CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

----- X

TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS

----- X

February 28, 2018 Start: 1:20 p.m. Recess: 5:09 p.m.

HELD AT: Committee Room - City Hall

B E F O R E: HELEN K. ROSENTHAL

Chairperson

MATHIEU EUGENE Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS: Diana Ayala

Laurie A. Cumbo

Ben Kallos

Brad S. Lander
Daniel Dromm
Ben Kallos
Bill Perkins

Ydanis A. Rodriguez

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

Dawn Pinnock, Executive Deputy Commissioner Dept. Citywide Administrative Services, DCAS

Carmalyn P. Malalis, Chair and Commissioner City Commission on Human Rights, CCHR

Elizabeth Holtzman, Former NYC Comptroller, CCHR

Elaine Reiss, Commissioner Equal Employment Practices Commission, EEPC

Charise Terry, Executive Director Equal Employment Practices Commission, EEPC

Patrick Boyle, Director Research Initiatives and Public Hearings Research Unit, Equal Employment Practices Commission

Emily May, Co-Founder & Executive Director, Hollaback

Meredith Maskara, Chief Executive Officer Girl Scouts of Greater New York

Susan Scafidi, Founder and Director Fashion Institute at Fordham University

Jeff Trexler, Associate Director & Teacher Fashion Institute at Fordham University

Francesca Burack, President and CEO Fearless Talent Development and National Women's NYC Federation of Business & Professional Women

Blake Johnson, Supervising Social Worker Safe Horizons Community Program Helpline

Sarah Brafman, Attorney, A Better Balance

Rachel Piazza, Teacher, Women's and Gender Studies University of Lovell & Founder, Feminist Self-Defense

Jeran Arisa, Sexual Harassment Policy City University of New York, CUNY

Paige Sanborn

Christina Chang, Vice President of Public Affairs, Planned Parenthood, New York City

Zoe Ridolfi Starr, Co-Chair Policy Sexuality Education Alliance of New York City

Emily Kadar, Government Affairs & Advocacy Manager National Institute for Reproductive Health

Maneesha Srivatava, Program Manager Peer Health Exchange

Ethan Derringer Samick, Public Policy & Program Manager at Citizens Union

Becca Litwin, Girls for Gender Equity

Brittany Brathwaite, Organizing Innovation Manager Girls for Gender Equity

Izzy (Isidora) Finkelstein, Program Coordinator School and Community Violence Prevention Center for Anti-Violence Education

Jacqueline Castro, Peer Educator, Center for Anti-Violence Education, Sophomore, High School of Telecommunications on Technology, Bay Ridge

Jubi Salai, Peer Educator, Center for Anti-Violence Education and Freshman, Fort Hamilton High School

[sound check, pause]

1

2

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Good afternoon. 3 4 My name is Helen Rosenthal and I chair the Committee 5 on Women. Chair Eugene of the Committee on Human 6 Rights will make a statement just as soon as I'm 7 finished here today, and I'm so glad we're doing this 8 hearing together. We are here today to commit ourselves to ending sexual harassment in the city of 10 New York. For the more than 330,000 municipal 11 employees, and for all those who work in New York 12 City this hearing will be the first of many aimed at 13 making that commitment a reality. Today, we will 14 examine the city's existing policies both for its own 15 workforce and for the private sector. We know we 16 have strong sexual harassment protections on the 17 books under federal, state and local law. We know 18 that the City Charter lays out detailed procedures to 19 ensure a safe and respectful workplace, but we also know that in far too many cases, reality has not 20 21 caught up with the law. Survivors of sexual 2.2 harassment are still too often unsure of their rights 23 let along of how to safely assert them. Bystanders 24 are still too often uncertain of their 25 responsibilities let alone how they can intervene.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

Accordingly, harassers are still too often able to operate with impunity. As recently as 2016, the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Report found that just 7 to 13% of survivors of sexual harassment ever file a complaint, let alone find justice. That legacy of underreporting gets us to the reason our committees are holding this hearing The reason we are approaching this issue with such urgency can be summed up in three words: #MeToo. Countless women and men have raised their voices and built the #MeToo movement. The courage grace of these survivors demand a reckoning not just for the powerful individuals finally brought to account, but for our society as a whole. We owe them a great deal of gratitude and more to the point, we owe them action. Today, the committees will consider a package of legislation that represents the first step toward comprehensively addressing sexual harassment for those who work in New York City. Twelve bills are being introduced and discussed that expand protections, confront flawed processes, and establish new mechanisms from accountability. to personally thank Speaker Corey Johnson for his leadership and partnership in pulling this package

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

together. Meeting the #MeToo moment means moving past the temptation to quickly check a box. Instead, we must commit ourselves to the long hard work of confronting old attitudes and crafting new policy and that starts with listening. The committees want to hear the stories of workers in the public and private sectors, and we want to hear from the city about the number of complaints and the outcomes and the good work that they are already doing. Women have raised their voices and demanded action before the testimony of Anita Hill in the Early '90s describing the hostile work environment created by Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas Introduced the term sexual harassment tot the nation and sparked an unprecedented public conversation. Here in New York in 1993, Comptroller Elizabeth Holtzman audited the city's Sexual Harassment Policy. The audit exposed the city's policy as completely inadequate to protect the rights of survivors. There was one agency that was willing to even comply at that time for an audit. The Department of Transportation and the audit revealed not many complained, and those who were-who complained were then harassed and forced or chose forcibly to leave. Just as the work began then, the

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

issue was allowed to fade away. Clarence Thomas was confirmed to the Supreme Court. That would never happen today. The Comptroller's audit touched only on the Department of Transportation, but her work was resisted by all city agencies, and her term of office ended. The public conversation moved on. We cannot allow it to fade away again. Instead, we must take responsibility for crafting the most comprehensive, most survivor centered and most holistic anti-sexual harassment policy and procedures in the country. As the largest employer in New York this starts with the city getting its own house in order and leading the way. Each and every one of our more than 330,000 employees is entitled to a safe and respectful workplace, and we must do more to guarantee it. Progress has certainly been made in the 25 years since Elizabeth Holtzman's audit. The Equal Employment Practices commissions multiple audits now of Department of Transportation in the intervening years for instance reveal significant changes to their complain process. We will hear more today about the steps that have been taken. acknowledge, though that critical gaps still remain in terms of training, employee, engagement and most

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

importantly accountability. More must be done. has been reported in recent weeks, the city while it has a centralized easily accessible database, may not quite be ready yet to announce its-the accumulated information of complaints and results and we know and we'll hear from them today that they're taking strides to move the ball forward with that. Better practices do exist. California's Los Angeles County seems to be ahead of the curve. Since the county initiated its comprehensive plan in 2011, employee litigation costs have been cut in half. L.A. County has found success by emphasizing that complaints can be submitted to an independent age entity rather than an employee's own agency, and by ensuring that their policy of mandatory reporting by supervisors of sexual harassment incidents is enforced with reprimands and fines. And the county is still working to improve its process. Just this year, legislators announced the creation of a new survey that will go complainants to gauge satisfaction with the process. As we move forward New York City must explore taking additional steps like these and other, and as we lead the way four our own workforce, we must ensure that no one is left behind. This means

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

adding protections and policies for those in the private sector as well making sure that all workers know their right, and know how to access the resources that they need. As Morah Dunnigan wrote recently, It is still explosive, radical and productively dangerous for women to say what we really mean. I think the #MeToo Movement has demonstrated a power in making our voices heard. policy makers, it is time for us to listen. we will hear from the Department of Citywide Administrative Services responsible for the city's Equal Employment Opportunity policy as well as the New York City Commission on Human Rights, responsible for enforcing the city's Human Rights protections for both the public and private sectors. We will also hear from the Equal Employment Practices Commission, the independent body tasked by the New York City Charter with monitoring the city's compliance with equal employment laws as well as many advocacy groups and experts. I want to thank everyone here at the Council who worked non-stop for making this hearing possible including my Legislative Director Sean Fitzpatrick, and my Women's Issues intern Amena Shekupilwah (sp?) I also want to thank Terzah

2.2

Nasser's entire team in the Council's Human Services
Division including Aminta Kilowan, Counsel to the
Committee on Women, Counsel Malcolm Butehorn, Bakit
Meurig, Counsel to the Committee on Civil and Human
Rights; Policy Analyst Chloe Rivera and Joan Povolny
Legal Fellow Ravia Kaseem, and Finance Analyst Sheila
Johnson and Daniel Kroop. I want to especially thank
the team for their work on the Committee Report,
which is an invaluable resource I urge everyone to go
online and read. So, I'd like to welcome Public
Advocate Tish James, Council Member Diana Ayala,
Council Member Mark Levine, Council Member Danny
Dromm, and I'd like ask Council Member Eugene first
to make his introduction. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Thank you vey much,
Co-Chair Rosenthal. Thank you. Good afternoon. My
name is Mathieu Eugene and I'm the Chair of the
Committee on Civil and Human Rights. I'd like to
thank my colleague Chair Rosenthal for taking the
lead on this very important topic: Sexual
Harassment: Best Practices and Polices in New York
City. This the first meeting for both of our
committees and decision, and I'm proud that we are
joining the important social conversation about

2 harassment and are sold as persecuted by-lead to campaign. But we have started it in New York City. 3 4 The Commissioner on Human Rights reports that-that 5 their investigation into sexual harassment increases by nearly 50% over the last two years with 109-109 6 7 claims filed during the 2015-2016 period as compared to 73 during the 2013 and '14 period. As of December 8 2017, the CCHR was given 340 complaints of gender 9 discrimination of which 40% are claims of sexual and 10 gender based harassment and 85% of which are 11 12 workplace related. This year the divisiveness of this issue has highlighted the need to re-examine and 13 14 inform civil industries including our policy and 15 government institution. At this hearing today, the 16 Council hopes to examine what New York City can do better and gather input on this important package of 17 18 sexual harassment legislation. The city of New York is the largest employer in the New York City. 19 20 stand to lead by example, and such standards that we serve as a benchmark citywide and perhaps even 21 2.2 nationwide. Currently, New Yorkers as a recourse to 23 civil agencies to report sexual harassment at the federal, state and local levels. Civil entities 24 25 exist within the city that are just sexual harassment

2 including two agencies which my Mike Kennedy oversees, the City Commission on Human Rights and the 3 4 Equal Employment Practices Commission. New York City 5 has the most comprehensive (sic) of Human Right Code 6 in the country. An individual can make complaints to 7 CCHR for free. City employees can make a complaint to the Equal Employment Opportunities Official or 8 contact the CCHR pursuant to the City Charter, the 9 Department of Citywide Administrative Services, DCAS, 10 and Department Equal Employment Opportunity Policy as 11 12 well as agendas and policies for city agencies to implement DCAS and the city's legal obligation. 13 14 Equal Employment Practices Commission is tasked with 15 monitoring compliance that of getting city agencies 16 to ensure that they are implementing city policies and complying with federal, state and local laws. As 17 18 Chair of the Civil and Human Rights Committee, it is my goal during this legislative session to work with 19 20 CCHR and the EEPC as well as other relevant New York officials and city agencies to ensure that our city 21 2.2 is doing all that it can to rule out sexual 23 harassment and hold perpetrators accountable. forward to hearing testimony today and collaborating 24 25 with litigant (sic) city agencies, advocacy groups,

2.2

Rosenthal.

academics, and other stakeholders to ensure that New York City adopts effective laws and policies to combat sexual harassment and assault. And I would like to take the opportunity also to thank you each one and all of you here, and all the wonderful person from there—that's hear from the City Council work together to make this possible. And again, thank you to all of you inkling my colleagues and the wonderful Public Advocate. Thank you so very much. Thank you. Now I will turn it over to my co-chair Council Member

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you so much, Dr. Eugene. [coughs] Let's see. I'm going to ask Council Member Levine actually to make some remarks because I know you have another hearing to attend.

to both our co-chairs. I'm pleased to be one of the sponsors of the bill today. I have to say I can't think of a moment where it was more important that we had strong leadership from the Woman's Committee, and we're very luck to have Chair Rosenthal in that role. Council Member Dromm and I were just lamenting the dearth of men in this chamber right now, and it is

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

important that-that men own this epidemic and that we speak out about it, and not flinch from the ugly truths that are emerging. I also think it's important that we men not be overly verbose in this debate as we tend to be, and I'm going to try and model that behavior by being very brief myself andand just observing that at a time when we're seeing the epidemic of sexual harassment playing out in Hollywood and Congress, we would be dangerously naïve to think that we were immune from it here in the city of New York, a city government with 325,000 employees. It's remarkable how few cases have made it into the headlines in this tabloid driven town, but we know as painful as it is to acknowledge that sexual harassment is a reality faced by far too many victims in our city government, and we need to shine a light on that. We need to get the facts, and the bill that I'm introducing would help to do that by requiring our city to report agency by agency every year on the number of-number of sexual harassment complaints filed with HR, the number of cases where a discrimination process is commenced, the number of cases in which a determination is made whether they're substantiated, what sanctions that are

2.2

applied, how many cases are dropped because the victim recants or refuses to go forward with the case. This information we've never had as policymakers. We've never had it as the public, with not any personal identification, but it will give us a chance to confront the scale of the problem in the city to hold ourselves accountable for solving it, and we believe to direct good policy going forward. Thank you again Madam Chair to both our co-chairs.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you. Also,

I'd like to ask the Public Advocate who is also

sponsor of one of the bills to give some more on this

now as well.

PUBLIC ADVOCATE JAMES: I want to thank the co-Chairs for holding this hearing, Council Member Rosenthal and Council Member Eugene. I am one of the prime sponsors of T2018-1463. The bill would mandate that all private employers with 15 or more employees must conduct annual anti-sexual harassment training. Supervisors and managerial employees of such employer shall receive additional training focusing on this specific responsibilities of those employees in the prevention of sexual harassment and retaliation and measures they may take to

2 appropriately address sexual harassment complaints. The New York City Commission on Human Rights in order 3 4 to help employees meet this mandate would also be responsible for creating a series of online 5 6 interactive training modules to be posted on their 7 website for access by employers. We will no longer allow women to be diminished, to be objectified, to 8 be subjects of harassment, direct propositions for 9 sexual favors, to be touched, to be patted, to be 10 victims of sexual abuse. No, today my sisters, my 11 12 young sisters in particular no, today we war. Today we demand respect, and we know that sexual assault is 13 14 often about power, and so today we flip the scrip, 15 and today we demonstrate our power by enacting into 16 legislation and by discussing an issue that unfortunately for so often has gone unnoticed. 17 18 we do it with 11 powerful women of the City Council, 11 plus 1, me. [laughter] So, we are at a moment a 19 20 crossroads where real fundamental change seems possible, but change is not inevitable. We must not 21 2.2 squander this moment. We must seize it. A #MeToo 23 moment has shown a light under a lot-a lot of dark 24 rocks, and many seem surprised by the vast scope of 25 this epidemic, but I am not surprised. Women are not

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

surprised. We all have a friend, a sister, a mother who was forced to put away their dreams because of a toxic culture of Misogyny and systematic harassment, and yes, most of us have been victims and we cannot know exactly how much promise was denied the world, but we know that it is far too much that these-that these stories are far too common. We can talk about Fox News and we can talk about Harvey Weinstein all that we want, but we all have our own individual and personal Harvey Weinstein that we know. And so this legislation will allow us to be more transparent in the city, more responsive and provide better avenues for reporting so that filing a complaint should not be burdensome. It must be clear and independent, and we can and we must ensure that every agency in the city of New York properly trains its workers and its managers and we can and we must report on the incidents that do happen and take a hard look at ourselves to determine how we can do better going forward. We recognize that this is-we don't have all of the answer, but this is just the beginning. can and we must ensure that everyone in and out of city government knows their rights and the resources available to them, and we can and we must use our

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

power to legislate our power of the purse, our taxpaying dollars to ensure that private businesses within our city that do business with us do the right thing, and we can and we must push companies to disclose mandatory arbitration policies that keep harassment in the shadows and out of the courts, which is the firmest pillar of government, and we can and we must create more transparency and oversight over non-disclosure agreements, which are often used to cover up sexual harassment and/or sexual discrimination. We can and we must mandate the training that too many companies currently ignore and we can and we must extend the protection of the Human Rights Law to every New Yorker no matter where they work, and we can and we must find the funding from the city or do-from the city or do business with the city disclosure, which is mandatory, and we must have a comprehensive policy in place. But more importantly, we must-we must let women know that they are not alone, and that we stand with them. Elinor Roosevelt once said: It's basically up to the women. And so, for the 11 powerful women who I call my sisters and my friends, I urge them to move the bill and to turn a hashtag into a law. I thank the

today. This is leadership looks like.

1

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

Chair. I thank all of you, and I thank all of the advocates and all of the young women who were here

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: I think that's a new one, turn as hash tag into a law. That's beautiful. I want to welcome Majority Leader Laurie Cumbo, and see if she would like to say a few words about her legislation.

MAJORITY LEADER CUMBO: Thank you, Chair Rosenthal and thank you for all that are here today especially those that were on the steps of City Hall today saying it loud and proud. About 1 in 5 Americans have experienced sexual harassment at work. About half of American women are sexually harassed at least once after joining the workforce. One in three women ages 18 to 34 have been sexually harassed at work. Seventy-one percent of those women said they did not report it. Gender harassment is the most prevalent form of sexual harassment. Perhaps 15 to 20% of American women experience it annually. Imagine that in our work places. So many women, often young, often undocumented, many immigrant women of color often are facing harassment that generally goes unreported. Seventy-one percent of women in the

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

workplace said that they have not reported I, and today is so important because we are saying you can o longer say you didn't know. You can no longer say we've always done it this way. You can no longer say I just didn't understand. We are putting it out through this package of legislation that now you will have to know that this type of behavior will not be tolerated in the workplace, and as our former-well, excuse me, as our current president-hopefully it will be former soon-has said, you can do whatever you This is a pushback. You can't do whatever you want. want. You can't do whatever you want and think that everyone likes it. No one likes it. This is a package of bills that's going to make sure that women and men particularly those are that are immigrant women and men have an opportunity to work in a safe and comfortable environment, and to know that they are there for their minds, their work ethic, their creative and their talent abilities and not for the bodies. I'm very proud of the bill that I am supporting and introducing with Speaker-excuse me. I'm also doing another one--Public Advocate Letitia James mandating that private employers conduct antisexual harassment training for their employees.

city of New York recognizes the importance of
requiring anti-sexual harassment training as part of
a holistic approach to combatting workplace sexual
harassment. I'm also working with Council Member
Robert Cornegy and requiring employers to post
written policies and procedures to prevent sexual
harassment. While anti-sexual harassment training is
vitally important, so, too, is a daily reminder to
employees and supervisors, managerial personnel of
what their rights and responsibilities are. A simple
and understandable poster outlining those rights and
responsibilities will ensure that employees know what
they can do to address sexual harassment in the
workplace, and this is going to be so incredible for
so many moving forward. I thank you, Chair Rosenthal
for conducting this very important hearing, and as
Public Advocate Letitia James said, we are taking a
hashtag and turning it into legislation. Thank you
so much.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: I would now like to turn it over to the Administration. Thank you.

LEGAL COUNSEL: Would you all please raise your right hands? I just need to swear you in.

Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and

nothing but the truth in your testimony before this
committee, and to respond honestly to Council Member
questions?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Okay, I do.

LEGAL COUNSEL: Thank you.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Thank you. Good afternoon Chair Rosenthal, Chair Eugene, Public Advocate James and members of the City Council Committee on Women and the Committee on Civil and Human Rights. I am Dawn Pinnock, and I proudly serve as the Executive Deputy Commissioner for the Department of Citywide Administrative Services also known as DCAS. I am joined today by members of my Citywide Diversity and Equal Employment Opportunity team more commonly known as Citywide Diversity and EEO, and I am pleased to have the opportunity to testify today with Carmalyn P. Malalis, Chair and Commissioner of the City Commission on Human Rights to inform you about the work the city is doing to prevent sexual harassment. One of the cornerstones of our municipal workforce comprised of hardworking women and men. It is a system based on merit, fitness, fairness and equity. In a city as large and

1

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

2.2

2 as diverse as ours, it is important to recognize that 3 all employees--

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [interposing]

Deputy Commissioner, I am so—so appreciate your

patients. I'm really embarrassed to have to do this.

I'm going to ask that we interrupt for one minute.

We had hoped that the former Comptroller was Holtzman who is running out of town would have a minute just to give some quick testimony. I though she had left.

It turns out she's here. May I ask your patience?

It will be short and sweet, but it's so poignant—

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: --and it will help us all understand why we're here today with absolute gratitude to the work you're doing. Thank you.

[background conversation, pause] Again, thank you and thank you, Commissioner. Comptroller Holtzman.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Of course.

ELIZABETH HOLTZMAN: Thank you very much
Chair Rosenthal and Chair Eugene, and members of the
Committee, Public Advocate. First of all, let me
thank you for your graciousness and courtesy in
accommodating my schedule. I want to thank also the
witnesses who were kind enough and gracious enough to
allow me to go first. Normally, I wouldn't do this,

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

but I have to catch a train. [laughs] So, I-I just will try to be very brief and summarize my remarks, which I will submit to the Council. I want to thank you Chair Rosenthal and you Chair Eugene for the vision that you've had in holding this hearing and thank also the Council Speaker for supporting this effort. I want to congratulate you on your leadership and tackling an issue that is vital to the employees of New York City government and vital to the employees of all work-of all entities in New York It's vital for all New Yorkers and to the City. whole country. You are at the forefront of showing the way to change we sorely need and the solutions you fashioned to the widespread and terrible problem of sexual harassment can become a tool for making the lives of city government employees better as well as becoming a model for the entire nation. The Me-the #MeToo Movement opened the eyes of America to the continue horrific problems of sexual harassment on the job. Too many women and even some men have been victimized. It even happened to me when I was a young summer law intern. An out-of-town conference we were attending, the head of the organization I was working for asked me to come to his hotel room to

2 discuss a legal issue, and when I entered, he physically threw me on the bed. Luckily, before he 3 4 landed next to me, I was able to scramble off the bed 5 and run out of the room. I didn't need the job for 6 my future career. That was a fortunate thing, but 7 too many of use don't have that choice. New York 8 City government needs to be an example for the country in terms of how it deals with sexual 9 10 harassment of its employees. We often tout our progressive leadership, but we need to be able to 11 12 show that the reality of our city practices matches the values we espouse. Twenty-four years ago when I 13 14 was New York City Comptroller, I undertook to 15 investigate how the city was handling the problem of 16 sexual harassment in its workforce. I prompted to do 17 this by a complaint from the victim about sexual 18 harassment in the Fire Department. Sexual harassment was not high on the city's agenda at the time, and so 19 20 when my office sent out inquiries to every city agency seeking information on agency policies and how 21 2.2 the agency handle victims' complaints, we hit a 23 brick wall. Agencies flatly resisted. They refused 24 to cooperate. The corporation counsel objected as 25 Finally, luckily one agency responded, the well.

2 Department of Transportation. My office analyzed the information we received from DOT including how the 3 4 complaints were handled and discovered to our dismay that the agency was re-victimizing the victims when 5 they came forward to complain, and was failing to 6 7 take action against the perpetrators. Instead of protecting its workforce, DOT just allowed sexual 8 harassment to persist and fester. On top of that the 9 10 city-the agency's failure to respond in a proper way to sexual harassment opened the city up to major 11 12 liability. My office issued a report on what we found. The report is entitled Sexual Harassment at 13 14 the New York City Department of Transportation, A 15 Case Study. It was issued in 1993. I provided a 16 copy of the report to Chair Rosenthal and I respectfully requested it be inserted in the record 17 18 sot that it can be made public for others to examine. I'll be happy to give you a copy. It's worth looking 19 20 If I could just find that. You said I was going to be a minute, but I just was re-reading it as I was 21 2.2 waiting, and you'll see for example there was no 23 punishment of any serious nature. People made complaints, and you can imagine how difficult it was 24 25 to make the complaint to begin with because you don't

2

3

4

5

6

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

know what's to going to happen, and the complaint is substantiated and all that happens is there's a reprimand and something entered into the file, and by the way, it's noted in one of these cases that no record of this shall-complaint shall be kept outside of the information contained in the EEO's file. it's-it was a way just to protect and preserve a system of ongoing harassment. That has to end, and that's what I think is the wonderful thing about today, and actually it's a great thing about this country is that we didn't learn from the mistakes we made, and change that and not make these mistakes again. I want to say that it's critical given our report and the absence of follow-up that New York City government is doing the right thing. You have to make sure the city's anti-harassment policies are effective, comprehensive and fair. We need to make sure that they incorporate the best practices and use around the country even the world. We need to seek out leading academic thinking and research on the subject, and talk to advocacy groups working as victims. In short, we need to ensure that the city's policies for its workforce are the finest anywhere providing protection for victims and holding

perpetrators accountable, and with the leadership of the City Council and-and these two committees and the support of the Mayor, I know this can happen, but excellent policies are not enough. The City Council and other independent entities such as the Comptroller's Office or the Department of Investigation should examine the actual practices of city agencies. What is really happening? Are victims still being victimized? Are protectedperpetrators still being protected? Is it the same old, same old or has things really changed and changed enough? Finding out the reality is going to be a tall order. In addition, the city needs to extend its anti-harassment policies to businesses with which it does business and to companies in which the city's pension funds invest. Its procurement and investment clout need to be put to work on this issue as well. Now, that you have made such an important start on this mission, you cannot and should not stop until it is clear that justice is truly being done, and I pledged to be of whatever assistance I can in this endeavor. Thank you very much and thank you again to members of the Administration.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

2.2

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you. We really appreciate your time. Thank you for staying and I know how tight it is to get to your train, so I'm going to let you go.

ELIZABETH HOLTZMAN: Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: That's right, my

colleagues. I saw Council Member Reynoso was here

for a moment and I'd like to ask the administration

to come back and actually start from the beginning,

if that's alright with you. [background comments,

pause]

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Okay. Good afternoon, Chair Rosenthal, Chair Eugene, Public Advocate James and members of the City Council Committee on Women and the Committee on Civil and Human rights. I am Dawn Pinnock, and I proudly serve as the Executive Deputy Commissioner for the Department of Citywide Administrative Services also known as DCAS. I'm joined today by members of my Citywide Diversity and EEO Team more commonly known as CDEEO. I am pleased to have the opportunity to testify today with Carmelyn P. Malalis, Chair and Commissioner of the City Commission on Human Rights to inform you about the work the city is doing to

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

prevent sexual harassment. One of the cornerstones of our municipal workforce comprised of hardworking women and men is a system based on merit, fitness, fairness and equity. In a city as large and as diverse as ours, it is important to recognize that all employees should be afforded the opportunity to work in a safe environment that is free from discrimination and harassment. Of particular concern is the issue of sexual harassment and the dark cloud it casts on the protections that our employees so richly deserve. I'm here today to provide some information on how DCAS and it's Office of Citywide Diversity and EEO partner with city agencies to ensure that EEO claims in general and sexual harassment claims in particular are addressed in a professional, thoughtful and transparent manner. Citywide Diversity and EEO's primary mission is to enable city agencies to comply with the Citywide EEO Policy, and the City Charter provisions and laws governing equal employment opportunities. To this end, we assist and collaborate with city agencies in developing measures and initiatives to effectively fulfill their EEO obligations and their commitment to diversity and inclusion. Pursuant to Chapter 35,

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

Section 814 of the Charter, DCAS is responsible for establishing uniform procedures and standards to assist city agencies to effectively implement the mandated responsibilities with respect with EEO and The city's EEO policy established pursuant to this authority recognizes all the protections as provided by city, state and federal law including the prohibition on sexual harassment. The implementation of the city's EEO Policy and its related procedures are mandatory for city agencies and the Citywide Diversity and EEO team monitor citywide compliance. DCAS established these procedure-procedures to drive uniformity and consistency across city agencies in implementing the city's EEO policy. These procedures include, but are not limited to, the EEO Complaint Procedural Guidelines, Reasonable Accommodation Procedural Guidelines, and the Work Place Gender Transition Guidelines. DCAS has established standardized training and reporting requirements to further drive agency's compliance under the EEO Policy and to ensure that all persons receive the same information with respect to EEO and equity in the workplace. DCAS also developed and delivered Standardized EEO Diversity and Inclusion Training.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

These courses are consistent with best practices and guidance provided by civil rights-rights enforcement agencies like the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, EEOC, New York State Division of Human Rights and the New York City Commission on Human Rights. EEO Diversity and Inclusion trainings are offered year-round and are accessible to all city employees. Section 815 of the Charter requires agency heads to adopt measures and program to ensure equal employment opportunity in accordance with the Uniform Procedures and Standards established by DCAS. City's EEO Policy further requires agencies to conduct a thorough review of all EEO complaints, which include complaints of sexual harassment, and requests for reasonable accommodations and to report these complaints to DCAS on a quarterly basis. The EEO Complaints Procedural Guidelines instruct agency EEO officers, investigators and Counselors in their investigation of EEO complaints in a fair, consistent and timely manner. In addition to providing step-bystep instructions to each phase of the complaint intake and investigative processes, the guidelines include sample questions for investigation, templates for letters and specifies the timeframes within which

2 complaints can be submitted and when investigations should be completed. DCAS also undertakes third-party 3 4 investigations when agencies have a conflict of interest and investigating the complaint themselves. 5 It shares that function with the city's Law 6 7 Department in an effort to ensure that every internal complaint will be fully and fairly investigated. 8 City Charter requires each agency head to adopt and 9 implement an annual diversity and EEO plan that the 10 agency will undertake to ensure fair and effective 11 12 measures to provide equal employment opportunity. The Citywide EEO Plan requires the agency to submit 13 14 to DCAS quarterly reports on their efforts to 15 implement the diversity and EEO plans. 16 requires the agencies to submit complaint data, and 17 data concerning reasonable accommodation requests for 18 the recorder to DCAS. The Citywide Diversity-excuse me-the Citywide EEO plan requires agencies to submit 19 20 these reports to the Mayor's Office, DCAS, the City Council and the Equal Employment Practices 21 2.2 Commission, EEPC. Citywide diversity and EEO uses 23 these reports to inform policy statements, training and to provide ongoing guidance to agencies. 24 addition to our Charter authority, DCAS' commitment 25

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

to fostering and informed equitable and inclusive workplace is further demonstrated in its ongoing provision of consultation, interpretive guidance of policy and training that goes beyond what the Charter requires. On a monthly basis the Citywide Diversity and EEO team host best practices meetings with the EEO officers from across the city to discuss relevant topics including, but not limited to proposed legislation, complaint trends, upcoming training, quarterly plan submission, EEO and Diversity and inclusion trends and benchmarking. The team also utilizes engagement surveys to assess training content, training needs and to identify other opportunities for citywide information sharing. city's EEO community also has 24 access-24-hour access to standardized procedures, templates and other relevant resources via DCAS' EEO and diversity website. Additionally, Citywide Diversity and EEO's training portfolio have continued to expand with its creation of courses covering unconscious bias, structured interviewing, disability etiquette, and LGBTQ awareness and inclusion. With regards to sexual harassment, DCAS is taking a holistic approach to equip agencies with the resources needed to

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

prevent sexual harassment and other inappropriate workplace behaviors and to deal with and report incidents when they arise. Since Fiscal Year 2009, DCAS has offered EEO, e-Learning and instructor led training, which covers sexual harassment and complaint filing. This training is part of our ongoing offering of courses, and is available to all city employees with access to a computer or via enrollment in a classroom course. The city's EEO practitioners are further required to take a five-day intensive diversity and EEO training program as part of their onboarding process, or as a refresher course based on material developments in the law or the city's EEO requirements. Additionally, over the last year, DCAS has worked to develop a specific e-Learning modules on sexual harassment prevention entitled Sexual Harassment Prevention: What to Know About Unlawful and Inappropriate Behavior in the Workplace. The creation of a citywide module on sexual harassment is a first for the city, and serves as another example of the city's commitment to its workforce and the ongoing work being done to improve workplace culture. The module was first piloted with EEO professionals and attorneys across the city in

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

January. Feedback from these pilot sessions had been incorporated, and it is my pleasure to announce that the module is complete and ready for launch. interactive training will be rolled out to agencies in phases starting with DCAS. Additionally, at the second phase of this project, DCAS will develop instructor led training for individuals without direct access to computers, and will explore the creation of bystander training as well as targeted training for managers and supervisors. To supplement resources currently provided to city agencies looking to release communications regarding sexual harassment, Citywide Diversity and EEO has also prepared a template for a sexual harassment policy statement for agency heads. Agencies will be able to adopt the language or customize the statement to incorporate to agency specific information prior to disseminating the statement to their employees on an annual basis. I'm pleased to share that the template is also ready for distribution. Once issued, the Policy Statement will be posted on the DCAS, EEO and Diversity website to complement the release of the e-Learning module. Consistent with public and private practices, Citywide Diversity and EEO has

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

taken a holistic approach to fostering a citywide workplace culture in which employment and advancement decisions are made fairly, employees are treated equitably, the inclusion of diverse experiences are embraced and that harassment of any kind is not tolerated. Our provision of standardized resources, consultation and an expanded training portfolio to EEO professionals and all public servants positions the city to identify and effectively address inappropriate workplace communications and behaviors. Although sexual harassment is the topic of today's hearing, it is incumbent up all of us as members of the Municipal workforce to confront harassment in all of its forms as individuals and as a community. Our individual and collective efforts will create a safe space within every city agency to ensure that direct and indirect increase and complaints of harassment are handled appropriately and expeditiously. coming months, my colleagues in Citywide Diversity and EEO and I will continue to engage city agencies to review our existing EEO policies and procedures, and to strengthen them where necessary. We also look forward to discussing with the committees the recent bills introduced in the City Council on this topic

2.2

and to helping to further refine them as necessary to fill any gaps in the already strong laws and policies the city had implemented to address all forms of employment discrimination. I thank you for the opportunity to highlight the work performed by the DCAS team. With respect to sexual harassment, EEO, Equity and inclusion. We look forward to the Council's continued partnership, and will gladly answer any questions.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: I want to welcome Council Member Lander.

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Good afternoon,

Chair Rosenthal, Chair Eugene, members of the

Committees on Women and Civil and Human Rights. I

want to say it's a pleasure to be here today with my

colleagues from DCAS, and I want to introduce one of

my colleagues from the Commission on Human Rights.

My Deputy Commissioner for Policy and IGA, Deana

Sussman who is here with me as well today. I'm

Carmalyn P. Malalis, and I'm Chair and Commissioner

for the New York City Commission Human Rights. For

those in the room that do not know, the Commission is

a city agency mandated by statutes to enforce New

York City's robust protections against discrimination

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

and harassment including sexual harassment. to thank you for convening today's hearing on this very critical topic. The commission has been the leader in the fight against sexual harassment for decades, and today we proudly continue that work by aggressively enforcing the city Human Rights Law in this area, which is more protective and more robust than protections at the state and federal level. the 1970s, one of my predecessors now Congressperson Eleanor Holmes Norton held the country's first ever public hearings on gender discrimination when she chaired this agency and, in fact, the first reported usage of the term sexual harassment was at a Commission on Human Rights hearing in 1977. While sexual harassment in the workplace is not a new phenomenon, we are nationally experiencing a reckon with regards to this all too common human rights abuse, and deeps thanks are owned to the women, men and non-by married people who have been bravely coming forward at much personal and profession expense to share their stories of sexual harassment and assault across different industries. The wave of people breaking their silence has been studied and it has been unrelenting, and it is our hope that this

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

2.2

23

24

25

collective work allows even more voices to be heard, and even more stories to be surfaced. The power structures that have existed for so long to allow this behavior to persist for in some cases decades to silence victims, to shame victims to make victims that they are powerless, they are crumbling upon us, and sexual harassment is being exposed for what it, an abuse of power and privilege, and it is being exposed in many of these instances with women leading the way. Though abuse is in the entertainment industry continued to dominate the headlines, we know that low-wage workers, immigrant workers, domestic workers, LGBTQ workers and workers of color experience sexual harassment at extremely high rates, and their unique and intersection vulnerabilities make it even harder for them to assert their rights, protect themselves and demand justice. And many of these kinds of workers they file claims at the Commission on Human Rights, and though their stories of discrimination, harassment and retaliation are known to the Commission staff, the people that investigate and prosecute their claims as well as the people who work to strengthen and educate their communities' employers, we also know that their

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

stories were not given adequate public airing. so, with this recognition the Commission organized and held a citywide public hearing on special harassment in the workplace on December 6, 2017, about three months after their renewed interest in #Metoo. We heard testimony from the diversity of industries from construction to domestic workers, to the modeling and fashion industry, and we heard from workers and advocates and government officials about what New York City and the commission could do differently or do better to combat sexual harassment. It was a powerful night where over 100 people converged from across the boroughs and some people even came in from Washington, D.C. to listen to people's experiences, enduring, fighting, challenging and overcoming sexual harassment. We extended invitations to the general public, community based organizations, legal advocates, all of the City Council members, other local and some state elected officials and the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission among others, and right now I want to take a moment to publicly thank all the people some of whom are here today who submitted testimony or testified in person or stayed throughout

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

that long night to listen to the testimony, including Public Advocate Letitia James, State Assembly Member Carmen De La Rosa, and the EEOC. The Commission will be releasing a report this spring that will include our findings and recommendations including policy recommendations, best practices for specific types of workplaces and other essential information from the hearing. We will make sure that members of the two committees here in this body receive copies of that report, and we will be happy to review it with you. Starting in early 2016 in response to the activism surrounding the Women's Marc, the Commission has worked with local and national media to contribute to stories on gender discrimination and the unique protections under the city's Human Rights Law. And this work has garnered close to 100 press mentions on gender discrimination and sexual harassment so far. Last year the Commission published a first ever public outreach brochure on city Human Rights Law protections regarding issues that disproportionately affect women including information on pregnancy, caregiver and gender discrimination, along with a fact sheet on sexual and street harassment, both of which are available on our website in ten languages.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

These materials were promoted in a digital and social media ad campaign in March of last year during women's history month obtaining over two million views, and have been distributed at many commission community events and community based organizations across the five boroughs. Over the past few months the Commission's web content on gender discrimination and sexual harassment including video content from our historic December hearing has garnered close to 300,000 views online. And this coming April we will also be launching a citywide public awareness campaign on workplace sexual harassment, protections under city Human Rights law and how to access the commission as a resources with ads in subway cars, bus shelters and across community , ethnic, digital and social media and, of course, in multiple languages. As with our other campaigns over the last three years, we will work with employee rights advocates, advocates for employers and in the management bar chambers of commerce and business associations, community based organizations, legal services, faith based organizations and other groups to make sure that we get the word out. Commission has also revamped its sexual harassment in

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

the workplace training, which we provide free of charge to community based organizations, non-profits, business associations, and other entities consistent with our capacity. We received significant interest from different organizations and groups to provide this training and we have been rolling it out this Now, in the past few months, the Commission has received quite a bit of retention for his work combatting sexual harassment and strong legal protections that exist within the city. So, you will that in my written testimony I have included some of the issue that is specific to the city's Human Rights Law that for purposes of brevity at the hearing I'm going to-I'm going to skip over. But there is growing recognition that the federal standard, severe or pervasive is insufficient and outdate, and that broader standards like that we have here under the New York City Human Rights Law could be a model elsewhere and, in fact, lawmakers from other jurisdictions including the California State Senate and the U.S. Senate have sought our feedback and expertise in exploring alternative standards and crafting sexual harassment legislation. I want to highlight a few other important aspects of our law

2 that I think are also relevant to some of the bills in the package, and to some of the questions that 3 4 folks have been asking. Independent contractors, interns, Volunteers, whether paid or unpaid are also 5 6 protected under the city Human Rights Law. 7 Specifically, independent contractors who may not have workplace rights under state or federal statutes 8 are protected as employees under the city Human 9 10 Rights Law so long as they are not employers themselves. We understand that there is proposed 11 12 legislation to further clarify and expand protections for independent contractors and the Commission is 13 interested in working with the Council to move this 14 15 legislation forward. In addition, workers who have 16 signed arbitration agreements, may still bring claims 17 to the commission. The commission has authority to 18 bring claims against covered entities without an individual being named, and acting as the 19 20 complainant, the Law Enforcement Bureau of the Commission can require that the respondent pay 21 2.2 damages to the wrong party regardless of whether that 23 individual signed an arbitration agreement. addition to mandating policy changes, training and 24 25 the payment of civil penalties to the general fund of

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

the city of New York. We should all be proud of the robust protections of the City Human Rights Law that it provides to New Yorkers employed at both the public and the private sectors, and I'm grateful to the people, many of whom are in this room up there and out here in the audience who have worked very hard to strengthen these protections. There are, however, certainly areas where we can expand protections and improve access to information and training, and tools to ensure that employers more readily comply with the law. We are proud to be working with the City Council on the package of bills that have just been introduced, and we also look forward to continuing that work together on our shared goals of strengthening the City Human Rights Law and expanding resources to New Yorkers. Over the past three years under my leadership at the Commission, we have been particularly aggressive on sexual harassment cases. Gender based discrimination is consistently one of the most common forms of employment discrimination the commission investigates, and in 2017, claims of gender-based discrimination were the top discrimination area of complaint in employment with 117 claims or 17% of all

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

employment related claims. In the last two years, sexual harassment claims at the Commission increased by 43% of the previous two years and since 2015, the commission has secured over \$1.4 million in penalties and damages for sexual harassment cases. In my first year my office issued a final decision in order in a case of egregious sexual harassment involving multiple instances of unwanted touching, and constant lewd comments about the complainant's body and sexual availability over a three-year period. respondent admitted to the behavior and even claiming that he was entitled to It and the Commission levied the highest penalty ever in commission history, \$250,000 in addition to over \$400,000 in damages to the complainant. Three recent settlements also illustrate both the work of the Commission enforcing the law in this area, and also the importance of the more generous City Human Rights Law Standard. Commission awarded an employee of a construction company nearly \$60,000 in emotional distress damages and back pay after her Supervisor sent her a lewd text messages, and subjected her to unwanted advances. When she was asked-and when she was asked that her supervisor keep things professional, he

2 fired her. In another recent case an employee alleged that a supervisor made unwanted comments of a 3 4 sexual nature towards her and grabbed her crotch. 5 While leering-grabs his crotch while leering at her, and while they were alone in the office. Again, the 6 Commission found probable cause that sexual 7 harassment had occurred and settled the case for 8 \$50,000 in damages for emotional distress to the 9 complainant. And in a case involving a worker at a 10 national fast food chain the Commission found 11 12 probable cause for the worker's manager rubbed her shoulders and spoke to her in sexually explicit 13 14 terms. The Commission found that the touching and 15 the comments were sufficient to demonstrate sexual 16 harassment under the New York City Human Rights Law, 17 and settled the case for \$10,000 in damages for 18 emotional distress to the complainant. From now historic public hearing this past December and our 19 20 upcoming report on sexual harassment to our increased enforcement and heightened damages and penalties to 2.1 2.2 our updated sexual harassment training and extensive 23 communications campaigns, I hope it is clear that the Commission takes our mandate to enforce the broad 24 protections of the City Human Rights Law extremely 25

and I'm happy to answer any questions.

2.2

seriously. We will continue to act aggressively on
sexual harassment to ensure that New Yorkers feel
safe and respected and supported in the workplace. I
truly appreciate this opportunity to testify today,

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you. Thank you so much. I want to welcome Council Member—Oh,
Council Member Rodriguez who was here for a nano
second, and let's see. I—I do just want to mention
very quickly that Council Member Lander has a bill
that would—that we should be talking about as well,
and it will come up in a future hearing that protects
freelancers. You had mentioned it and I'm looking
forward to hearing your comments about his
legislation as well. Council Member Eugene, do you
want to start with questions or would you like me to
jump in?

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: You can start, but

I-I just-I just want to ask one or two questions,

I'll turn it over to you. We know that harassment s
a very tough situation, a very, very tough situation,
and that is, you know, the impact on the victim is

mot only temporary, it's not only at the time of the
aggression, but they are going to be traumatized for

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

2.2

23

24

25

all their life, and some of the time they have a situation they're afraid to raise their voices, and to make complaint because of, you know, fear of retaliation. They don't want to lose their job. So what is—what is the—the process, or what the Human Commission right has in place to protect those people and to ensure they can be comfortable to make complaint, and with the necessary changes that we are looking for in the workplace?

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Sure. So, thank you for that question, Chair Eugene. You know, it provides me an opportunity to make sure that everyone here knows that the Commission's website has very specific instructions on how folks can contact our agency. We, of course, received complaints from the public either from individuals who are victims of discrimination or harassment themselves from other elected officials from community-based organizations or faith based groups or, you know, kind of the gamut of different entities that are here in New York City that provide us information from which the Law Enforcement Bureau a the Commission on Human Rights is able to investigate these claims, and one of the most powerful provisions I think that we have under

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

our statute is our ability to initiate those investigations even without having a complainant's name on that complaint. It allows us as the Commission on Human Rights to initiative investigations on behalf of the Commission, which is really on behalf of the city so that people who might be, you know, vulnerable to other forms of retaliation or discrimination, people who do not want to have their names on a formal complaint, we can still investigate their situation without themselves putting their-their-their name or themselves out there, and making themselves more vulnerable. It's a very important provision of the law, and it's something I always try to mention in public settings so folks know that even if they are scared about identifying themselves, that there are other ways that our agency is able to assist them.

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: I'm glad that you mentioned the website because this is the era of technology. Right now, you know, there is nothing we can do without computers, without— that technology, but we have to admit also New York City is home to so many people coming from all over the place especially immigrant people, people who are not literate in the

2.2

computers, people who don't even speak English properly, and people who are working hard, hardworking people who are trying to strive and to—to—to—provide for their families and to pay the roof over their head and bring the food on the table. Many of them don't have time to—to—to go to the computer and many of them they don't know really how to use properly a computer. What do you have available to reach out to them to ensure that them also they are protected when they are afraid, when they don't want to raise their voices? Where do they go to get the information to know that to do to raise their complaint, and to formulate their complaints, and to make sure also them also they are protected?

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Right.

Absolutely. You raise a great point Chair Eugene and, you know, that is—people often times think of the—the agency and think only about the Law Enforcement Bureau or the law enforcement abilities of the agency. We are, you know, our law is structured in such a way that it also allows us to have a Community Relations Bureau, and that's a mandate of the agency as well, and without it that means that we have community service centers in each

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

one of the five boroughs. Their mandate is to working within communities meeting people where they are, commuting-communicating with people the way that best expresses the-the ideas to those specific communities so that they know what their rights are under the law, but they know what their resources are at the agency. Since I've been here as Commission of this agency, we have made language access a priority. My staff now speak 36 languages across my agency. When people contact us with language that one of-that does not fall within one of those 36 languages, we, of course, avail of language support services so that we are able to communicate with people. I will also tell you that 100% of our media ad buys are in ethnic and community media. We are well aware that social media and that website information is not the sole way that people in New York City receive their information, and so we do want to make sure that people are receiving our information and information about our resources in multiple ways.

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: [coughs] And thank
you very much, but in term of immigrants, but we know
that they are facing several challenges, and among
the challenges we can mention the culture because,

2.2

you know, people coming from other countries they don't—they don't even have a clue about sexual harassment. They may be harassed, but they don't even know that. As we know that, it could be the culture or the way the motives of events in their countries. So, I think that we have to not only use languages, different languages, but educate them, and the way to educate them in this stuff among this stuff, we have to include also people who speak their languages, and people who know their culture. What do the Human Right Commission has been doing to ensure that people—that, you know, this staff is diverse—

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Uh-hm.

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: --include people of different ethnic background. Of course, we cannot include everybody. Impossible, but to include as many people as we can in order that we can do a better job in serving not only New Yorkers but all of the people, immigrant, regardless of where they come from? What do you know, you have been doing or the Human Right Commission has been doing to ensure that we address the issues, and everybody can understand, can have the information that they need to be protected?

25

2 COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Right. I will 3 tell you that coming from an immigrant family myself, reaching out to the city's different immigrant 4 5 communities is very important to me. I think I 6 mentioned six languages. That's somewhat indicative 7 of the diversity of the staff at the Commission on 8 Human Rights. We are a small agency, but we are an agency filled with people who are strong believes in 9 10 human rights, and in the work that our agency does. Thanks to the Administration and thanks to the City 11 12 Council, we've expanded quite a bit in the last three years. We've gone through a staff of 55 to now a 13 14 staff of 156, and in that three-period-that three-15 year period, I'd say the majority of the people who 16 have come to the Commission are people who have persona lived experience working in many of the 17 18 vulnerable communities that call the Commission that file claims here that reach out to our Community 19 20 Service Center staff. I think diversity is incredibly important as is, of course, inclusion, 21 2.2 which is also why we do mandatory-we internally do 23 mandatory cultural competency trainings for all commission staff. So, I-I 100% agree with you-the-I 24

don't know that anyone deserves, you know, a 100%

2.2

score card in diversity, but you can be sure that

it's something that we are always thinking about at

my agency, and striving to do better at.

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: When your agency receives a complaint, guide us, explain to us what is the next step, you know, toward the investigation.

How do you determine which complaint you're going to investigate and/or not? What—what are the different steps you go through to investigate the complaint, and when you get the result, what are the actions that are being taken?

types of claims that come into our agency are by their very nature very fact specific. So, if somebody is calling the agency and is, you know, either asking questions about whether or not we have jurisdiction over their situation or is calling to report a claim of discrimination or harassment, they will speak to one of our Law Enforcement Bureau staff. They will schedule an appointment to actually speak in person with an attorney form our Law Enforcement Bureau, and they'll go over the—the facts and the circumstances that are underlying their complaint. The Law Enforcement Bureau in the

2 beginning of this type of process has something of aa neutral poster in that they are just fact 3 4 gathering. They are receiving information from the 5 complainant. They are—they are gathering the 6 information or-or evidence perhaps from other 7 witnesses. They are reaching out to the bad actor or 8 bad actors or potential bad actors in those situations. The entities that are being accused of 9 10 discrimination and harassment and conducting these types of interviews, and then at some point in this 11 12 process, the Law Enforcement Bureau doesn't have to make a decision as to whether or not they think that 13 14 there is probable cause under the Commission on Human 15 Rights Law to believe that the discriminatory act 16 occurred, and it is again based on these types of 17 interviews and evidence being presented. After that 18 determination is made, if there, in fact is a determination that there is probable cause to-to-to 19 20 say that the discriminatory act occurred, that case then could be referred to the Office of 21 2.2 Administrative Trials and Hearings for a full trial 23 on the matter. An administrative law judge con-con-24 you know, convenes the parties for a full trial after 25 which the Administrative Law Judge would then provide on both liability and damages.

a report and recommendation on both liability and
damages. That report would come back to the
Commission on Human Rights and then the Commission on
Human Rights would issue a final decision and order

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: I'm going to ask the last question because I know many other colleagues are here to ask questions also, but can—what can you tell us about the number of complaints reported to your agencies. How many, you know, from the city workplaces, and how many from non-city workplaces?

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Uh-hm. All types

of claims or are we just looking at sexual harassment? Just for clarification.

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Sexual harassment.

me a moment. [background comments, pause] So, we are currently investigating 148 cases of sexual harassment. If you look at all the claims of sexual harassment that are currently under investigation, right now at the Commission on Human Rights, of those 148 cases, 16 of those cases involve city agencies, and of those 16 cases there are 10 cases. Oh, I'm

2.2

2.2

2 sorry, there are 10 city agencies that implicated in those 16 cases.

much. I will follow up later on. Thank you very much. Pleas Chair Rosenthal.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you. I'm going to ask Chair Cumbo-sorry-Council Member Cumbo, Majority Leader Cumbo to next-ask the next round of questions.

MAJORITY LEADER CUMBO: Thank you, Chair Rosenthal. Just have two basic questions. As far as the legislation that I've introduced with Public Advocate James, Intro 1463 mandating that private employers conduct anti-sexual harassment training for their employees, other than the amount of hours that are required in order to qualify for that type of training, other than that, do you have other issues as it pertains to this legislation?

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: You know, I think—
for of all thank you for the—thank you for the—piece
of legislation and, in fact, it is something that had
come up during the December hearing that we had, but—
but that piece—what that bill covers is something
that had come up I think from a variety of different

2.2

people who testified at our December hearing. So, it was nice to—to get validation for—for that need here. You know, I think as with all the—the types of legislation that come before us, we are always very eager to be working with the City Council on different ways that we could be, you know, tweaking bills to make sure that they are, you know,

MAJORITY LEADER CUMBO: Uh-hm.

responsive to whatever the actual need is.

that we were releasing our report from our December hearing coming up in April and one of the reasons we're doing that is because we want to kind of take in all the information that we received not—not only in person at the hearing, but we also allowed a period where people were able to submit written testimony afterwards. So, we've been reviewing all of that testimony so that we could come up with what we think would be the best practices and the best ways of addressing some of the needs, and I suspect that some of the—the things and recommendations that we will be coming up with will be consistent with some things that are in the package. So, I think it's just looking though at the details.

think you'll also be happy to hear that right now,

25

2.2

you know, when the commission conciliates or settles matters with respondents, we're already requiring this and I'm tying to think of—I'm challenged to think of a case where we haven't required this. So, we—we, you know, strong support this piece of legislation and again would be working with you to make sure that we have what we need to—to get at the issue we're trying to address.

MAJORITY LEADER CUMBO: Happy to hear it and I look forward to the feedback and how we can strengthen this legislation. So that it fits the needs of the advocates and the folks that are unfortunately living with this dynamic everyday in our work environment. Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Thank you.

MAJORITY LEADER CUMBO: Thank you. Chair Rosenthal.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Sure. Council Member Lander.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: [pause] Thank you to both chairs and—and thank you Chair Rosenthal in particular for your leadership on this topic and helping push the city and the Council forward and thanks so much to our—our city partners and

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

especially to the Human Right Commission. You know, you know, we now—that this is the first hearing of these committees in this term.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Yep.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: You think about where we were in the first committee, the first couple of hearing we had a term ago. We didn't yet have your leadership. The Commission had really been decimated and you're rebuilding it internally in partnership with the Council, out collective ability to triple basically the funding so that you could grow the staff, and pursue all the things that you're talking about. It's really significant. So, we have a long way to go. I think strength-you know, everything we can do to root out harassment is necessary, and we're called to it. So, I appreciate the work we're doing together, but I do think it's worth noting we've come a long way from where we were, and I'm grateful for your leadership and partnership with the Council in-in doing it. I appreciate it. You were mentioning the-the language to clarify and strengthen the protections that freelances and independent contractors have under the I look forward to—I thank the—the Chair for her

2.2

reference to that, and hopefully we can work on-on moving that forward here as well. One particular category of—of contracted or independent workers that we've heard a lot, and there was that articles in the Times about the work Assemblywoman Nily Rozic is doing around models and folks in the modeling industry and particularly pervasive harassment that takes place. I know we've also talked a little about trying to do some other things like address the exclusive contract problem that folks—that makes, you now, workers even more vulnerable there. Was that, you know, was something that you heard at the hearing, and do you have thoughts on what we can do to further strengthen our—our work there.

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Absolutely.

I'm—I'm grateful that there were people—some of the people are here today, in fact, who, you know, are working with people from the Models Alliances, folks from Fordham University and people who I think have been working far beyond the time that has just, you know, elucidated the problems that we have in New York City and elsewhere that—that—and the challenges that face folks in the modeling industry. So, we

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

had-we had several people actually testify during our December 6th hearing specific to that industry, and certainly we're going to have, you know, parts of our report coming out in April that address that. think one of the other reasons that the hearing was so helpful it helps also to provide some perspective to folks at the Commission on areas that we obviously can and should be doing more to put out there as our areas of jurisdiction. You know, one of the things that came out of the hearing there had been, I think some-some confusion as to whether or not independent contractors or-which I think is very specific to this—to this industry whether they were covered for purposes of being protected under a law. And one of the things that we're obviously, you know, going to be making clear going forward is that, of course, yes they are. They are covered under the Commission on Human Rights Law unless they are otherwise employers themselves. We look forward to continuing to work with the Council on, you know, this area as with others, and we have been working, like I said wit the advocates for folks in this industry to make sure that they have resources within the agency and they know how to utilize our law.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Thank you. look forward to hearing that testimony, and-and Madam Chairman, we should talk to Assemblywoman Rozic about what she's looking at, and also, you know, this-theas-what we had heard that one-one particular problem is this requirement that folks work under exclusive contracts, which they can't even get outside of andand there might be some room there. My last question I think just speaks to-to what extent we're looking at strategies to change culture as well as regulation and enforcement. Regulation enforcement is critical. That is the charge of the Human Right Commission and not to-but the-you know, we've got a moment right now when we have a responsibility to do everything we can in a much broader way. You know, in our schools and, you know, and we've got a set of things we've long done both on the administration and on the Council We do intimate partner violence. The Council side. funds a series of contracts to try to help do education. There's a set of things taking place in the school, but I guess I just wonder in addition to what's already a lot of work here, are you out of that hearing or elsewhere? To what extent is the administration trying to develop an even broader

2.2

approach that says, you know, how we think about what we're educating in our schools and what we're doing through our—— You know, how do we in addition to strengthening our laws and strengthening enforcement, take this moment to just change culture how men and boys are—are brought up and live in this city in a way that makes us, you know, better, respectful, more equal citizens? That's a big task, but it seems like a moment when we should be pushing ourselves to do everything we can.

and that, you know, certainly the—the contents of our report coming out in April will not be confined solely to just like legal recommendations and best practices of that nature, but I think broadly speaking other ways in which we as a city should be looking to—to make sure we're fostering dignity and respect in this situation and—and in other situations. You know, we—like I said earlier, we have the Community Relations Bureau partly because, you know, we're also very much aware that the way that we have impact throughout the city is not just about enforcement. It's just—it not only about legal enforcement. It needs to be coupled with the types

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

of discussions and workshops and relationship building that takes place more on that community relations side working with schools and working with different communities and organizations to be thinking through how we can best communicate the challenges that women and girls, you know, face in these situations. And to be working frankly with employers and businesses so they have a better understanding of what their obligations are under the law, but also beyond the law what are best practices n these situations? So, even if the law does not require certain things, what can they do as caring employers, people who want to be doing the right thing at the right time? I think beyond the types of trainings on the law that-that, you know, we arewe've-we've-we've thought of and, you know, certainly the Council has thought of in terms of training people on what their obligations are or their rights are under the law. This is also an area where I think bystander intervention has been very important. It's-it's great to see folks from Hollaback here. I know that they have been a champion for that for a very long time. The Commission had talked a lot about having engaged in bystander training related

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

work, you know, in the past year and a half. In that time it was very specific to the types of xenophobia or Islamophobia that we or antisemitism that we had seen reported at the agency and this is an area that I think is, of course, very right for us to also be thinking about bystander intervention and to be working with other entities to make sure that people are thinking outside of the box.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Thank you. quess I'll just end in that regard by saying I'm proud that this is my first hearing now as a member of the-the Women's Issues Committee. I was on the Civil and Human Rights Committee already but I asked to be added to this one and I think it-obviously it is inspiring and critical that leadership is taken by women in the city, and it's-it's, you know, having you in that chair and having Chair Rosenthal in that one is—is critical and, of course, it is also important that we find ways to step and not just in that like as a father and a husband way, but, you know, like as a citizen of this city committed to equality and justice we're going to find ways to push the—the men of this city to take our responsibility in the work place for this hearing, but more broadly

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

as well. So, if there are thoughts on ways we can continue in addition to these laws to be pushing and doing that better we look forward to—I look forward to working as a member of this committee, and as partner with you on that.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Great.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Great. Thank
you.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Oh, I actually wanted to add something just on the city So, there's a great deal of training that side. we've specifically done around EEO regulations as well as sexual harassment, and when you talk about culture, Commissioner Malalis is exactly right. Having a space where there is an open dialogue is key. And so one of the things, and we've actually brought the slides back for you to review our Sexual Harassment Training that we're seeking to launch, is really how we try to hone in on the responsibility and the accountability that mangers and supervisors have. So, not only are they mandatory reporters, they also contribute directly to the culture of an organization. So, if you know that you have a manager and if you are afraid to come forward and

file a complaint, but if you know you share that information with a trust manager or supervisor, and then they in turn can then advocate on your behalf.

I—we just think that those things are also very critical to having the kind of workplace culture we want in the city. So, we've been actively working with our EEO Officers to really talk about how we empower not only bystanders, managers, supervisors, HR counterparts, because sometimes they are the first face someone sees when they come into an organization to also own the fact that, you know, harassment anywhere impacts all of us.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Thank you.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: You answered my first question. So, it's really nice segue. I appreciate it. Did you mention you had a sheet with something written on it?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: We actually brought gifts for you guys, but we didn't know when it was the appropriate time to share it.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Now is the appropriate time.

2.2

2.2

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: We have the [laughter] the—the slide back. Well, yes. It's actually a screen shot—

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [interposing] Oh, great.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: --of our sexual harassment training. As mentioned in our testimony, it's completed. We did not want it—actually, it was complete on February 27th, coincidentally, but we wanted to make sure that we shared that information with the Council so that you would have a sneak peak before we launched citywide. I think that you will find that the Training Prevention Program that we've put in place really aligns with some of your overarching goals with respect to mandatory training and sexual—related to sexual harassment.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Okay, and this was just finished yesterday?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: It's fresh off the press, this project.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Okay.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: We actually started this project a year ago.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [interposing]
This hearing has already produced the results we
hoped for. [laughter] And the Commissioner of Human
Rights mentioned that they have a new training as-
that they created as well. Do those two-are they the
same? Do you two work together on that?

is specific to the city—it is very much focused on the City Human Rights Law, and our training is generally made available to the public since, you know, we have jurisdiction over both public and private employers and employees and, you know, I mentioned the DCAS training is much more geared towards the city employment—

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK:

[interposing] Yes, it is.

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: -but DCAS and the Commission on Human Rights do consult quite a bit on things because DCAS is obviously very interested in making sure that they are compliant with the City Human Rights Law. They've been a great partner. In doing these types of trainings.

2.2

2.2

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Great. Thank

you. So, let's see, Deputy Commissioner-I'm going to

4 get this right, Pinnock.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Yes

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: If we could start with you. Tell me more about the EEO professionals—and this is what you were just talking about—at each of the agencies. Are they hired by the agency with certain criteria of what—of their—what they need to know or are they hired and vetted by DCAS? What criteria is used for these professionals, and do some of the agencies have maybe somebody who fills multiple jobs, EEO being one of—of several, and do you have a sense of how many agencies, you know, have people who are singularly focused on EEO, and I'm wondering if in each agency if they report to the Commissioner themselves or if maybe they report through HR?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: So, the EEO Officers do report to the agency head. Each agency is required under the Charter to have an appointed EEO officer. In terms of the onboarding process, specifically related to budget and all of that that, the EEO Officer is hired by the agency

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

notwithstanding we are part of the vetting process specifically for individuals who are coming on at the most senior levels, Assistant Commissioner and above. For other individuals who might be coming at a different level within city government we are still very much consulted with as it relates to the job posting to ensure that there's consistency, if there are any nuances or agency specific information that should be included, and it's part of our vetting process, when we sit down with a candidate, we sometimes use the information that we know about a particular agency to see how well we believe that they would fair based on organizational culture. Notwithstanding, we also provide an orientation with the EEO Officers when they're brought on board. our team--a team of seven--[laughs], they sit down with the newly appointed EEO Officers and really explain what the Charter requires, what their obligations are under the law. It talks to them about the level of resource that they could expect from the Citywide Diversity and EEO Office. sometimes provide them with a bit of a tutorial with respect to systems that we currently use, but we are very hands-on.

2 CHA

2.2

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Sorry. Just to make it clear, I—I didn't quite hear you. They all report directly to the Commissioner?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Yes, they do.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Okay.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Yes, they
do. We also work directly with the EEO Officers in
terms of training. We provide a five-day intensive
course where we not only review EEO policy and
related employment laws and anti-discrimination laws,
we also take through the investigative process. We
provide them with guidelines with respect to the
investigative process, step-by-step instructions and
we do talk to them about matters relating to
reporting, because that is a significant portion of
their work handling complaints.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Sorry, and just real quickly, will they all be given refresher training with the new sexual harassment prevention program that you've come up with?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Yes, we actually piloted this course withal the EEO Officers, and the attorneys that we work with across the city.

2.2

The pilot was conducted in January, and then we had a host of focus groups whereby we received comments.

You know, in some cases folks wanted something that

host of focus groups whereby we received comments.

You know, in some cases folks wanted something that
was a little more advanced. Some individuals thought
that it was spot on, and so we incorporated the
comments of our colleagues prior to finalizing on the
training.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Sorry, just real quickly, how many agencies do not current—currently have a vacancy in the EEO position?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: I don't know off hand. I can certainly provide that information, but also to your question relating to are there some cases where an EEO officer may have another hat? Yes. There are some cases specifically for some of our smaller agencies where the HR lead is also the EEO lead, but I can certainly provide any known vacancy information.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Yeah, I'd love to know that information. So, specifically, how many wear two hats, and how many vacancies there are, and how many filled positions there are? And—and similarly, if you have a sense of turnover, are these people who are—I don't know if you keep that

2 information, but turnover would be interesting to 3 know as well.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Yes, another hat that I wear is I oversee Human Capital. So, we do have turnover information. So I can certainly provide that.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: So, can you—okay, So, do you ever currently and—and again and, you know, we're all just waking up—do you currently survey city employees to measure the extent to which they are familiar with the policy and that they're knowledgeable about how to report an incident?

engagement surveys. However, that specific content has not been included, and I'm happy that you mentioned that because when we saw the bill relating to the climate survey, we certainly think that the current engagement survey that we have potentially serves as a springboard for expansion where we could potentially include that information.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: And so, you—so, you do climate surveys now around other aspects—

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Yes.

2.2

2 CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: --of EEO. What

3 is the response rate overall or do some agencies—how

4 often are they sent around, and if you could get us a

5 sense of response rate, that would be really

6 interesting.

2.2

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: I will definitely provide specific on the sponsor rate, but I would say overall we send out climate surveys relating to engagement, which is the one that I just talked to you about, but also relating to how effective our training programs have been.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Yes.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: And so generally the response rate loom over 50% so, the EEO community tends to be very, very committed. This work is not for the faint of heart, and so I—I can certainly you with the phone number as well.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: For the employees are there certain titles that are required to get sexual harassment prevention training or do all employees get sexual harassment prevention training?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Yes, at the time that any employee with New York City is on-boarded, part of your Onboarding Annual Employee

2.2

Orientation consists of training specifically on the EEO Policy, and there's a specific section that covers sexual harassment. Within that particular training module we talk about what it means to be a mandatory reporter. We outline the various ways in which you could file a complaint. Whether you do that anonymously, whether you do it in writing. We also inform employees of their rights to submit a complaint external to their agency if they feel a need to do that. So, yes upon hire, every employee receives it and every two years, the EEO training is required across the city.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: And how often is the Climate Survey sent out?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: The Climate Surveys really are tied. They more so project based. We—we have not had a special schedule relating to that.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Okay, great, and is the—does the policy include separate reporting requirements for managers or supervisors who should be reporting on the incidents?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Yes, the EEO Policy there's an accountability Standard section

and specifically we talk about the role of managers, supervisors and HR staff as mandatory reporters, and so essentially it informs them of the fact that when someone submits a complaint, or if they learn or witness anything that they believe relates to discrimination or harassment in the workplace, they're required to share that information with and EEO Officer. In turn, when that information goes to and EEO Officer, the investigative process would be initiated.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Has anyone ever been reprimanded for not reporting?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: I'm not aware of any cases where that has happened.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Okay. If they were found not to report, what are the consequences?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: If it is determined that they—and it's—it's found that they have not reported, then correction action would ensue. That could be something as—it could run the gamut between a reprimand up into including termination. It would really depend on the nature of the complaint.

2.2

1

3

4

5

6

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Okay, Great. No case. Sorry, I'm just making sure I'm hearing you.

Tell me more about the third-party investigation process that the Law Department and DCAS does. When—are there times when that process is not invoked, and

what are the circumstances in which it is invoked?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK:

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

circumstances within which the process is invoked is when there is a conflict of interest. Excuse me. Essentially, in an exceptional case whereby an agency head could be named as responding or they could be named as a witness or the EEO Officer themselves named as the respondent or witness, those matters would be referred to DCAS. As-as stated, we also work with our internal General Counsel's Office and the Law Department in working through the case, and then conducting the appropriate investigation. the time that we have rendered a determination to share-excuse me-when we've made a determination we're ready to share, we then send that information to the referring agency's General Counsel's office for review and it is up to that's General Counsel's Office then to proceed with the corrective action.

And so, I'm not aware of any cases in which that-that

interest that exists.

2.2

process had not been invoked. I thin that our EEO
officers as well as their General Counsel's officers
at the various agencies they tend to be pretty
diligent about referring those cases that they
believe that there—that there's—there's a conflict of

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: So, how many times has it gone out of the agency in the last year. Just even a sense of numbers, and how do you know once it goes, the finding goes back to the General Counsel whether or not the—the con—there are consequences?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Well, it's-CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [interposing]

It's substantiated and what the consequences are?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: There certainly is follow up with the agency with respect to how the determination what, in fact, is adopted, our General Counsel's Office along with the support of the Law Department follow-up with the agency directly to ensure that the corrective action has been implemented. In terms of an actual number to what you mentioned at the beginning of the hearing we're still in a very intense and thoughtful process

talk a little bit about filing a complaint

2 anonymously? How would an employee know that they 3 could do that and how to do that?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: In the EEO training that they receive at the time that they're on-boarded, they are also informed of their rights to submit an anonymous complaint. Additionally, as a complement to the EEO policy, we've created a handbook. It's called All About EEO: What You May Not Know. It's written in a way that is very, very simple, but it's still very impactful, and it-it really emphasizes the appropriate ways to submit a complaint. There's actually a list of steps for a complainant if they're seeking to file where we advise them, you know, on how to ensure that they have dates, names, places, you know adding some specificity to their complaints. That is laid out for them. We also touch upon anonymous complaints, and so we receive those complaints sometimes via telephone or in writing, and once we review that case, we then start our investigative process similar to how we would even if someone were to come in person.

23

1

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2 23

24

25

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Do you have posters like that are posted around at an agency for, you know, filing a complaint.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: No. I know that we have the resources on every agency's Internet site through the handbook, but certainly posters could be something we could explore.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Okay, great. Council Member Lander has a quick question.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Thank you, Chair. I'm sorry. Yes, I have to-I have to run. So thisthis comes back to the Human Rights Law, and I appreciate all this line of questioning and I'm eager to follow up on what we-what we can do in city agencies, but I-thank you guys for calling out some of the-the really good advocates and supporters in the crowd like our friends at Hollaback. Seeing our friends from Planned Parenthood reminds me of a question that I wanted to ask. A friend of my in the St. Louis City Council passed a law specifically prohibiting discrimination or harassment based on-on reproductive choice and status, which then the Missouri State Legislature preempted and killed, but that's unfortunately Missouri. I wonder, you know,

2.2

is that covered—are we—are we covered? Is that something you've heard anything about and we should consider having covered? You know, this was a more specific employment discrimination concern that women who had had abortions or may reproductive choices would face employer discrimination. Hopefully that's not happening, but you could imagine a variety of different ways in which both harassment and discrimination might take place there, and I just wonder do we consider that covered by gender discrimination in the law currently? Is this something you've heard anything about? Is this something we need to pay more attention to in this context?

the bill, and kind of conceptually and subject matter wise there are many ways in which I think some of the situations in which that type of discrimination would manifest itself would currently be covered under our law when you think of broadly gender-based protections, but also specifically. You know, our pregnancy accommodations provision speaks broadly to pregnancy and to [background comments] pregnancy, child birth, and related medical conditions, and

know, in my-I want to welcome Council Member Jumaane

2.2

Williams to our hearing. In my first year in the Council we were looking at gender discrimination in the Fire Department, which—which seems to have its challenges. Could you talk about the varying organizational cultures across city agencies, you know, Department of Sanitation, the Fire Department, ACS, and is there consideration of those cultural differences when you're providing information or collecting information from the different agencies?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Yes, we do take that into consideration, and that's the reason why our relationship with the EEO Officers is so important. There have been times where in our best practices meetings we've had discussions relating to the impact that culture has on system harassment and discrimination. As a result, we have worked directly with some of our agency partners in terms of developing webinars. We've also worked with them and in some cases some of our larger agencies have greater resources to do this where they also created what they believe is agency specific training to speak to some of those cultural differences. So, while they use our EEO Policy or sexual harassment information as a framework, they build upon that in

2.2

order to provide scenarios that are very specific to their organizational culture.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Do you have enough staff to spot check, to go to a fire station and look at a locker room for example?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: As it relates to our particular staff I would say no. However, we do use our EEO officers, and also by extension they had EEO liaisons that are sometimes unit based or office based to ensure that we broaden our network.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Do you know of-of situations where they are spot checking in the Fire Department. I use them as an example only because they're an obvious one. Perhaps there are others as well, but, you know, the information that I hear from the female firefighters how, you know, the, you know, the nude female calendars or, you know, inappropriate language on the walls is horrific, and I'm just wondering, you know, who's—who—how often that's look at, whether it's looked at.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: I'm unaware of any specific spot checks. However, I will tell you that we've been working very closely with the

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

Fire Department in terms of enhancing the training offering.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Okay, great. I actually am going to ask Council Member Williams if he's ready to ask questions, and I have a last question for you, but I'd like to let him do his thing.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Thank you very much, Madam Chair. Mine is more of a comment. just am sad that I have to be here and grateful for the leadership particularly the women in the Council for-for pushing this issue. Of course, Council Member Rosenthal. You know, I myself just as a male, I wanted to speak about being able to check my male privilege to be able to listen to what was going on particularly in this hearing, and this past hearing, an #MeToo. I remember when we had a hearing around street hails or street whistling I think it's called. What's it called? Street harassment, yes. It was eye-opening to me just again the privilege of males sometimes you don't understand what the impact is. mean to hear a woman speaking about the impact and from the time I quess maybe you were hitting puberty to just go get some milk because a big hassle, and

4

2 then again hearing these stories as they came out, they were doing two things that helped. One was 3 again my male privilege. Sometimes we have an immediate reaction. That not be the best, and then I 5 6 also remember my experience as a black person and 7 taking about things that I had and the ways that you have to survive as a black person at work, at school 8 going through society made me pause. And then 9 listening to young-to women I cared about around me 10 start describing what they had to go through, through 11 12 work and the things that just were appalling as I heard it, and they spoke of it as-as something that 13 14 bothered them, but something they had to endure in 15 order to continue employing and moving up the ladder. 16 And, those things were just appalling to hear repeated over and over as systemic thing 17 18 that is being accepted. So, I am, you know, proud to be co-sponsoring one of these bills. I'm proud that 19 20 all of these things are now getting the light they deserve. I think one of the big problems is that we 21 2.2 allowed it to hid in plains sight for way too long, 23 and so I-I'm glad to see that hopefully this might provide some relief that people have experienced, but 24 25 more importantly hopefully and prevent people from

experiencing it even further, and so as I said in the-in the press conference, there's just reallythere was no excuse before. There definitely is no excuse now, and hopefully it's well to help push that back. I want to highlight one thing that I read here from Tyler Evens. I'm not sure if she's here. just happened to read it. She's 15 years old. goes to Brooklyn Tech, which is my alma mater. it just struck me of not even have a thought through high school just reviewing things that many people may have thought was okay that wasn't, and so these young people are bringing this up now. Just horrible examples and of a teacher saying, Baby, turn me on to her favorite male students. One teacher who is better to give who is known to give better grades to certain female students and touch their shoulders. She had a great idea and she that they bring speakers about bullying to the schools, that the students really listen to, but none around sexual harassment, and so maybe that's something that can also be put in to schools as well. So, I just wanted to highlight her experience here, but thank you, Madam Chair, and I'm very excited that we're—we're doing this.

24

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2 sad that we have to, but I want to thank you for your 3 leadership and others in the Council.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you,

Council Member Williams. Okay, I have to say this.

Council Member Williams, what I really appreciate

about you is you are currently the only Council

member who has pledged to support a woman following

you in the Council ensuring that a woman would get

elected, and given that there are only 11 of 51

Council Members who are women, we need more of our

colleagues to step up in the way that you have. So,

you've—you—you have cred with me.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Well, thank

you. [laughter] I hope I—I hope I just didn't piss

off my other colleagues, but I'm excited we have

[laughter] a slew of candidates—

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [interposing] I don't care. Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: --who are women.

So, I'm very excited and also I wanted to make sure I wasn't equating my experience as a black person with the experience of a woman. I just wanted to make sure I put that out there but it was-

2.2

2 CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [interposing] I'm
3 walking the same tight rope.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you. Just one more quick question for you Deputy Commissioner. Could you describe how each agency or give us a sense of the variety and how agencies keep track of complaints, and I know you're working on it, but could you just confirm for the record that you're working on a central database where you would be collecting the same information from every agency and does this require new software or how does this work?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: So, prior to Fiscal Year 2014, each agency really followed a paper based complaint filing system. In Fiscal Year 2014, there was more an automated process put in place. That being said, we are at a point where we are trying to confirm that there's been consistency with the youth, you know, of the system as well as a consistency with the understanding of the various categories within the system. So, that's part of our overall review, and I'm sorry---I think that I forgot your last question you asked.

2.2

work goes into addressing each complaint, but we also

2.2

know that it's probably a drop in the bucket compared to what's out there. I'm wondering if you have the resources that you need first to do a public educate—education campaign, which I'm really excited about and excited to learn more about and help with in any way we can, but then, you know, should there be 500 complaints or a thousand complaints do you have the resources that you need?

a few things I would say to that. One, you know, my—
in my previous life, so to speak, before heading the
agency, I was a lawyer who did employment law for a
living. I did employee related employment law
including, of course, sexual harassment related
claims, and having that experience I also know that
there are many reasons that people don't necessarily
come forward and file as an agency. Everyone's
experience I think is very unique—

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [interposing]
Yep.

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: --and people's situations and the vulnerabilities that people have, the priorities that people have in their personal lives are very distinct, and there are certainly many

situations in which rather than choosing to file at an agency, which could be considered something of an escalation, there are many times where employees will with or without counsel speak directly to their employer's HR Department or real (sic) officers or, you know, take other methods or utilize other methods in order to resolve other situations. For that number also specifically as the Commissioner I would say that there are many instances in which depending on, you know, the needs of the complainants coming forward, the Commission also tries to expedite some types of cases, and in some situations that means not even filing a complaint, but reaching out to the employer, reaching out to the business and trying to resolve that claim more expeditiously because the circumstances demand it, frankly. So, I wouldn't-I-I want to just be clear on what that metric may or may not also be including. I think, of course, any agency head would be happy to have resources. all a wonderful thing to-to think about. Like I said earlier, we are already planning a, you know, a modest campaign on sexual harassment, on the City Human Rights Law, and what it covers and on the-the

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

program. Perhaps if there were some other place

2.2

that's collecting this information we would want to see the numbers go up, or go down or we would just want to see what direction they go in.

are a few different venues that might be available to people including the New York State Division on Human Rights, and then the Federal EEOC, which has offices in New York City. One question, though, that—that—that I don't know, and we can get back to you on is whether they actually publish data specific to the five boroughs, or if they—

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [interposing]
Yes.

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: --as—as the

Commissioner said, sort of slice it in different

ways, but we can look into that and also State Court

and Federal Court that might be litigating under our

law and using our broad standard, but we would not

see that at the Commission.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: I really appreciate it. You totally answered my question because I think their number was 7,000 Federal EEOC, and I had no context of what that was. So, thank you. I really appreciate your expertise, and looking

2.2

Training.

all employees so that everyone since we are the

Commission on Human Rights have a good understanding
as to what the law covers. We have language access
training, Transgender 101 working with Transgender

People in their communities, working with people with
disabilities, working with victims of domestic
violence, sexual harassment in the workplace,
conflict of interest training, computer based EEO
training, Diversity and Inclusion, Everybody Matters,
the DCAS training as well as the Unconscious DCAS

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: In term of training, you know, to address the sexual harassment, how many times that take place? How often they take place?

Is that the monthly, annually? [background comments]

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Well, sexual harassment training is covered in the City's EEO Policy.

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Uh-hm.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: So, every employee receives that training upon hire, and then every two years thereafter as a refresher.

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: And within my agency it's annually every year.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

1

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: But how do you measure? Because every time that we are doing something with that—in this area, we ought to take a moment to evaluate, to quantify, you know, the effects of the benefit of the success of what we are doing. How do you evaluate the effectiveness of those trainings?

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Well, one I think, you know, we-so every year we are re-examining our EEO plan, and we're re-releasing an EEO Plan to agency staff, and the REO Plan has a statement of diversity principles. It has a statement of, you know, what we want in terms of our aspiration for diversity and inclusion within the agency, the statement as to who are the different EEO officers are within the agency, in my agency, the head EEO Officer is also my Chief of Staff, and that is meant to communicate the importance to which we put on this issue, and so part of the-the process of doing that annually is to receive feedback from staff members. Everyone knows when [coughing] I would send it out that they are able to approach me or any number of the other people that are identified as EEO members within my staff so that they can talk to them about

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

2 any interests or concerns or—or additions that they
3 would want to make to anything in our Diversity Plan.

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Thank you.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: And there are also quarterly updates made to those annual plans of the Commissioner.

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Thank you very much. Let me ask my last question very quick. First-first of all, let me thank you, you know, all the members of the panel for the effort that you have been doing to address this very, very important issue we are all concerned about. But if you have to do something more than what you are doing right now to better address the issues of sexual harassment, like what it would be? Or, let me put it in another way because my father usually said that my son, there's no perfection. There is no perfection. We-every time we got to re-evaluate what we are doing in improving and do more to reach our goal, what do you believe that should be done from your institution and together with the City Council what can we do as a city, as a society to ensure that we can decrease. Because one of the things also we observe the-there-there was an increase of the complaint for sexual harassment.

2 I don't know how we interpret that. What is—what is

3 the take on that, but what can we do to decrease the

4 | number sexual harassment or what is the biggest

5 challenge for you in your effort to address the

6 sexual harassment?

1

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: I think, you know, the reality is in a city of more than 8.5 million there's not a one-size-fits-all approach. roughly one of the reasons we held our hearing on December 6 and we wanted diversity of different industries and workers and workers' advocates represented because we wanted to hear, you know, there are certain industries in which people are very isolated, and so the challenges they face are specific to that type of isolation. There are certain industries that are considered nontraditional professions for women, and there are certain challenges that they face. There are certain challenges faced by domestic workers, by immigrant workers, by LGBTQ workers, and so, you know, I keep mentioning this report that we're putting out in April. It is really meant to think through the diversity of different industries and work places that we have in New York City. It certainly would

not be able to cover every single industry, every single workplace because we are New York City, but it is meant to cover many of the-of the different types of experiences at least that were raised earlier in testimony at that hearing. And I think, you know, I think, too, working with all of the different city partners, whether it's business or schools or houses of faith or the City Council, and helping folks be introspective about, you know, how they can be including best practices in their own places of employment is a very important thing, And that's something that we try to do daily, you with the work we do especially with the Community Service Centers we have in each one of the boroughs and in the policy work that we do at the agency. So, I think there are a variety of ways in which we are still, you know, hearing experiences, thinking through what are the best ways of-of recognizing and addressing the situations, and I imagine-my-my great hope as Chair Rosenthal had said earlier in the hearing was that, you know, what-what the city is doing right now is a beginning, and that there will be more conversations to be had. There will be more conversations and

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

2 experiences to be aired, and I'll leave it to my
3 colleague to--

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Thank you. There are a few things that we are actually considering now, and one of the first is really to create better synergy between our EEO and our HR There are often times when there are Leads. complains that come into an EEO officer that are more appropriate for our HR Lead to handle. Also, there's data that the two can really share to really drill down to see where you're receiving the most Is it indicative of the culture of this complaints. particular department? Has there been a shift in leadership? Has there been some kind or organizational change that's contributed to some of the data we're seeing. So, I definitely think creating that synergy, which is something we're actively working to do, having the EEO team and the Human Capital team work together at DCAS is a model that we really want to share and a model for the entire city of New York. Also, we would like to explore streamlining some of our reporting requirements. Currently, the Charter requires that individual agencies send their data to the EEPC, the

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

Council and the Mayor's Office. We believe that since we provide a citywide function, it's-it's a far better service if we're able to provide all of that information for our city partners where there would just be one file. So, we're all speaking from the same place as it relates to any complaint data that we receive. And lastly, you know, and this is really my pitch for the EEO Officers, they work extremely hard, and so, we're trying to think about ways I which to better support them at the time that they are on-boarded providing them with more information about the agency, really holding their hands a little bit as they get acclimated to their respective agency to ensure that we're increasing the tension within that group, but also that they know that every step of the way since they serve as the eyes and ears that we are here to support them.

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Thank you very much to all of you, and thank you also for the wonderful job that your institutions are doing to address the sexual harassment issue, and we in the City Council we are dedicated to work together with you because we are part of the same team. We are all in this together.

2 COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Thank you.

3 CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Thank you so very

4 much. Thank you, Madam Chair.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you. I'm not sure I agree with you about the—curtailing the data reporting. So, it's going to be really interesting to talk about and follow up with, and we're going to hear next from the EEPC. So, I'll be curious to know their thoughts about that, but I very much appreciate what you're saying in terms of there being so much data and sort of, you know, who's looking at, who's analyzing it? Is it consistent across the city.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: I think we'd love to work with you on that.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Great. So,

Deputy Commissioner Pinnock, really appreciate your time.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PINNOCK: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Commissioner
Malalis, Deputy Commissioner Sussman, thank you so
much for coming. We really appreciate your time.

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Thank you.

2.2

2.2

2 CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Next, we are going to call up the Equal Employment Practices
4 Commission. So Charise Terry, Elaine Reiss, J.

rest of today's hearing. Alright. Okay.

Commission. So Charise Terry, Elaine Reiss, J.

Patrick Boyle, and Alicia as well, and I apologize if
I just butchered your name. [pause] So, if the
reporters could take it out in the hall, and if we
could—so if the reporters could take it out in the
hall, and we could hear now from the EEPC, and I'm
hoping that someone from City Hall stays back, and
will hear the rest of today's—will be here for the

ELAINE REISS: Is it on? I think it is.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: So, yes. Could you please introduce yourselves and start, and if it's alright only because of the lateness of the day, I'm going to put everyone on the clock. I'm sorry. We're going to start with—and this is generous. I know you're not going to feel that way, but we're going to start with three minutes each, and then a little later we're going to switch down to two, and I apologize for that, but just so everyone gets ready, and I know that the questioning from Council members will be less. So, don't—thank you everyone for your time. If you could start Commissioner Reiss.

2.2

23

24

25

2 COMMISSIONER REISS: [interposing] I want 3 to start by thanking Council Member Rosenthal and 4 Council Member Eugene for the invitation to come and 5 talk to you today. I want to thank you, Council Member Rosenthal for bringing your staff over and 6 7 trying to learn about what the EEPC does. I want to thank you as well for sharing the legislation with 8 you, and having read it, and after our explanation 9 today, you will discover why I for one think we need 10 to work with you on the legislation because we do 11 12 think some of it is duplicative and redundant on what we already do and what we already have been doing for 13 a while. And I do want to for the record to once 14 15 more make the offer that we did the other day, which 16 is to say we would like to meet with all of the new Council Members to explain what the EEPC does, and 17 18 with-I'm-I am finished now. I am a Commissioner of the EEPC. I am a Mayoral appointee. You will 19 20 understand better what that means in about half a second. [laughter] 21

CHARISE TERRY: [off mic] Good afternoon,
Chair. [background comments, pause] There you go.

[on mic] Good afternoon, Chair Rosenthal and Chair
Eugene. My name is Charise Terry. I am the

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

Executive Director of the Equal Employment Practices Commission, and I'll just jump right into my testimony. You can introduce yourself when you present testimony. The Commission—this Commission represented by Elaine Reiss appears before you today to present testimony on its role in instituting best practices and policies for the prevention of sexual harassment in city government. Created by the New York City Charter, the Equal Employment Practices Commission is an independent non-mayoral agency empowered to monitor and evaluate city agencies to ensure that they maintain effective Equal Employment Opportunity or EEO for employees and applicants from protected groups. Agencies which fall under this commission's jurisdiction are those that are funded in whole or in part by the city Treasury, those which the majority of the Board members are appointed by the Mayor, or those which the majority of the board members serve by virtue of being city officers. order to promote Equal employment opportunities, Chapter 36 of the City Charter authorizes the EEPC to monitor the coordination of Affirmative Employment-Employment Program established by the city; monitor the employment policies, programs, practices of city

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

agencies; ensure compliance with the city's Human Rights Law, State and Federal Anti-Discrimination Laws and the EEPC standards and propose polity-policy legislative and/or regulatory recommendations to the Mayor, New York City Council and the Department of Citywide Administrative Services. Chapters 35 and 36 of the New York City Charter assigns to the EEPC powers and duties geared towards the maintenance of Equal Employment Opportunity programs, which include, but are not limited to reviewing and providing suggestions on the Uniformed Standards, procedures and programs with DCAS as well as the plans adopted by the city agencies, auditing and evaluating the programs, policies and procedures of city agencies and their efforts to ensure fair and effective equal employment opportunity at least once every four years. I'll go forward a bit. Making policy and legislative and budget-budgetary recommendations to the Mayor, City Council, DCAS and city agencies as—as deemed necessary to ensure equal employment opportunity within the city of New York, and requesting and receiving from any city agency information and such assistance as my be necessary to carry out the provisions of this charter. To

CHARISE TERRY: Right. Oh, yeah.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: If you could put it—look at your testimony. If you could sum it up in some way.

CHARISE TERRY: Right.

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

So--

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you.

CHARISE TERRY: This arrangement is intended to ensure balance in installation from political influence and facilitate exercise of jurisdiction over the employment practices of mayoral and non-mayoral agencies as well as the Offices of elected officials and political appointees. Sexual

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

harassment impacts employment decisions and unreasonable interferes with the work performance thereby creating a barrier to equal employment opportunities. The City Charter authorizes the EEPC to audit and evaluate the employment practices and procedures of city agencies and their efforts to ensure fair and effective equal employment opportunity for females and minority group members. Thus, the EEPC has developed audit protocols that focus on the prevention of and protection from sexual I am going to skip forward just to save harassment. time. Today, we have personnel from the EEPC's Research Unit and Audit Units to describe the role that EEPC has and will assume in addressing the prevention of sexual harassment in New York City government via its audit mandates. [background comments, pause]

PATRICK BOYLE: Good afternoon. My name is Patrick Boyle, Director of Research Initiatives and Public Hearings of the EEPC's Research Unit. In 2018, the Equal Employment Practices Commission commenced its audit plan using Sexual Harassment. Prevention Audit, SHPA. In preparation for this type of audit, the EEPC has requested citywide complaint

1 2 information from the Department of Citywide Administrative Services, Office of Citywide Diversity 3 and Equal Employment Opportunity. The EEPC also 4 5 request from an agency during its audit a breakdown of the number of and types of discrimination 6 7 complaints filed internally and externally. This audit is intended to prepare agencies to address 8 potential issues involving sexual harassment. 9 10 Failure to carefully strap—carefully cap--craft strategies preventing the occurrence of sexual 11 12 harassment or the inability to manage complaints that may be filed as a result of an incident are costly 13 14 not only in terms of financial resources, but also 15 the detrimental effects resulting in a hostile 16 workplace, cultural discord and negative public 17 image. The SHPA will assist agencies with 18 implementing corrective actions intended to ensure compliance with federal, state and local laws. 19 20 have the standard EEPC Audit process. In addition, the audit can provide agencies with insight 21 2.2 identified by the EEPC and guidelines proposed by 23 authorities such as the EEOC and State Division of Human Rights. The SHPA framework examines a series 24 25 of equal employment intertwined components.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

sexual harassment prevention initiatives must remedymust remedy a systemic disruption of the workplace. These components span the entirety of the workforce structure. Senior leadership, human resources departments, equal employment offices, learning and development functions, managers and most importantly the individual employees all play vital roles in the prevention and protection initiative. The initial component focuses on the former sexual harassment. Policy that is set forth by the organization. policy must contain certain elements that define the issues and procedures while clarifying roles and responsibilities of every employee. This policy should include the obligation to report incidents, how to file complaints and, transparent investigatory processes as well as potential disciplinary actions. The next component focuses on the importance of leadership action. For successful sexual harassment prevention initiatives, leadership must commit to assigning the required resources e.g. time, budget and labor resources, et cetera. This includes effective communications to management and other key stakeholders about the value of leadership accountability and constant vigilance to identify

2.2

potential risk. This vigilance requires cultural awareness and a commitment to workforce data analysis. Another component examines the available sexual harassment reporting and tracking system. The ideal process has guidelines in place that assist complainants and investigators through the process in a timely well documented and efficient manner. Given the sensitive nature of reporting these events, a procedure that guarantees expedience, confidentiality, and anonymity when requested for the

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [interposing] If I could ask you to wrap up. We have your testimony and—and you should know this as well, we have it for the file. If you'd just hit the—the main punchlines, we'd appreciate it.

complainant or whistleblower might be just--

ALICIA: [off mic] Good afternoon. Good afternoon. My name Alicia Duel (sic), the Manager of EEO Analysis in the EEPC Audit Unit. I didn't turn on my mic. Can you hear me, in the EECP Audit Unit and I will be concluding the testimony. The EEPC's Audit Unit consists of one manager myself and four to five EEO Program analysts. The EEO Program Analysts administer audits and serve as a resource to the EEPC

Executive Director and board members for any audit
findings and conclusions. This section is about our
powers. So, I'll just skip down to during that SHPA
and EEO, program analysists will review and examine
the complaint and investigation component of an
agency's EEO program to ascertain whether the agency
has established meaningful and responsive procedures
for receiving and investigating sexual harassment
complaints. The agency's complaint tracking and
monitoring system, the number and types of sexual
harassment complaints. The agency's—the agency has
received the ability to-of personnel to-I'm sorry.
The ability of personnel dedicated to complaint
intake and investigation, redacted complaint files
and supporting documentation that demonstrates
complaints are-were investigated and determination
was made and remedial action was documented and the
roles and responsibilities of the EEO personnel, the
agency counsel and the agency head in complaint
investigation procedures. [background comments]
CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Okay, this is

amazing, just amazing. I mean and what you were just talking about could you—so, and I know you collect this information for reports that are sent around,

but would you be a source of information to know how
many complaints were filed, sexual harassment
complaints were filed last year or the year before—

5 | the year with most-

2.2

response will be after we've continued, we complete the analysis of all of the agencies, and I think as we have stated to you privately, we do a quarter of them annually. We are beginning the sexual harassment, and if you will, analysis, and so four years from today we can tell you that what we hope we can tell you next year as we look at it is what the report is for a good third of the workforce within the city, which is what we're trying to do with putting together our—what agencies we're going to look at next year. Am I correct?

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Right. I appreciate that. Help me understand why it—what it—the—the depth of what you're doing so that it will take four years to answer the question.

COMMISSIONER REISS: Because we go through each—we do it by going through—we do 35 agencies a year. So, our numbers would only be, and remember it is what has happened as opposed to what

- 2 | might happen. It's not current. It's just historic.
- 3 We, therefore, will be able to tell you as to last
- 4 | year what happened in the 35 agencies we looked at,
- 5 and therefore, what-for the term we look at it. So,
- 6 we look at it for I guess—is it a two-year term or a
- 7 three-year term?

- 8 CHARISE TERRY: I'll answer that. I'll
- 9 try to answer it a little
- 10 CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Look, I know this
- 11 | is a kind of-what I like is I know you're thinking
- 12 | hard about it-
- 13 CHARISE TERRY: Right.
- 14 CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: --and that you
- 15 understand that it's multi-faceted. Okay.
- 16 CHARISE TERRY: So, in 2014 and 2015 as
- 17 | we discussed, the EEPC conducted discriminate—an
- 18 audit called the Discrimination Complaint and
- 19 Investigation Procedures Audit. Back then we
- 20 received aggregate data from the Department of
- 21 | Citywide Administrative Services, which you spoke to
- 22 day. Since they are currently mining the data and I
- 23 | quess maybe speaking with agencies on how their-the
- 24 data is being reported as Dawn Pinnock testified to,
- 25 | the information that we received—we've received since

Right.

1	CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS 125
2	CHARISE TERRY:reported to-to DCAS
3	like through a quarterly system of reporting.
4	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: And that
5	quarterly system was everyone is using the same type
6	of spreadsheet that can talk to each other or?
7	CHARISE TERRY: First it was done by a
8	spreadsheet, and then there was an electronic-
9	electronic system that was developed that allowed
10	agencies to log on and—and log in the information.
11	However, that is the system that is currently being
12	checked.
13	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Got it so the
14	most recent system is one where every agency can log
15	in, submit their numbers?
16	CHARISE TERRY: Right.
17	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: And when was the
18	last year that they were dong spreadsheets. Do you
19	remember? You don't have to remember.
20	CHARISE TERRY: 2015. Right.
21	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Okay. [background
22	comments] Okay.
23	CHARISE TERRY: Right that's when we

CHARISE TERRY: Right that's when we received the last spreadsheet.

1	COMMITTEE ON WOMEN JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS 126
2	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Got it, right for
3	2014.
4	CHARISE TERRY: Okay, and so do you wan
5	to
6	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [interposing] Do
7	you have access to that data portal where they are
8	entering—agencies are entering the information?
9	CHARISE TERRY: The EEPC has requested
10	access.
11	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: You have. That
12	was going to be my next question. So you think you
13	should have access to that portal?
14	CHARISE TERRY: Absolutely. Yes.
15	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Right.
16	CHARISE TERRY: We've requested access,
17	and so we are waiting on the access.
18	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Could you submit-
19	has—was that request made orally or in writing?
20	CHARISE TERRY: In writing.
21	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: In writing.
22	Could you submit for-for our records
23	CHARISE TERRY: [interposing] Sure.
24	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL:that request?
25	CHARISE TERRY: Sure.

PATRICK BOYLE: For all agencies.

2 CHARISE TERRY: That's an aggregate.

PATRICK BOYLE: That's an aggregate.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: An aggregate all mayoral.

CHARISE TERRY: According to the information and—and right. This is—this mayoral agency specifically.

PATRICK BOYLE: Uh-hm.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Right, so we're not including NYCHA. We're not including H&H. Does it include SCA?

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Including the DOE.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: I was just going to ask are the DOE and SCA not included. Okay, so, is it—do you—how—how—would the EEPC have a sense of whether or not the systems in place at agencies are conducive to employees making a complaint? Does that wait for an audit for that to happen or do you have other mechanisms for looking at that?

CHARISE TERRY: So the City Charter Chap-Chapter 35-

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Uh-hm.

2.2

CHARISE TERRY: --dictates that city agencies should submit an agency specific plan on their efforts to implementing Equal Employment Opportunity as well as quarterly reports on their quarterly efforts to implementing the plan.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Efforts meaning like a qualitative report?

CHARISE TERRY: It's qualitative and quantitative. So, that report would have data that indicates whether or not employees were trained. It would have whether or not they hired any EEO staff. All of the efforts that they've taken to implement whatever the EEO plan was for that year.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Do any--

CHARISE TERRY: [interposing] That's also the data—excuse me—that's also the—the report that would include the complaint information.

COMMISSIONER REISS: Councilwoman

Rosenthal, I think you're asking a rather difficult

question, and I don't think we can really respond to

it, and that is that while we will audit what the

rules require, I don't think we can really audit

culture and the cultural change that this hearing is

trying to bring about.

1

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Uh-hm.

COMMISSIONER REISS: And so, we can tell 3 you what we will discover with the data. We can tell 4 5 you what-what standards are in place. We can tell 6 you the number of people who complained. We cannot 7 tell you the number of people who did not complain. We cannot tell you the number of people who felt that 8 if they came forward to complain, that no one would 9 10 listen. We can't-what we do is really assess the data, and even though we look at it, qualitatively, 11 12 what we can't tell you about is what's not there.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: And do you think that your commission should have the responsibility to do that? In other words, to do a climate survey?

COMMISSIONER REISS: I'm—this Commission has conducted surveys in the past not specifically on sexual harassment. However, a part of the survey was concerning whether or not sexual harassment training was done? It was under the—the question about EEO training in general.

CHARISE TERRY: Okay, it's very difficult for us. Why? Because we have 14 people.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Because you have 14 people?

1 CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS 131 2 CHARISE TERRY: And we-and right and our headcount was recently-with the last let's say five 3 years we increased it—we increased to 14. The 4 Manager of the Audit Unit, as she just said, it's her 5 and about 4 to 5 analysts. So, it's much more 6 7 difficult for us to do a survey because we need cooperation from the agency and, you know, agencies 8 don't always like to cooperate during an audit. 9 CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: But according to 10 the Charter, they have to, is that right? 11 CHARISE TERRY: Correct. We try to make 12 13 them-with the cooperation. 14 COMMISSIONER REISS: [interposing] That's 15 right, but they have--16 CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [interposing] 17 Just wanted that for the record. COMMISSIONER REISS: --but they have 18 their own problems. For example, the Parks 19 20 Department, just use it as an example. How are you going to survey them? They don't have computers. As 21 2.2 much as we would like to believe everybody does. 23 There isn't really the central location. We've

looked at it as being-I mean there-there's several

different problems differing with who the employees

24

2 are and how you-how you would get the response. So,
3 I-I'm not making excuses--

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [interposing] Well, and another problem with part-

not making excuses for anybody. I'm just indicating that we could undertake to do it. That doesn't mean our response rate will be depending on the—on a particular agency we might have trouble with it, and we could do it now. I mean we could—we have the authority. It isn't—I don't think that's the issue.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Yep.

COMMISSIONER REISS: And we are auditing. We have created because—we, too, know about the #MeToo movement. We have created a sexual harassment survey, if you will, or a mechanism to look at throughout the agencies. It's just based on the way we function will take us four years to know the entire city's employment base.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: You know, it's interesting that you bring up parks. Many of their workers are contracted workers, which adds another layer.

2.2

Τ	CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS 133
2	CHARISE TERRY: so I must put for the
3	record Commissioner, I must say that we audit about
4	35 agencies per year, sometimes more. I anticipate
5	that with the new abbreviated sexual harassment audit
6	we would be able to do that audit faster because it's
7	more specific than looking at all of the complaints
8	that agencies may have and that will be—we will be
9	implementing that audit for our 2018 to 2020 Audit
10	Protocol or Audit Plan and Protocol.
11	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Have you—I'm
12	pretty sure that this is in your purview—have you
13	looked at the ne training modules that CCHR and DCAS
14	were talking about.
15	CHARISE TERRY: We looked at the new DCAS
16	Training Module yes.
17	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: I guess it was
18	just issued yesterday. So, I think we had like
19	CHARISE TERRY: [interposing] We had at
20	the point when we received it, it was a pilot.
21	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Okay. Did you
22	have input on-into their final program policy.
23	CHARISE TERRY: I wouldn't want to-I'm-

I'm not sure which one that one is.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Okay. That's alright. This is an online training, Sexual
Harassment Prevention: What to Know About Unlawful

and Inappropriate Behaviors in the Workplace. It's the—the training that they came out with yesterday as

7 a result of that pilot.

2.2

CHARISE TERRY: That one seemed the—I don't think we received that on.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: This is just a Xerox of the website. Okay, I'd be interested in your opinion on that later. Let's see. Have been asked by the administration to do an audit on any specific agency as it has to do with sexual harassment?

CHARISE TERRY: No.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Okay, and have you made recommendations or monitored and agency as a result of that agency's sexual harassment policies or practices?

CHARISE TERRY: In the course of doing a general EEO program audit, we have recommended during that audit that sexual harassment is added to maybe the training curriculum because we do review training

curriculum or we may recommend that sexual harassment
is added to a policy or a policy statement.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Yep, and in that audit, do you have the sense, which I understand you have limited not on the staff, but a limited number of agencies that you can audit, but do you have a sense of how many agencies maybe did not have a thorough sexual harassment training program?

CHARISE TERRY: Most agencies either follow the Mayor's EEO Policy, which includes a sexual harassment statement and a description and directions on who to contact if there is sexual harassment, and those are the mayoral agencies. The non-mayoral agencies quite a few of them modeled their policies off of the Mayor's policy.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Is anyone looking at the non-mayoral?

CHARISE TERRY: We are. We audit 141 agencies.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Including the non-mayoral?

CHARISE TERRY: Right. We have agencies that are under our jurisdiction that are non-mayor

2.2

Partnership for New York, Emily May from Hollaback;

- 2 Meredith, Maskara, if I'm pronouncing that wrong from
- 3 Girl Scouts of the Greater New York; and Allegra L.
- 4 Fisher from Gender Equality Law Center. [pause] You
- 5 know, I'm going to try very hard although you can
- 6 | tell it's not in my nature to hold you to a timeline.
- 7 But if you could work very, very hard not to read
- 8 | your testimony, most everyone's testimony we have,
- 9 and to summarize it, that would be very much
- 10 appreciated. I'm going to ask the partnership to go
- 11 first.

- 12 | FEMALE SPEAKER: Thank you. I'm reading
- 13 | the testimony as you said of Katherine Wylde,
- 14 President and CEO. She wanted to be here in person,
- 15 but she had a conflict this afternoon.
- 16 CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Right, but I give
- 17 you the authority to summarize.
- 18 FEMALE SPEAKER: Okay. [laughs] So, a
- 19 | number of New York firms are global leaders in
- 20 establishing policies and training programs to
- 21 prevent or address sexual harassment, and long before
- 22 the #MeToo movement, most employers understood the
- 23 | importance of creating corporate cultures in which
- 24 employees treat each other with respect. In response
- 25 to heightened awareness of the workplace sexual

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

harassment, most employers are taking the opportunity to assess our current practice and make improvements. We would respectfully suggest that many employers have more knowledge and experience than the City Council regarding best practices for prevention, training and respond to sexual harassment. partnership would be pleased to identify some of these employers and facilitate meetings with Council members and staff to inform your consideration of proposed law. We believe this input would be critical to achieve their objective of a harassment free workplace. The bill under consideration today has only been available for a few days and, therefore, have not been reviewed by employers. We are sure that the Council wants to enact legislation that encourage employers to act in the best interest of their employees without placing an undue administrative burden on those who are already doing the right thing. We hope the Council will be deliberative about its response to this important issue, and take the time for consultation. most willing to help in this process.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Got it and sure we'd be-we'd welcome that absolutely. My scheduler

can be reached at <u>nparris@council.nyc.gov</u>. We really
await meeting with you.

FEMALE SPEAKER: Great. Thanks.

EMILY MAY: Great. [pause] Is that

better?

1

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Yes. [off mic]

EMILY MAY: Sure. Hi, everyone. real excited to be here. My name is Emily May. I'm the Co-Founder and Executive Director of Hollaback. I'm going to go ahead and give you some quick notes since you have a copy of my testimony. As you probably already know, Hollaback addresses harassment in all of its forms. What I want to do today is underscore a little bit for you some of the forms of harassment that employees are facing that we don't always think about when we think about workplace harassment particularly harassment that happens on the street especially during people's commutes, and harassments that's happening online while people are at work, and then I want to highlight a couple of recommendations that we have in response to the amazing amount of legislation that you guys have put forward. So, in terms of the commute, what we see putting consistently happening is when people are

2 harassed on their commute to work they show up to work distracted. It's hard to work, right. They'll 3 try to take a longer route to work to even-we've even 4 5 heard people leaving jobs to avoid harassment, and 6 so, we've partnered with Cornell to do research on 7 this issues and—and have noted that, you know, the same effects that happen with any kind of sexual 8 harassment in the workplace, anxiety, depression, 9 Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder are also showing up 10 related to street harassment when people are just 11 12 trying get to work. And the same employee-employer impacts are showing up impacting punctuality, 13 14 attendance, productivity, healthcare costs, morale, 15 et cetera. And I bring this to your attention because 16 one of the things that learned from the amazing work done on workplace harassment in the '80s and '90s is 17 18 that it wasn't really until we had an assessment of the financial cost to employers that sexual 19 20 harassment was-was taking on them like a very, very numeric money cost for employers that employers 21 2.2 really showed up and took leadership on this. And so I think gathering research on this issues is really 23 24 key. Also, oh, my goodness. Three-three minutes was 25 quick. Online harassment.

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

2 FEMALE SPEAKER: And extra one. [laughs]
3 EMILY MAY: Just quickly. Online

EMILY MAY: Just quickly. Online harassment is another key issue particularly if it's like journalists and anybody who is required to hold a personal social media account for their work. a recent poll of Time writers, for example, showed that 80% of people avoided topics to avoid harassment. We work significantly with the BuzzFeed to address this issue and we have a guide as well that we've done with the Mozilla Foundation and the Kairos Fellowship on how to address this. jumping ahead to quick recommendations, I love the fact that you guys are looking at training from employers on harassment. I want to encourage you to also look at how street harassment and online harassment are impacting their employees, and also I want to push you to move beyond looking at what's in the legislation as the Importance of bystander intervention, and also looking tactically at teaching employees what bystander intervention looks like in the workplace. What we know is just knowing it's important isn't enough. People need options. As you look at research on street-on-and -and that side of the equation and the climate surveys that you've put

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

together, Council member, again wonderful. Let's also look at how street harassment and online harassment are impacting employees. Most employees have no idea how these two issues are impacting them, and are going to see the same effects in their-in their workforce as other folks. Lastly, we'd love to see training of 311 and 911 operators on all forms of harassment, and we'd love to see reasonable accommodations for-for harassment. Some-some different cities around the country have things called Sick and Safe Leave policies that allow people to use sick leave to-to secure their own safety and include certain accommodations like working from home or, you know, changing the hours of their commute, et cetera, et cetera, and we have a whole guidebook on how employers can do that as well. So, sorry to run over.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL:} Looking forward \\$ to seeing the guidebook.

EMILY MAY: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: If you could submit that as part of your testimony, and also I'm very interested in what you came up with in your work with BuzzFeed. To the extent that can be submitted as

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

part of your testimony as well, we would welcome. We
have a lot to learn.

EMILY MAY: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you.

ALLEGRA L. FISHEL: Is this working?

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Yeah.

ALLEGRA L. FISHEL: Sounds good. [coughs] Hello. My name is Allegra L. Fishel. I'm the Executive Director of the Gender Equality Law Center. We're a non-profit legal and advocacy center that works to combat gender-based discrimination in all its forms through a variety of different types of initiatives. As I think most people in this room would agree, sexual harassment is one of the most pernicious forms of gender-based discrimination and is not only emotionally devastating to its victims, but often causes them to be pushed out of the job and to lose their benefits earning a living. Just very quickly, to try to summarize our written testimony. I want to comment very briefly on some of the proposed bills. First, I want to applaud Council Member Powers' proposed legislation to expand the scope of coverage for sexual harassment victims, which would bring the law in line with the state

2 carve-out, which provides that even employee-even employers who has a sole employee would be able to 3 4 bring a claim for sexual harassment. We do a lot of work with domestic workers and sexual harassment 5 6 assault is a huge problem. We also really want to 7 focus-to weigh in on how important some of the 8 preventative measures are. They are set forth in these bills because as a long time litigator who 9 10 litigates sexual harassment cases, it is much better to prevent the harassment than to be working to try 11 12 to remedy the damage that it causes after the fact. We appreciate the notice requirement that was 13 14 proposed by Council Member Cumbo. We do, and we set 15 forth more in our written testimony, have concerns 16 that notices alone are probably not terribly effective. In our experience, they're not posted. 17 18 They're hidden, and it would be very awkward sometimes to be reading about your rights in front of 19 20 your harasser, and so we propose that sexual harassment policies be mandated for all private 21 2.2 employers [bell] and I'm going to quickly, quickly 23 go through a couple of other points. We think the 24 mandatory sexual harassment training-I'm not going to 25 really talk about city agencies. For private

2 employers, it is absolutely key and we would suggest that all employers with four or more employees rather 3 4 that 15 be required under the law to provide these 5 trainings to their employees that the penalties be significantly strengthened, \$2,000 for a second 6 7 offense for other than the tiniest of employers to us does not seem very meaningful, and I can tell you, 8 and I think most people who have litigated these 9 10 cases will share my opinion that it is really the threat of some serious financial repercussions that 11 12 often does the trick to bring employers into line. And then I'll just add one other point, because I've 13 14 run out of time, which is that we strongly suggest 15 that City Council and this committee form some type 16 of ad hoc committee that can reach out to a lot of different people to help inform this legislation. 17 18 would include community members that could inform the City Council about language barriers about cultural 19 20 differences. We would include victims who actually had to tackle what are the barriers in the workplace 21 2.2 from coming forward. Legal advocates that have 23 litigated these cases and even people like therapists that understand the emotional ramification and we 24 25 have a lot more detail in our written testimony.

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you. That's exactly what we'd like to do. So, I'm eager for your help.

ALLEGRA L. FISHEL: Thank you. We'd like to offer it.

MEREDITH MASKARA: Thank you. My name is Meredith Maskara. I'm am the CEO of the Girl Scouts of Greater New York, and if you don't know, the Girl Scouts of Greater New York serves 29,000 girls between the ages of 5 and 17 in the five boroughs of youth count, and our program is mostly delivered by 8,000 volunteers, most of them all women, who are not just volunteers, but are also part of the workforce here in the city as well. So, we have launched this year as an advocacy-a year of advocacy for our girls. We teach our girls civic engagements, and for them to be able to speak up and use their voice when it comes to issues of their concern, and I can tell you that girls as young as the age of 9 have raised sexual harassment as one of their major concerns with us throughout our programming. This means that they have either experienced it themselves or that they know that one of their loved ones has or one of their volunteers who was a mentor near and dear to their

2 heart. So it is our—it is our duty as an

3 organization to be able to speak on their behalf and

4 on their future to make sure that we provide a safe

5 space for them as and organization, and they now

6 | expect that to be translated into their work

7 experience when they enter the workforce. So on

8 | behalf of the girls, and the volunteers here in New

9 York City we thank you for all that you're doing, but

10 | let's make sure that—that we pass these—these

11 | initiatives so that we can protect our girls' space

12 | ad they become young women in our workforce.

13 CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Okay, that's

14 great.

1

15 MEREDITH MASKARA: [off mic] On behalf

16 [on mic] of the Girl Scouts, thank you. [laughter]

17 CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: It must have

18 | been. That's great, and that's great to be able to

19 know we can think about you as an advocate for this

20 and education.

21 MEREDITH MASKARA: [interposing] And, of

22 course, any time if you need-if you need to discuss

23 | this with girls we have girls who are ready, willing

24 and able to—to come here and speak about their

25 concerns as well.

Law Institute you want to get us started? [pause]

25

2 SUSAN SCAFIDI: Hi, Susan Scafidi, 3 founder and Director of Fashion Institute. We're a non-profit. We're-but we're also based at Fordham 4 5 University where we actually both teach, and so just 6 to tell you briefly what we do is a range of things, 7 academic research, analysis including those 12 bills. We read them all, advocacy can increase distance to 8 individuals including a clinic and education of the 9 10 industry as a whole. We work with everybody from enormous multi-national companies to trade 11 12 associations to emerging designers. Fashion is actually the second largest industry in New York. 13 So, I was delighted that Council Member Lander 14 15 mentioned it and, of course, Commissioner Malalis as 16 well. It's also a complex industry of design, manufacturing, retail, runway, the whole range. 17 18 also a majority female industry actually except in certain job categories, but at the same time the 19 20 creative outsider industry, which celebrates traditional rules, it celebrates rule breaking and 21 2.2 also is-very oriented to physical appearance of 23 course. So, we-it's a little bit schizophrenic in some ways. We have issues with harassment of both 24 25 women and men, but also very proactive even pre-

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

Weinstein efforts to form within the industry and from in companies and organizations within the industry changed these things. We should hope that and as we expressed in our testimony, some of the thing that we've come up with experienced shared can be universalized. We've heard quite a bit about models recently, and that's something we've worked on for the past eight years. We helped launch the Model Alliance and so forth, and that's certainly an important area to think about, but I think we really need to go, if you'll pardon the pun, behind the scenes a little bit to think about individuals throughout the industry that experience harassment, and I just want to share with you two examples very quickly from the-from people that we've-we've encountered and experienced work from the dozens if not hundreds of stories that we've heard. Because it gives a sense of the range of issues [bell] we're dealing with. An attorney, who's also an immigrant, who was in a fashion company experienced such pervasive environmental harassment that—that that individual was eventually pushed out of the company and left the industry altogether all the way down to an individual who was working as an independent

2.2

contractor and he head not the kind of education that an attorney had. He had a ticket to New York and a dream, and was so ashamed at the themed sex harassment that he encountered in the industry that when he came to our clinic his first question was will anyone see me or know that I'm here? And so, we can't continue to lose that kind of talent as people like those——those folks leave the industry. And so I'd like to sort of throw the hearing, the time over to my colleague Jeff Trexler who is the Associate Director of the—of the Institute and teaches our Fashion Ethic Course to just quickly summarize our specific recommendations.

JEFF TREXLER: And thank you again. This is s very quick summary of a much longer document, and we'd love to keep working with you in the future. We have four recommendations largely centered around the problem of stigma. I know we've—we've been talking about how to reduce it, and how there can be an interplay between law and culture. One way you can do it is through transparency, and specifically requiring disclosure by all private employers in New York City, and not just whether they've received internal complaints, but also have there multiple

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

complaints directed at one individual or-and whoever the individual might be, and as a-and in the process of settlement are they giving money—monetary settlements or are they requiring departure. And I believe that you'll be able to data mount that, and see some very interesting patterns over time. also make recommendation about non-disclosure agreements. We do not recommend banning them because a number of people do not want their stories to go public because of the stigma, but if you would remove liability for complainants who breach that who decide to tell their stories, that would be a good-a good move to make. We also heartily agree with expanding protection with independent contractors. We're an industry where you will often have an independent contractor working with an independent contractor so they fall outside the scope of current New York law, and—and/or they'll also or there will be small employers under force who want to close those loopholes. Stopping stigma is a-is a major, major part of our concern. We want you to-it would be great if there was some ways to encourage people to hire troublemakers, and also to create incentives not to fire people who bring-to bring these complaints

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

- 2 particularly through surreptitiously through settlements. And finally, I want to second the 3 recommendation for a working group. We strongly 4 believe that this conversation should not end here. 5 6 It should not end with the current proposals. New 7 York brought this sexual harassment law to the fore of the nation's consciousness 40 years ago, and now 8 we're in a position to be the innovators and redesign 9 sexual harassment law for the 21st Century, and I 10 think it would be great for New York City to start 11
 - CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Did I mention my scheduler's name and email address?
 - JEFF TREXLER: If you could give that gain, please, that would be fantastic.

that conversation right there.

- CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Sure. His name is Ned Terrace and the email address is nterrace t-e-r-r-a-c-e @coucnil.nyc.gov and you'll see our counsel will be at the meeting as well. We're eager to learn from you.
- JEFF TREXLER: Wonderful and I'd be delighted to be part of that conversation.
- CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [off mic] Is the red light off? No, [on mic] Now, it is.

25

2 FRANCESCA BURACK: Good afternoon. 3 Francesca Burack and I'm President and CEO of Fearless Talent Development and I'm also President of 4 the National Women's Federation of Business and 5 Professional Women in New York City. We're and 6 7 affiliate of the International Business and Professional Women and we are in 110 countries. 8 work very hard on advocacy issues for women not just 9 here in New York but around the world, and in my firm 10 we are primarily focused on women and helping women 11 12 step into their power and take fearless action like this Council is doing with this-with this whole issue 13 of sexual harassment, and I thank you so much for 14 15 doing this. I'm going to focus on the training 16 because our expertise as a business and as this women's organization is to really help create culture 17 18 where women and other individuals feel respected and can come forth and present complaints and ideas in a 19 20 meaningful way. So, I wanted to focus primarily first on the managers and supervisors because they 2.1 2.2 are the ones that are creating the culture in their 23 department or agency, and I think it's really 24 important that whatever experience, training

experience any worker is-is receiving, that the

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

supervisors and managers go through that exact training so that they understand what's being said, and what employees are going to expect from them, and then there also, of course has to be a section on supervisors and managers and how to set culture and most important is not only the responsibility and accountability, but really their communication skills because everything starts and ends with communication, and how effectively we can communicate and that, of course, sets the whole cultural environment, and who is going to feel free enough to come by and talk to us [bell] and for us to treat them with dignity and respect so that they can feel like they're being heard. So, that's from me, and this can't be done online. This has to be done faceto-face with practice, practice, practice, and that's one recommendation, and the second is following this experience this training that all supervisors and managers should go through, this should be publicized so that employees realize that supervisors and managers are now trained. They can listen and hear what's being said, and they expect you to come forth if there is something going on in the workplace. So, that's really, really important, and the third is I

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

wasn't quite sure I saw that in the training that there were going to be two trainings per year, and I wasn't sure if it was the same training for different groups or if it's two different trainings that are going to be going on. One is the basics and the other is more advanced, but if there is going to be two for the same-for a-for the same population, there should be different titles so that people don't immediately think they're going through the same thing, and the training should be different. should be more advanced one versus the other, and as for a question, I was a little surprised earlier. First of all, I think everyone is really trying their best in city agencies to make things happen, and I applaud them, but something as simple as a question put to people: Do you feel that the administration of your department could listen to you-would listen to you if you went to them with a complaint about sexual harassment? Yes or no, and if it's no, why not? And it could be anonymously done. I mean this is like a really simple thing that can be, you know, done, and I'm only too happy to lend my advice and counsel and my experience to anything that we're doing, and it's great to see you. The last time I

2 saw you in this situation was in 2015 with Martha

1

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

Burk, and we were working on the vendor transparency on board diversity.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [off mic] Thank you.

FRANCESCA BURACK: Thank you.

BLAKE JOHNSON: Here we do. I believe it's on. Okay. So, good afternoon, everyone. Blake Johnson. I'm the Supervising Social Worker for Safe Horizons Community Program Helpline. At Safe Horizon we are the nation's leading victim assistance organization, and New York's largest provider of services to victims of crime. We are also the country's largest and domestic provider-domestic violence provider et al. Our mission is, of course, to provide support, prevent violence and promote justice for victims of crime and abuse and with families and communities. So, to just jump right into our-how it is that we view sexual violence. So we view sexual harassment and sexual assault as part of the same continuum arising from the same cultural and political factors. As has previously been mentioned here, we do view that these are all behaviors that are stemming ultimately from power and

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

control. In the same way that we address these within the lives of the people who reach out to us, we also think it is very important to address these within workplaces. Since a lot of statistics has already been mentioned here in the room, to summarize the ones that are apart of the testimony, in addition to all of what other folks have contributed here, I think a huge point of the-what we have in-well what is in this testimony it's specifically about how sexual violence strongly impacts people or minority identity. So, specifically trans folks, gay men, bisexual and bisexual men and women, lesbians and also folks of many different immigration and racial groups are all strongly impacted by sexual violence both in the community and in the workplace. In terms of recommendations, regarding best practices and preventing sexual harassment, certainly be absolutely recommend stronger policies in which to address sexual [bell] harassment in the workplace. And we also want to note that though a strong policy can be in place, the strong policy is absolutely meaningless if it is not, if it is not accompanied by exceptionally strong culture within an organization that is also willing to enforce the policy and work

2.2

with it. Without this, the policy does not mean anything. We also want to—we also want to give light to a lot of other factors that are involved within victimization and things that should be thought about within policy. And, specifically, this is related to trauma that victims of sexual violence might experience and how policies should also be formed in a way that responds to the fact that people who have been through sexual violence might need different types of accommodations to deal with the trauma that they're going through in order to be able to, you know, file or engage in any type of policy or process that an organization implements.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you. Thank you all very much. Appreciate your expertise in your testimony. The next panel we're bringing up is Sarah Brafman from a Better Balance; Jeran Arisa, Rachel Piazza and Paige Sanborn, and I just want to thank you all for your patience. I know it's getting late, and we have couple of more panels, but we really appreciate your being here. Great. If we could—Sarah, if you start, start us off that would be great. Just introduce yourself and try to give the highlights. Thank you.

2 SARAH BRAFMAN: Is that better? Okay, 3 thank you Council Member Rosenthal. I so appreciate 4 your leading this effort and a Better Balance 5 appreciates-appreciates your leading this effort. 6 So, I'm Sarah Brafman. I'm an attorney with a Better 7 Balance we work to combat many forms of discrimination in the workplace, but obviously gender 8 based discrimination is one of them especially 9 discrimination faced by women of color in-in New York 10 City and low-wage workers. We very much applaud the 11 12 very strong, very robust package of bills. I'm going to take us through a few recommendations that we have 13 14 to strengthen both the legislation to have the 15 sentence reduced, and some recommendations that we 16 have for additional legislation that we'd like to see 17 come out of the Council. So, the-the three points 18 that I want to raise in terms of the introduced legislation is—the first one relates to the reporter 19 20 contracting. Right now the bill really just talks about reporting on policies. We think that it's very 21 2.2 important to have much stronger enforcement over city 23 contractors who violate the Human Rights Law, and in 24 our testimony suggest multiple ways to do that. 25 really a two-prongs of it. First addressing

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

reporting requirements that they have, and the state is taking this on as well to really hold state contractors accountable for reporting complaints, violations, et cetera, and then the second piece is really, you know, not providing state contractor city contracts rather to contractors who are violating the Human Rights Law. And another piece of this is a lot of contractors and a lot of private employers we see put mandatory arbitration clauses into their contracts, and something that the city can do is to say, you know, we won't contract with you if you're going to put in those types of clauses. The second piece I wanted to address in terms of the introduced legislation is on the training. Wow, that time really does go by fast. So, the-in terms of the training, we think there should be qualification standards for the trainer both for city and private employers, and the third piece of it is that the current definition of sexual harassment, which has been defined in the case law, is very broad, and we wouldn't want the legislation to, for instance the legislation around extending the statute of limitations to unwittingly narrow the definition that has been set forth in the case law. And then in

2 terms of the proposals that aren't here, but that we'd like to see, the first one is around pre-3 4 employment non-disclosure agreements that private 5 employers should not muzzle employees signing an 6 employment contract, and the second one that I really 7 want to flag is also industry specific legislation. So, we've heard from people in different industries, 8 but there are especially in low-wage industries very 9 10 targeted legislation that can help combat sexual harassment. So, for instance in Chicago, they just 11 12 passed an ordinance-ordinance around hotel workers. In L.A., there was a movement around janitors and 13 14 California passed legislation around janitors, and 15 so, really to look at specific industry legislation 16 that can help combat sexual harassment for vulnerable low-wage workers and workers in male dominated 17 18 industries. The other piece I want to echo is strengthening protections for independent 19 20 contractors. That includes changing the definition of independent contractors, changing the liability 21 2.2 standard and do very strong public education for 23 independent contractors, and I'll leave it there because the-the rest of it is outline in the rest of 24 25 our testimony.

2.2

2 CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [off mic] We have 3 it, and in the follow-up.

SARAH BRAFMAN: Yean, and we look forward to working with you.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [on mic] We have it in the follow-up. Thank you very much.

RACHEL PIAZZA: Hi. Thank you so much for the opportunity to speak today. My name is Rachel Piazza. I teach women's and gender-- Am I in there?

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Yeah, just speak into the mic a little bit closer.

RACHEL PIAZZA: Sure. So, my name is
Rachel Piazza. I teach women's and gender studies at
the University of Lovell. I have written for numerous
publications about the spectrum of gender based
discrimination, and I'm the founder of Feminist SelfDefense. It's a program that uses an evidence based
model that has been shown to decrease incidents of
sexual harassment and violence. I know from my work
that women thrive when they're empowered with tools
and strategies to confront sexual violence, and I
teach women not only to defend themselves physically,
but to interrupt incremental boundary violations as
they occur. And research shows that women who

2.2

you.

complete this type of self-defense training are 50 to 60% less likely to encounter any type of sexual harassment or assault, and so while it's important that we don't hold women responsible for these types of actions against them for sexual harassment, it's also super important to that we empower women with the tools that they need to respond and address them front on. So, I would hope that this type of training could be considered in the future. Thank

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [off mic] Thank you.

JERAN ARISA: Council Member Rosenthal, thank you so much for your leadership on this topic, for holding this hearing, and allowing me to submit testimony. My name is Jeran Arisa. I spearheaded sexual harassment policy for all of CUNY while undocumented. Before our work there was no uniform policy for all of CUNY, for the half of million students and staff. When we worked on the CUNY Policy, and we looked at the spectrum of violence, and discrimination that incorporated sexual harassment, assault, domestic violence and stalking, because as many of the speakers said, sexual

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

harassment is the most violent, it's like the most extreme forms of sex discrimination. Now, as a proud American citizen, I have continued my work in ending discrimination. I have designed, led and evaluated trainings for hundreds on ending sexual harassment. A recent New York Times article confirmed what I know from my own experience in both the non-profit and corporate sector, most sexual harassment trainings are not effective. They can actually make things worse because they're most often led by HR staff who don't understand the nuanced dynamics of this form of sex discrimination. The Times article explained what does work, which is bystander intervention training in person. Online training is not effective in this context. In closing, I hope you'll create a citywide policy that looks at the spectrum of gender-based discrimination that goes beyond sexual harassment, and I hope you'll spell you mandatory in-person training led by experts and not necessarily HR advocates that all three agencies must provide. [bell] Thank you.

PAIGE SANBORN: Hi. Good afternoon. I'd like to thank you for this groundbreaking and essential hearing and for your proposed legislation

2 regarding sexual harassment. My name is Paige I'm a daughter, a sister, a mother of two 3 4 and job that I call this. (sic) I am grateful to be 5 here today in all of my roles as we are living in a daunting era of escalating violence some going into 6 7 assault. Last year I identified and joined a New York based technology organization a data and 8 technology organization called Bridget It. Bridge it 9 has created an extraordinary digital platform that 10 allows for easy reporting, icon-based in 60 seconds 11 12 only, but not behavioral data in real time. 13 secure and confidential platform was created for K through 12 schools, but it is-they worked for two 14 15 summers with students in Steps to End Violence. 16 Steps to end Family Violence and Relationship Abuse Program, RAP, the Brooklyn Middle School that we 17 18 pilot in over the past four years has seen 50% decrease in bullying incidents, and an increase in 19 20 cognitive school culture and climate. Bridge. Its platform technology can now be used in settings at 21 2.2 college campuses, private organizations, and 23 government agencies. We've developed apps and 24 websites and changed up the platform to be able to accommodate other needs. The platform is web enabled 25

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

from any device, and it is an app both for an android and an Apple. The platform features 24/7 reporting application in which all at-risk behaviors are featured including 25 forms of sexual harassment from cat calling to unwanted intimacy, inappropriate sexual displays, misconduct to operate a risk. (sic) The notification is immediate and the reports are confidential. They can be anonymous, but the ones that are within the system are confidential and sent to whomever the governing body or staff members or agencies would like to select. The platform also addresses general harassment and hostile work environments [bell] and can be customized for any entity to track additional behaviors in order to have a clear understanding. The only other thing I wanted to add, the most important thing is that we also have a multi-lingual resource center. So, any-and it's an artificial intelligence based platform. So, any time anything is touched, any time the platform is touched, it is gathered. And so, if I were to report something I'm given information to help me. raped, I'm given-I'm sent hotlines and sent restorative techniques, books and legal definitions of what happened, and I think that's a really

2 important piece of it. There's a ton more that goes

3 on with it, but in terms of time, you have the

4 testimony to read those.

1

5

6

7

8

9

24

25

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: That is just great. Thank you. We're going to follow up with you.

PAIGE SANBORN: Yeah, I hope so.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: I really

10 | appreciate that. Okay, the next panel we have

11 | Christina Chang from Planned Parenthood of New York;

12 | Emily Kadar from the National Institute for

13 Reproductive Health; Zoe Ridolfi Starr from the

14 | Sexuality Education Alliance of New York City; and

15 Manisch Schreva-oh, I was so close. Schreva Tess and

16 Trevor. Okay, thank you from the Peer Health

17 Exchange. Thank you.

18 CHRISTINA CHANG: Good afternoon. My

20 | Public Affairs of Planned Parenthood of New York City

21 \parallel and thank you to the committee chairs, Rosenthal and

22 | Eugene and the Speaker for convening today's hearing.

23 PPNYC has been a leading health and education

provider in New York City for more than 100 years,

and reaches more thank 25,000 New Yorkers annually

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

both youth and adults through our Youth and Education Adult Education Programs. All of our health curricula include a healthy relation and consent component and seeks to create an affirming space for all members of our community to thrive. In this political moment, public conversations on sexual harassment are more important than ever. The #MeToo Movement has brought to light the extent to which sexual harassment, assault and the devaluing of women pervades our society. Now work place or institution is free from these realities, and we're just beginning to take a hard look at the societal systems in place that enable such continued abuse. applaud the Council for taking an important step in convening this hearing to examine the gaps that persist in work places across New York City and to begin to act on opportunities for change. In order for employees to be able to do their jobs effectively, they need to feel safe, and they need to feel their employer stands with them and values their wellbeing. As leading health educator, PPNYC knows first hand how important education and prevention is to addressing sexual harassment. Our staff provides workshops and training to adults, caregivers, parents

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

and professionals because people of all ages require learning around healthy relationships, consent and respectful communication. PPYNC supports a call to require anti-sexual harassment training in our workplaces so employees know their rights when it comes to sexual harassment and assault and are equipped with the tools and knowledge to identify and report harassment. Conversely, managers and employers need training to understand their responsibilities in preventing sexual harassment and the measures they can take to respond to and address complaints. As we see more individuals come forward, we need to ensure employers have the support and resources to be able to report without being subjected to undue retaliation or retribution. However, these resources should not be limited to places of employment. New Yorkers particularly women and transgender and gender non-conforming individual experience [bell] sexual harassment-I'll be quicklong before they enter the workforce. We need to address the extent of sexual harassments we experience in our daily lives and take steps to created environments to help prevent harassment from occurring in the first place, and the way to do this

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

is and a core component of prevention requires an increased commitment to comprehensive sexual reality education. Research has consistently shown that comprehensive sex ed works. Position youth development education that focus on the physical mental, emotional and social dimensions of sexuality is critical in helping young people make health promoting decisions that can help shift broader cultural ideas about gender, power and sexuality challenging the deeply embedded culture of sexual harassment unearthed by the #MeToo Movement. Reports of harassment and assault are not new, but with this renewed awareness and call for action we have an unprecedented opportunity to move forward large scale changes. These efforts must include workplace education resources and support services, but it needs to start well before individuals enter the workforce. We applaud the Council's commitment to addressing sexual harassment in the workplace, and urge the city to advance comprehensive sexuality education citywide as a powerful tool to shift the prevailing culture that enables sexual harassment and abuse to one that build caring communities and institutions that build caring communities and

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

2 institutions that respects the identities and rights 3 of all of us. Thank you.

ZOE RIDOLFI: Good afternoon. My name is Zoe Ridolfi Starr and I serve as the Co-Chair of Policy for the Sexuality Education Alliance of New York City. Thank you for convening this hearing and for supporting the bills being discussed this afternoon. The Sexuality Education Alliance or SEANYC advocates for comprehensive K-12 sex education that meets the National Sexuality Education Standards for all New York City youth. Our coalition includes high school students and parents, educators, direct service providers and advocacy organizations. commend the efforts of the City Council to strengthen our city's response to sexual harassment in the workplace. As many have articulated today, harassment in the workplace is a pervasive and urgent issue in New York, and it's no wonder because each year our city allows another generation of young people to enter the workforce without providing the sexuality education they need to make healthy responsible choices in the workplace and beyond. While this package of bills offers some promising solutions, there is a glaring gap: How do we

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

effectively change the culture and prevent sexual harassment in the first place? Children begin to learn about bodies, consent and boundaries at a very young age. With early and ongoing educational intervention, young people can learn how to responsibly navigate their own sexuality and to respect that of others. They can learn skills like how to responsibly navigate their own sexuality and respect others. When these students leave school, they are better equipped to navigate the workplace, more likely to identify and feel comfortable reporting unacceptable behavior, and less likely to engage in harmful behaviors themselves. Without comprehensive sexuality education, young people are often left to absorb their information from damaging representations in the media, ill-informed peers or teachers who are inadequately prepared. These young people will eventually enter the workforce, too, and the one-hour training video will not be sufficient to help them unlearn discriminatory or inappropriate attitudes. In order to truly eradicate sexual harassment, New York City must begin to prioritize comprehensive K through 12 sexuality education.

Currently, the Department of Education requires only

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

one semester of health education [bell] in middle school, and another in high school, and the Office of School Wellness Program calls for a portion of each of these semesters to cover sexuality education. This is the extent of our city's sexuality education requirement, and it is wholly insufficient. Research demonstrates that early and ongoing education is far more effective in changing norms, attitudes and behaviors than one-off lessons. Additionally, the dearth of qualified health teachers and the DOE's utter failure to effectively enforce even the existing mandate means that many schools are not completing-complying with the minimal requirement. According to DOE's own data, almost half of $8^{\rm th}$ graders who graduated in 2016 did not receive a single semester of health during middle school, and only 7.6 of all health education instructors have attended any training on sexuality education in the last two years. The prevalence of sexual harassment in our city's workplaces is a consequence of our failure to educate generations of New Yorkers about boundaries, consent and respect. While we do believe the measures being discussed today have the potential to address sexual harassment, it will only be

I'm here today representing the National Institute

25

for Reproductive Health. I'm also here as a member 2 of the Sexuality Education Alliance in New York City, 3 which all of my colleagues at the table are as well. 4 The #MeToo Movement has illuminated the sad fact that 5 6 sexual harassment and gender inequity are pervasive 7 in all industries and environments including schools. New York City must be a leader in addressing this 8 insidious problem. The bills before you today, which 9 include initiatives like sexual harassment assessment 10 and the anti-harassment trainings at city agencies 11 12 and private employers, greater transparency reporting and public information about sexual harassment makes 13 14 expansions in strengthening our city's Human Rights 15 Law are all steps in the right direction and 16 demonstrate how seriously the Council is taking this issue, but we also urge the Council to confront 17 18 sexual harassment at its earliest stages and consider how we are educating our young people on healthy 19 20 relationships, consent, respect and communication. Since 2011, the New York City Department of Education 21 2.2 has had the requirement, which you just heard Zoey 23 describe and as we all know, comprehensive sexuality education includes vital information about the 24 25 prevention of unintended pregnancy, HIV-AIDS and

STIs, but it also provides some foundational
understanding of the boundaries, bodily autonomy and
consent. This knowledge can help prevent child
sexual abuse, teen dating violence, bullying and
sexual harassment. We at NRH believe that the
current sexuality education policy does not go far
enough. The DOE has the ability to mandate the
Chancellor's regulation and its own wellness policy,
a comprehensive age-appropriate sexuality education
policy that reflects the National Standards for all
student kindergarten through 12 th Grade. I've
included the road map lays this out with my
testimony. We will only be able to combat these
issues if we seek the roots of the problem and
confront them early and often. NRH looks forward to
continuing to work with the Council [bell] to ensure
that all New Yorkers including women, LGBTQ
individuals and young people are safe, healthy and
protected from sexual harassment and violence. Thank
you for the opportunity to testify today.

MANEESHA SRIVATAVA: Thank you, Council

Member Rosenthal for the opportunity to speak and for

your leadership on this really important issue. My

name is Maneesha Srivatava. (sp?) I'm a Program

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

Manager with Peer Health Exchange, a non-profit that trains college students to deliver a skills based and culturally responsive health curriculum to underserved and under resources high schools. So, we really applaud the package of bills that have been discussed here today to combat sexual harassment and sexual assault, and education about sexual harassment we believe must start before someone actually enters the workplace. One in ten of New York City's public high school students have experienced sexual dating violence in the last 12 months. PHE believes the ideal and best place to be in conversations about respect, communication and consent is in our K through 12 schools. A lack of quality health education leads to a lack of understanding of the ability—and the ability to navigate consensual relationships. We partner with 53 high schools across New York City and reached over 5,600 high school students this year who would not otherwise be receiving health education. In a recent evaluation, we found that young people who received our programming were 20% more likely than their peers to have an accurate understanding of sexual consent. know that sexual harassment is an issue that

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

disproportionately affects women and it's an issue that dis-that is disproportionately perpetrated by men. And so, if we must critically engage with how we are discussing sexuality education, we must also critically engage with how we're specifically dealing with sexual education with young men. In a culture where toxic masculinity and the misunderstanding of social empowered dynamics are ubiquitous, there's a call to action for not just comprehensive sexuality education, but also health education that covers an addresses mental health stigmas for men, and the impacts of substance use. We commend the City Council's commitment to address the current rates of sexual harassment in the workplace, and beyond and we urge them to advance [bell] comprehensive K through 12 sexual health education for young people across the city.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: This is so terrific, and I really appreciate the road map that all of you stapled to your testimony. It's quite clear.

FEMALE SPEAKER: Sure.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: So, thank you for that. Thank you for your time. Next we're going to

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

hear from Ethan Derringer Samick from Citizens Union;

Carrie Tracy from Community Service Society of New

York; Rebecca Litwin for—from the Girls for Gender

Equity; and Brittany Brathwaite from—also from the

Girls for Gender Equity. We really appreciate your

time and your testimony. Can I ask you to start?

Make sure the red button is on.

ETHAN DERRINGER SAMICK: Good morning, Chair Rosenthal. My name is Ethan Derringer Samick, and I'm the Public Policy and Program Manager at Citizens Union and I thank you for the opportunity to testify today. Citizens Union is an independent nonpartisan civic organization of New Yorkers that promotes good government and advances in democratic reform in our city and state. As part of our mission, we work to ensure that public officials and the staff meet their responsibilities to the people and uphold the public trust. We feel strongly that quaranteeing a safe, empowering and dignified workplace for all New Yorkers especially women and especially women of color and especially those working in city government is at the basis of that effort. The reason that we're testifying today is because this is not only a labor rights issue, it's

21

2.2

23

24

25

2 not only a public safety issue, it's also a good government issue when sexual harassment goes 3 4 unaddressed in city government. It's a matter of 5 democratic representation broadly speaking. How many voices have been silent due to sexual harassment over 6 7 the many years that it's gone relatively, and I say 8 relatively not lightly unaddressed? So, at this early stage in the review of the city's Sexual 9 Harassment Policy, we offer just three 10 recommendations. One, that the review is conducted 11 12 with transparency, that it takes the detailed public reporting of sexual harassment metrics seriously, and 13 14 finally to that end, that reporting should include 15 other information on other factors like race and age 16 and level of employment so that we can take into account that the experience of women are not always 17 18 the same, and that women who are at the intersections of other axes of advantage and disadvantage are taken 19 20 into account. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [off mic] Thank you.

BECCA LITWIN: Good afternoon, Chair—Chair Rosenthal. My name is Becca Litwin. I'm currently pursuing my masters in social work and

2 working at Girls for Gender Equity, an organization challenging structural forces that work to obstruct 3 the freedom, full expression and rights of girls 4 5 transgender and gender equity in communities of color. We are also proud members of the Dignity in 6 7 Schools Campaign and SEANYC who just shared. Thank you for the opportunity to speak today. Sexual 8 harassment in the workplace has long been an 9 oppressive truth as has the reality of sexual 10 violence in the workplace of our young people's 11 12 school. With the Participatory Action Research Project we worked with over 100 girls and TDNC youth 13 14 of color throughout New York City to identify 15 barriers to education and envision the schools they 16 want, need and deserve. Through this process we learned that 1 in 3 of the participants reported 17 18 experiencing some form of sexual harassment in school. One young person described their experience 19 20 sharing, "In elementary school people would cat call me in halls, make sexual comments, and I didn't 21 2.2 report it because I didn't want to make a fuss over 23 it." This quote highlights the way that some of our 24 prior participants not only experience sexual 25 harassment, but are also not reporting it or are

afraid to report it. Our schools recreate American 2 society culture in which sexual harassment is a 3 4 normalized and underreported part of the school 5 experience. As a city, we have a duty and 6 opportunity to change this story. To this end, we're 7 calling on City Council to enforce a stronger implementation of Title IX of the Dignity Act with 8 respect for all to support the mental, emotional and 9 10 physical health of all young people. There are existing local, state and federal laws that are 11 12 intersectional in nature. However, they're not given the adequate physical and implementation resources 13 14 they require in order to be fully and successfully 15 implemented. While the DOE has hired a Gender Equity 16 Coordinator who has gotten near a thousand people 17 trained on topics related to sexual harassment, it's 18 not enough. Currently, New York City has 1.1 million students and only one Title IX Coordinator. 19 urgently need a Title IX Coordinator at every field 20 support office who can both address sexual harassment 21 2.2 and also work with schools on creating cultures of 23 consent. Additionally, we need to divest from NYPD in schools and invest in creating the number-24 25 increasing the number of trained and supervised

2.2

equipped to connect students to the community-based, culturally responsive survivor-led trauma informed support. We need to make sure there's comprehensive in-school support for students who are survivors of sexual violence. Finally, we must recognize that gender-based violence is a spectrum and sexual harassment is only one piece of that. #MeToo is movement to end all forms of gender-based violence, and this is a movement of the GGS. It's been a part for over 15 years. We can't afford to have—have this conversation end at sexual harassment and workplace policies alone. Thank you for your continued support and the opportunity to testify today.

BRITTANY BRAITHWAITE: Good afternoon,

Council Member Rosenthal. Thank you so much for your

leadership and the opportunity to speak today. My

name is Brittany Brathwaite. I am the Organizing

Innovation Manager at Girls for Gender Equity, Becca

already said what that was, and so I want to echo

those points that sexual harassment in the workplace

is a pressing issue, but it is not limited to

workplace settings, and it has a significant impact

on youth attending schools everyday. Becca uplifted

2 a report that we recently did. We did a similar study ten years ago and found the same thing, and so, 3 4 we are not releasing much of a change. We know that 5 the reports of sexual harassment are not novel and many young people have had no education in New York 6 7 City public schools as to what sexual harassment or assault is, and how they can prevent it from 8 occurring. In our recent report our young people 9 10 expressed an overwhelming desire to have comprehensive sex education in grades K through 12 as 11 12 uplifted by folks from the SEANYC panel. 13 Comprehensive sex education is an extremely effective way to ensure that young people have the information 14 15 to make self-determined decisions about their bodies 16 and their lives. The lessons-there's lessons ranging 17 from bodily autonomy respect, elements of healthy 18 relationships, anti-bullying measures, bystander interventions, consent, safe sexual practices, et 19 20 cetera, and we also know that while education offers us a powerful tool to transform how young people 21 2.2 learn about themselves and each other, we cannot 23 fully place the onus on young people for ending sexual harassment and assault. When we asked young 24 25 people in our study to indicate whether they had ever

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

reported sexual harassment regardless of whether it happened to them directly, 97% of youth said they had not reported it. When participants were prompted to elaborate on their responses, several things emerged, the most common being that sexual harassment was simply accepted as part of what is meant to be at school. Sexual harassment and gender based violence cannot be an acceptable threat in the fabric of our education system. Young people have to attend school. It is a law. They cannot-they cannot leave or quit. Many workplaces have human resources departments, a union or an outside agency that employees can turn to report sexual harassment, and while these practices have a long way to go, there are often more clarity and process around reporting for adults in the workplace. In New York City students have one person, the Title IX Coordinator who in our experience most students don't even know who that is. One person to handle reports, prevention and intervention of any issues related to sexual harassment for 1.1 million students. We've done the math. The ratio is off. It would appear that if we're taking this issue seriously, would have allotted more resources and people power to ensure

2 that schools are truly safe for all young people.

Our vision along with yours is to create safe and supportive learning environments, and our efforts must include education, knowing one's rights, support resources and the full implementation of policies created to protect young people in the school environment. So, here act to advance comprehensive sex education citywide [bell] and make a serious

12 Dignity Act. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL:

investment in policies that protect and support

students for sexual harassment like Title IX in the

I really

appreciate your bringing up those connections. So, thank you very much. Thank you for taking the time to come in and as all, we appreciate good government. So, thank you for making it clear it's part of the definition. Our next panel is Isadora Finkelstein from the Center for Anti-Violence Education, Talia Evans from the Center for Anti-Violence Education, Jubasala Castro also from the Center. I see we have a whole thing gong here. [laughter] This is good and Jacqueline Castro also from the Center for Anti-Violence Education. You're our last panel, women.

2.2

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9 10

11

13

12

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21 2.2

23

24

25

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you for staying all the way to the end. If you have copies of your testimony, terrific. You can hand it over to the sergeant-at-arms. Alright, whoever wants to start. Thank you.

IZZY FINKELSTEIN: Okay. Hi everyone. My name is Izzy Finkelstein. I'm the Program Coordinator for School and Community Violence Prevention at the Center for Anti-Violence Education. We're going to leave most of the talking to the brilliant young people on either side of me, but a little bit about CAE. So, the Center for Anti-Violence Education builds strength to stop violence. The organization was founded in 1974, and for 44 years has been working throughout New York City with schools, non-profit organizations and other community groups to prevent, interrupt and heal from violence. We work primarily with girls, women, LGBTQ and trans and very non-conforming people, and others who are at risk of violence because of their identities. based in Council District 38, and are very thankful to the City Council for funding much of the work that we do, and I'm going to turn it over to these two.

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

2 CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: [off mic] Who is 3 your Council Member?

IZZY FINKELSTEIN: Lander. Uh-hm.

JACQUELINE CASTRO: Alright. Hello and thank you for this opportunity to testify. My name is Jacqueline and I'm 16 and I go to-I'm a sophomore at High School of Telecommunications on Technology in Bay Ridge, and I'm also a peer educator at the Center for Anti-Violence Education, CAE and in CAE we learn self-defense and we also learn how to be up-standers. We get to teach others about these skills as well. We also come together as a community to break all kinds of cycles of violence, and when learning about and teaching self-defense, we talk about how to prepare yourself if you experience sexual harassment. teach people how to use their voices like how to say no and create boundaries if someone approaches you in a way you don't like. And, like from-like some brief-brief background of myself is like-like nobody likes to get harassed, and no matter how many times you walk down a street whether you have on a dress or pants, you still don't feel safe. I'm not saying it's your fault for wearing what you wanted to wear today, but because people who see think it is okay to

sexually harass you. Even if it's not physical
harassment, verbal harassment plays an even bigger
role and not much is being done. We learned a lot
how to be-how to defend ourselves, but what about
people who harass? I want to walk outside and not
change blocks because one block isn't safe enough. I
feel like schools should teach and have more
awareness about sexual harassment. I know that
people at my high school or any high school or even
middle school are aware of what sexual harassment is
and that it is wrong, but they aren't aware of how
badly sexual harassment could trigger someone because
either they're experiencing it at home with friends
or everyday. I know if schools like mine had more
policies about sexual harassment or posters like a
day with no sexual harassment, it would change the
point of view a lot of-of a lot of people. Thank
you. [background comments]

JUBI SALAI: Okay, good afternoon everyone. Thank you for this opportunity to testify. My name is Jubi Salai (sp?) I'm 14 years old, and I am a freshman at Fort Hamilton High School. I'm also a peer educator at the Center for Anti-Violence Education, and part of my job as a peer educator is

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

stay and do nothing.

to teach girls In the Rising Strong Program at MS88. We teach girls some physical self-defense moves in case they were in a situation in which they needed to defend themselves, but we also mention things like sex trafficking and sexual harassment for them to be aware that stuff like this goes on. I feel this is important because when I was in middle school I didn't know much about sexual harassment and how to defend myself and try to prevent it. From experience, I know that sexual harassment is a problem at schools. For example, at my old middle school there was a boy who touched a girl inappropriately and he just go suspended, but do they really learn anything when they're suspended? should have to learn how something like that affects the person who was harassed. I feel like school should have programs like CAE to teach others about what sexual harassment is, how to use your voice and defend yourself, and how to care for themselves. After experiencing sexual harassment, knowing that girls like me are being informed about how to fight back against sexual harassment makes me feel good like we're doing something about it, and we won't

Thank you.

2 CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Wow. Thank you both so much for coming here to testify. We know 3 today has been a little bit of a eye-opening 4 5 experience for everyone who is here today to learn about what the city does and doesn't do, and the last 6 7 three panels really have been talking about what we need to do in-in our schools, and after hearing you, 8 I have to say I feel there's hope. So, this was just 9 10 the perfect way to end today's hearing. I really want to thank you for coming, and thank everyone and folks 11 12 who stuck around. Thank you very much, and especially to the Committee Counsels Aminta and 13 14 Halmit. (sp?) [background comments] Maltese 15 Maharlika. Maltese. [background comments] Okay. 16 So, I'll get there and—and, of course Sean Fitzpatrick, thank you so much. Are you humiliated 17 18 that I couldn't pronounce your name? Okay. work on it. Okay, thank you all very much. 19 20 you for the preparation for this hearing. You guys did a great job. I really appreciate everyone's 21 2.2 efforts, too. Today was a long day. Thank you. 23 [background comments] [gavel] This hearing is

24

closed.

1

COMMITTEE	ON WO	MEN	JOINTLY	WITH	COMMITTEE	ON
CIVIL AND	HUMAI	I RI	GHTS			

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

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



Date March 23, 2018