CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

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May 25, 2016

Start: 10:18 a.m. Recess: 11:12 a.m.

HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall

BEFORE:

VANESSA L. GIBSON

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Vincent J. Gentile

James Vacca

Julissa Ferreras-Copeland

Jumaane D. Williams Robert E. Cornegy, Jr.

Chaim M. Deutsch Rafael Espinal, Jr.

Rory I. Lancman Ritchie J. Torres

Steven Matteo Corey D. Johnson

Mark Treyger

Helen K. Rosenthal

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

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CHAIRPERSON GIBSON: Good morning ladies and gentlemen, good morning colleagues. Welcome to our hearing of the Committee on Public Safety. I am Council Member Vanessa Gibson of the 16th District in the Bronx and I am proud to chair the Committee on Public Safety.

This morning we will be voting on eight bills that we have collectively called the Criminal Justice Reform Act of 2016. I am proud to be the prime sponsor of one of these bills and in addition, I have signed on as a co-sponsor of seven of the bills and I am proud that this City Council will pass these bills collectively later this afternoon.

I wanna thank all of the sponsors of the bills, including our Speaker, the Honorable Melissa Mark-Viverito, Council Member Rory Lancman, Council Member Jumaane Williams, and Council Member Mark I also wanna thank the Speaker for her leadership and her commitment and for all of the staff who have worked so hard on all of these bills; this is truly a long time coming; almost two years of working with the administration, working with the NYPD and the Mayor's office to develop the Criminal

Justice Reform Act is of vital importance to our
city.

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The NYPD issued just under 300,000 criminal summonses in 2015, down from just under 360,000 in 2014 and from a high of almost 550,000 in 2009. These eight bills will divert at least 100,000 cases from the criminal justice system altogether every year and eliminate the possibility giving offenders a permanent criminal record for many of these low-level nonviolent offenses, saving close to 10,000 individuals from receiving a permanent criminal record every year.

It is hard to understate how big of an effect these bills will have on our criminal justice system. The impact of these bills will be felt in two major ways.

First, by diverting these cases from the criminal justice system the bills will cut the number of summons warrants issued by roughly 50,000 each year; right now this city has 1.5 million active summons warrants; these numbers are staggering. By state law, whenever an NYPD officer runs identification on anyone with one of these warrants, even if it's just a routine traffic stop, they must

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take them into custody. The NYPD must house that person and feed them for approximately 24 hours that it takes for that person to see a judge; this happens every day in our city on a massive scale. These warrants are a significant strain on NYPD resources that could be used for something far more productive. This is a significant strain on those who have to spend a day in police custody; people lose beds in homeless shelters, they lose spots in treatment programs and they could lose their job. The impact

of these warrants goes even deeper.

For example, according to the NYPD's policy on turnstile jumping, most people receive a civil summons for jumping a turnstile, but those with warrants are instead arrested, booked, spend a night in jail and are charged with a crime for the same behavior and the number of warrants is so huge that this has a massive impact on the criminal justice system as a whole. Turnstile jumping is the second most common charge in all of criminal court, including all misdemeanors and felonies and this is being driven largely by summons warrants.

The second way the impact of diverting over 100,000 cases from the criminal justice system

will be felt is through eliminating the possibility

3 of a criminal record for close to 10,000 people each

4 | year for these low-level nonviolent offenses. We all

5 know the devastating impact a criminal record has on

6 individuals' lives; sure we all agree that the

7 possibility of a criminal record should be reserved

8 for more offenses that are serious other than

9 disobeying a park sign.

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The goal of these bills is proportionality; for all the reasons I've given above, I believe these bills will eliminate some of the disproportionality and the harsh penalties currently being imposed as well as some of the disproportionately lenient penalties being imposed or rather, the penalties not being imposed, because the truth is that 21 percent of those who receive a criminal summons are convicted; how is this supposed to deter bad behavior and of those who are convicted, well over 99 percent are ordered to pay fines. what is really the difference between enforcing these offenses in civil court as opposed to criminal court; a fine is being imposed either way, so how is one approach soft on crime while the other tough on crime? The truth of the matter is that the

1 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 7 conviction rate in civil court will actually be far 2 3 higher than the 21 percent rate that is being achieved in criminal court. The bottom line is; we 4 don't want to be too harsh or too lenient and that goes back to something that we focused on back in our 6 7 hearing in January when we first heard these eight bills. At that time there was a lot of 8 misinformation in the media about what these bills do and we spent a lot of time trying to clear up many of 10 11 those myths. Let me reiterate and be perfectly clear 12 that these bills do not make anything legal that used 13 to be illegal and they do not remove nor reduce the NYPD's power to enforce these low-level offenses. 14 15 What they do change is the way in which the NYPD 16 enforces these low-level offenses by sending them to 17 a more appropriate venue, a venue which is more 18 proportional penalties which will be enforced. 19 Anything that is illegal yesterday remains illegal 20 today and it remains illegal tomorrow. So let me briefly discuss each of these bills. 21 Int. 1057-A, the bill that forms the 2.2 2.3 heart of the Criminal Justice Reform Act, sponsored

by our Speaker, would declare that criminal

enforcement of these low-level nonviolent offenses

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should be used in only limited circumstances and that in the absence of such circumstance civil enforcement should be utilized. The bill requires the NYPD to develop guidance for its officers regarding when to issue a civil or criminal summons. We expect that this quidance will focus on recidivists to ensure that those who continually violate the law are meaningfully punished; this bill affects all of the other bills that we're passing today because it requires the NYPD to issue quidance on the use of civil summons for all five of the offenses that are subject under the CJRA -- open container of alcohol, park rules, public urination, littering, and unreasonable noise. This guidance as to who should receive a civil summons will be made available to the public.

The next bill, Int. 1059-A, also sponsored by our Speaker, would allow the Office of Administrative Tribunal and Hearings (OATH) to offer a community service option in lieu of a monetary penalty to those who violate the covered offenses.

Community service could include programs intended to improve or educate the offender; if a person signs up for community service but does not complete it, the

- 2 applicable monetary penalty will be reinstated.
- 3 Additionally, this bill allows a civil summons to be
- 4 dismissed in the interest of justice and action
- 5 currently available in criminal court. Finally, this
- 6 | bill requires OATH to track and report on a number of
- 7 | metrics regarding adjudication of the current
- 8 offenses as well as evaluate judgments to determine
- 9 | if a cap should be placed on specified violations
- 10 within a particular period of time.
- 11 The next bill, Int. 1067-A, a bill which
- 12 | I proudly have prime sponsored, this bill relates to
- 13 | having an open container of alcohol in public. In
- 14 | 2015, the NYPD issued 104,859 open container
- 15 | summonses; this one offense is higher than the next
- 16 | four summons offenses combined. Currently this
- 17 offense can only be adjudicated through the criminal
- 18 | system. Legally, officers today cannot issue a civil
- 19 | summons for open containers; this bill opens up that
- 20 possibility. Given the disproportionality and the
- 21 | high number of summons issued for this offense,
- 22 | adding a civil penalty option and allowing this
- 23 offense to be adjudicated in OATH will have a
- 24 substantial impact on decreasing the caseload of an

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overburdened summons court, 104,859 summons issued for open container.

The next is Int. 1070-A, a bill sponsored by Council Member Rory Lancman, which relates to littering, spitting and public urination. Unlike open container, littering and public urination can be enforced in civil court currently, but the NYPD is not doing so. When enforced in criminal court, the average and median penalties for these offenses is approximately \$50; this bill would affect the civil penalties imposed in OATH, setting these penalties at \$75 for the first offense, between \$250 and \$350 for the second offense within 12 months, and between \$350 and \$450 for a third offense within 12 months.

The next is Int. 1058-A, a bill sponsored by our Speaker; much like littering and public urination, unreasonable noise is another offense that can currently be enforced through a civil summons, but the NYPD also is not currently doing so. Also, much like littering and public urination, data indicates that the average and median penalties imposed in criminal court for this offense is approximately \$50; this bill sets the penalties to be imposed in civil court at \$75 to \$150 for the first

2 offense; \$150 to \$250 for the second offense and \$350

3 to \$500 for the third offense.

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The next is Int. 1056-A, a bill sponsored by our Speaker; this bill would establish that most park rules are violations rather than misdemeanors. Examples include being in the park after closing, failure to comply with park signs, going on newlyseeded grass and feeding animals -- yes, ladies and gentlemen, feeding animals. Pursuant to this legislation, the Parks Department will no longer be able to create misdemeanors on its own; a power that is more appropriately left to the City legislature. Additionally, this legislation will classify a number of more egregious park rules as misdemeanors, including unlawful construction or excavation, unlawful dumping and failing to obey a lawful order of a police or peace officer. This law would take effect in one year, except that being in the park after closing and failing to comply with park signs would no longer be a misdemeanor in 30 days.

Finally, we have two reporting bills related to this package. The first is Int. 0639-B, sponsored by Council Member Jumaane Williams, which will require the NYPD to track and report quarterly

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on the number of criminal and civil summons issued and the criteria applied based on NYPD quidelines in making the determination to issue a criminal or civil This data would be disaggregated by offense, race, gender, age, and the borough and precinct in which the summons was issued.

The second reporting bill is Int. 0662-A, sponsored by Council Member Mark Levine, which will require the NYPD to track and report quarterly on the issuance of DATs, Desk Appearance Tickets. DATs are similar to summons, but hey are used for misdemeanors defined in state law and require an offender to be fingerprinted and booked before they are released. This bill will require quarterly reporting on the use of DATs, disaggregated by offense, race, gender, age, and the borough and precinct in which the DAT was issued. The report would also include the guidelines used to determine when to issue a DAT.

These bills together make up the most significant criminal justice legislation that this Council has passed in decades; the scope of these bills is massive but will have an impact on the lives of thousands of New Yorkers every day, particularly young men and women of color.

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I am very proud to have signed onto all of these bills and I thank the Speaker for her incredible leadership and I urge all of the members of the Public Safety Committee to vote in favor of these bills.

In addition, as we call the roll and I acknowledge all of my colleagues who are here, I want to read a very brief statement on behalf of our colleague who could not join us, Council Member Jumaane Williams, the sponsor of Int. 0639-B, which requires the NYPD to submit quarterly reports to the Mayor's office and the Council on criminal and civil summonses issued.

"We know police disproportionately issue summons in black, brown and low-income communities; this bill will allow us to document and have on record these unfair practices, which will allow us to advocate and implement a change. Simple truth of the matter is people do what's right and fair when there are steps in place for oversight. This bill will ensure that communities are being policed in a fair and equal manner; it is my hope that this bill changes how communities are engaged by the NYPD. Although this does not solve the problem of mass

incarceration and disproportionate policing in black,
brown and low-income communities completely, it is a
step in the right direction. I am proud to be a part
of a legislative body that has a history of
sponsoring criminal justice reform bills, including

the Community Safety Act, which faced a lot of opposition but ultimately sparked important conversations about our justice system.

I wanna thank the Speaker, Melissa Mark-Viverito, along with Council Member Vanessa Gibson,
Public Safety Chair, Council Member Rory Lancman, and
Rob Newman and Brian Crowe from the Speaker's office.
I also wanna thank Nick Smith from my staff and urge
all of my colleagues to support Int. 0639-B."

Thank you very much colleagues and I'd like to acknowledge the presence of Council Members Ritchie Torres, Robert Cornegy, Vincent Gentile, James Vacca, Rory Lancman, Minority Leader Steve Matteo, Ferreras-Copeland, and Espinal. Thank you all for being here and does anyone have any questions before we call the roll? Anything not clear about any of the bills? Colleagues, we're good? Okay, great.

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2	And now I also want to thank the staff;
3	always recognize the incredible staff that did all
4	this great work making this bill a reality. Thank
5	you to our Legislative Counsel Beth Golub and Deepa
6	Ambekar, our Policy Analyst Laurie Wen, our
7	Legislative Financial Analyst Ellen Eng; I wanna
8	thank Legislative Counsel Brian Crowe, I want to
9	thank Laura Popa, Rachel Cordero, as well as Ramon

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call the roll.

COMMITTEE CLERK: William Martin, Committee Clerk, roll call vote Committee on Public Safety; items are coupled. Chair Gibson.

Martinez and the entire legislative team for all of

you again colleagues and now William Martin, please

their work on the Criminal Justice Reform Act.

CHAIRPERSON GIBSON: I vote aye on all.

COMMITTEE CLERK: Gentile.

COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: Madame Chair, may I explain my vote?

CHAIRPERSON GIBSON: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: Thank you. you know Madame Chair from the hearing that we had on these bills, I had some serious reservations about this package; I was particularly concerned about the

risk to the degrading of the quality of life in our 2 3 communities; however, these bills, as I've looked at 4 them, do some really good things. For example, 5 penalties for the offenses will now be grouped under one penalty structure, but the penalties will remain. 6 7 Littering in the park, for example, is currently handled differently than littering on the street, 8 which does not represent the kind of unified and fair penalty structure our city should have. But for me 10 11 the linchpin in this package is Int. 1057-A, which will provide the NYPD with the authority to decide 12 when a criminal or a civil summons should be issued, 13 14 leaving a route to criminal court open for any of 15 these offenses. Ultimately with this law in place 16 the decision of when to punish an offender with a 17 criminal summons lies in the capable hands of our 18 NYPD officers. So it's likely that first-time 19 offenders will receive a civil penalty and get a 20 chance to make amends, but when repeat bad actors are 21 processed, they will mostly likely be processed with the issuance of a criminal summons, and in so doing, 2.2 2.3 we play fair and still require offenders to answer for their offense, so I can support that. Multiple 24 offenders will not get off but rather face criminal 25

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proceedings and should someone with a civil penalty default on that penalty, these laws allow for a civil judgment to be filed. So because of the sensible things that this package does, while reducing the congestion in the criminal court but still holding offenders accountable, I can support it and I will vote aye on all.

COMMITTEE CLERK: Vacca.

COUNCIL MEMBER VACCA: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON GIBSON: Yes.

not be voting in favor of all the legislation today.

I make reference to the discussion we've had

concerning warrants and it's true that we do have 1.5

million warrants in the City of New York, but we've

been unable or unwilling to collect upon those

warrants. Laws are made to be enforced and people

are supposed to pay penalties that they receive, so

here we have 1.5 million warrants that we seem to say

should be wiped away. No, they shouldn't be wiped

away; people should pay the fines that they were

assessed. We will now be increasing the amount of

paper; by increasing the amount of paper I think that

2	we should understand that we can't enforce the paper
3	we now produce. We have \$1.2 billion in fines owed
4	to the City of New York; we are sending more fines to
5	the Environmental Control Board, which is under OATH;
6	the Environmental Control Board alone has \$400
7	million that they can't collect from one agency, the
8	New York City Buildings Department, so we just keep
9	producing more paper and then we're gonna be sending
LO	people on to community service, wow, send them to
11	community service. I just think it'll be a matter of
L2	days before people sent to community service will be
L3	thinking that what they've been told to do is
L4	demeaning to them and probably is not appropriate for
L5	their skill set. What do we do if we have people
L6	sentenced to community service who don't show up?
L7	Give them a summons that we can't enforce and collect
L8	on. Doesn't make sense to me and I'm concerned as we
L9	proceed down that path, so therefore I will be voting
20	no on Int. 1058-A, Int. 1059-A, Int. 1067-A, and
21	Int. 1070-A and yes on the rest.
22	COMMITTEE CLERK: Ferreras-Copeland.

24 aye.

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COMMITTEE CLERK: Cornegy.

COUNCIL MEMBER FERRERAS-COPELAND: I vote

1	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 19
2	COUNCIL MEMBER CORNEGY: Aye.
3	COMMITTEE CLERK: Espinal.
4	COUNCIL MEMBER ESPINAL: I vote aye.
5	COMMITTEE CLERK: Lancman.
6	COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: Aye.
7	COMMITTEE CLERK: Torres.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: I wish not to
9	explain my vote; I vote aye.
10	COMMITTEE CLERK: Matteo.
11	COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: I am also
12	foregoing my comments; everybody knows where I am; I
13	have no problems with the reporting bills, so I will
14	vote yes on Int. 0639-B, Int. 0662-A and no on the
15	rest.
16	COMMITTEE CLERK: All items on today's
17	agenda have been adopted by a vote of 8 in the
18	affirmative, 0 in the negative and no abstentions
19	with the exceptions of the following 0639 and 0662,
20	which have been adopted by a vote of 7 in the
21	affirmative, 1 in the negative and no abstentions and
22	Int. 1058-A, Int. 1059-A, Int. 1067-A and Int. 1070-A
23	have been adopted also by a vote of 7 in the
24	affirmative, 1 in the negative and no abstentions.
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[background comments]

25 Committee on Public Safety is hereby adjourned.

CHAIRPERSON GIBSON: The hearing of the

1	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 21
2	[gavel]
3	COMMITTEE CLERK: One last correction,
4	Committee on Public Safety, Introductions 1056-A and
5	1057-A are adopted by a vote of 8 in the affirmative
6	2 in the negative and no abstentions.
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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 May 26, 2016