD has a set of 6 conflicts rules that make it impermissible, and I 7 think some of us have questions about whether that's really wise since we really want that kind of 8 feedback. So, while I appreciate that is a criteria 9 for the job, I hope one thing you'll do is reach out 10 to people who are part of those organizations to 11 12 understand how like the suggestion you made about SYEP. We can make these programs even stronger. 13 14 Council Members, any questions? No, alright. As I 15 say, Ms. Consolo, I think your qualifications --16 COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: [interposing] 17 Yeah, I just want to say congratulations on doing 18 amazing work. Thank you. PRISCILLA CONSOLO: Thank you. 19 20 you. CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Great, thank you very 21 2.2 much for your time and for your patience. 23 PRISCILLA CONSOLO: Alright, thank you. 24 CHAIRPERSON LANDER: And being the last

nominee. And also I noted that your mom was here.

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PRISCILLA CONSOLO: Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Ms. Consolo, thank
you. Alright, we do have one person from the public
signed up to testify. Jeff Biles [sp?], are you
still here? Yes, looks like it. So, let me ask you
to come up, and you're testifying in favor of Mary
Valverde for the PDC, representing the Fine Arts
Federation of New York. So, welcome. Please go ahead
and give your testimony.

JEFF BILES: Thank you. Thank you. Good afternoon. My name is Jeff Biles. I'm President of the Fine Arts Federation of New York, which nominates candidates for the Public Design Commission. Thank you for this opportunity to express our support for Mary Valverde's appointment as a Commission Sculpture Member. A Queens-born, first generation New York, Mary respects the visions and needs of New York's diverse communities. Her thoughtful sculptures and installations born from deep research and reflection express her family's Ecuadorian roots, but also a sensitivity to the many audiences for art and design in today's city. Having served as an educator at

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 93

Hunter College, Cooper Union, El Museo Debario [sp?],
and elsewhere, Mary brings a judicious and
disciplined approach to the Commission. A mature
critic with experience as an arts administrator and
manager, Mary is well suited to support design
excellence within the constraints that govern our
city's capital project pipeline. Above all, her
passion for the city makes Mary a natural advocate
for design's power to positively transform New York's
neighborhoods. We are proud to nominate Mary
Valverde for the Public Design Commission. Thank
you.

very much. As we, you know, saw and heard from her earlier, I think we were persuaded of all those things as well. So, thank you for sticking around to give your testimony and for the work that you do in this arena as well. Alright, this closes the public hearing on all four of these topics. As I mentioned at the beginning of the meeting, we're going to recess today's meeting and we will reopen it. Do we have the date set? The 23rd at probably 10:30, but keep a watch on the calendar, and we'll resume from

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 94 recess and consider these nominees for a vote. Thank you very much. WE stand in recess. [gavel]

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World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date _____July 20, 2015