CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

----- X

TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE SYSTEM JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

March 12, 2018 Start: 2:14 p.m. Recess: 6:45 p.m.

HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall

B E F O R E: RORY I. LANCMAN

Chairperson

DONOVAN J. RICHARDS

Co-Chair

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

JUSTIN L. BRANNAN FERNANDO CABRERA

ANDREW COHEN

CHAIM M. DEUTSCH
VANESSA L. GIBSON
RORY I. LANCMAN
CARLOS MENCHACA
I. DANEEK MILLER

KEITH POWERS

YDANIS A. RODRIGUEZ

PAUL A. VALLONE

JUMAANE D. WILLIAMS

ANDREW COHEN
ALAN N. MAISEL
DEBORAH L. ROSE

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

ERIC A. ULRICH

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

Cyrus Vance

District Attorney of the New York County in New York City, Manhattan

Darcel Clark

District Attorney of Bronx County in New York City

Michael McMahon

District Attorney of Richmond County in New York City

Eric Gonzalez

District Attorney of Kings County in Brooklyn

Bridget Brennan

New York City's Special Narcotics Prosecutor

Kevin Ryan

Communications Director of the Queens District Attorney's Office at the Kew Gardens Headquarters

Jordan Dressler

Civil Justice Coordinator of Human Resource Administration's Office of Civil Justice

Sonia Linn

General Counsel for the New York City Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs

Tina Longo

Chief Defender of the Legal Aid Society's Criminal Defense Practice

Stan German

Executive Director of New York County Defense Services

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

Matt Knecht

Managing Attorney of the Criminal Defense Practice of the Neighborhood Defender Service of Harlem

Justine Olderman
Executive Director at the Bronx Defenders

Lisa Schreibersdorf Executive Director at the Brooklyn Defenders

Amanda Berman
Project Director of the Red Hook Community
Justice Center

Jay Ackley

Treasurer and an Executive Committee Member of The Legal Services Staff Association, Senior Grants and Contracts Management Specialist at Legal Services New York City

Raun Rasmussen
Executive Director of Legal Services NYC

Adriene Holder Attorney in Charge, Civil Practice of the Legal Aid Society

Beth Goldman President and Attorney in Charge of the New York Legal Assistance Group

Ben McGregor Smyth Executive Director of New York Lawyers for the Public Interest

Jane Lee Staff Attorney at the Community Development Project of the Urban Justice Center

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

Rachel Braunstein
Managing Policy Attorney at Her Justice

Andrea Bowen Consultant Working on Behalf of the Transgender And Gender Non-Conforming Solutions Coalition

Cathy Cramer CEO of Legal Information for Families Today, LIFT

Unidentified Male
In Litigation against Business Partner of HRA

Karen Friedman Chief Assistant District Attorney for Manhattan

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

[gavel]

2.2

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Good afternoon, I'm

Council Member Rory Lancman, Chair of the Committee

on the Justice System and this phase of our budget

hearing jointly held with the Committee on Public

Safety we'll hear from the District Attorneys and the

Special Narcotics Prosecutor. We are joined by

Council Members Andy King who is a member of the

COUNCIL MEMBER COHEN: Cohen...

Committee on the Justice System... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: ...and... what, Oh sorry Andy Cohen. The, the Andy's from the Bronx will do it to you every time. He's lacking a bowtie that should have been my first signal, the Chairman of the Public Safety Committee said that. The fiscal 2019 preliminary plan includes little to no budget actions for the city's prosecutors and totals 375.6 million dollars with a budgeted head count of 3,655 positions. This includes 104.4 million dollars and 989 positions for the New York County District Attorney, 97.4 million dollars and 910 positions for the Kings County District Attorney, 72.7 million dollars and 880 positions for the Bronx County District Attorney only six...

1			
Τ	ON	JUSTICE	SYSTEM

no, I don't… I'm not ready to add a total or, or
totalize yet 64.1 million dollars and 530
positions for the Queens District Attorney, 14.3
million dollars and 133 positions for the Richmond
County District Attorney and 22.5 million dollars
and 213 positions for the Special Narcotics
Prosecutor. Budgeted head count across the six
offices includes an increase of five positions,
two in Richmond County and three in the Bronx to
implement the early victim engagement program with
the Mayor's Office to combat domestic violence in
the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice in order to
enable victim's advocate to do early outreach and
engagement of victims of intimate partner
violence. I look forward to hearing each office's
budget priorities not included in the fiscal 2019
preliminary budget and more specifically on the
issues of salary parody, recruitment and
retention. And we also hope to follow up on the
baseline funds discussed and anticipated as
forfeiture funds and programs and initiatives your
offices are participating in. At the outset let me
thank our committee staff for their hard work;
Store Piester and Sheila Johnson from the Finance

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

Division and Brian Ko and Casey Addison from the

Legislative Division and my staff, my Chief of

Staff Rachel Kagan, Communications Director Josh

Levitt, my Operations Director Jordan Beberman and

my Budget Director Macise Sarkisian [sp?]. Now

we'd like to hear from the Chair of the Public

Safety Committee, Donovan Richards.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Thank you Chair Lancman and good afternoon and welcome again to the joint Public Safety and Justice System Committee hearing on district attorneys and special narcotics prosecutor. As Council Member Lancman indicated fiscal 2018 preliminary plan included no significant budget actions for the city's prosecutors. I know he went through the numbers who's total budget equals approximately 375.6 million in a nearly unchanged head count. As a result I look forward to hearing the challenges and priorities faced by your offices that are not reflected in the preliminary plan and in particular some areas I'm really interested in hearing about are obviously the opioid crisis on how we're working diversion programs, special narcotics prosecutor obviously on the work you're

	COMMITTED ON TODDIC SMIDIT COUNTED WITH COMMITTED
1	ON JUSTICE SYSTEM
2	doing around the opioid crisis and, and gang work,
3	body cameras and how is the NYPD truly working
4	with you all to make sure that program is
5	successful and lastly Raise the Age, the impact of
6	Raise the Age and how you're preparing for that.
7	So, thank you all for being here today and I will
8	turn it back over to Council Member… Chair
9	Lancman.
10	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you. Well
11	let's get to it, if you'd all raise your right
12	hands, so you can be sworn in. Do you swear or
13	affirm that the testimony you're about to give is
14	the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the
15	truth?
16	CYRUS VANCE: I do.
17	DARCEL CLARK: I do.
18	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you, you are
19	all encouraged to be brief so that you can get
20	onto what else you need to do today, and we could
21	all move forward. Well Mr. Vance since you're at
22	the end there I nominate you to go first.
23	CYRUS VANCE: Alright, thank you. Good

afternoon Chairman Richards and Lancman and members of the Committees on Public Safety and the

24

25

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

1

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

Justice System. Thanks so much for hearing from us today and also for your support over the years, it's been very important to all of us and to our office. That support I think we can take stock of, of really how incredible it has been, your support has... and investments has led to record crime... low crime levels in the five boroughs. Last year in Manhattan there were 46 homicides which was a slight increase since before 2000... since 2016 but a far cry from 70 in 2010 when I took over and keep in mind that in 2017 we had a tragic... a terrorist attack in the Lower West side where eight people were murdered at that time and that sad attack was a reminder to all of us that counterterrorism threats are real for this city and its for that purpose in 2015 our office created a counterterrorism program to handle prosecutions against terrorists and working with NYPD intel the office has applied the New York State's terrorism statute into four prosecutions two of which are pending and two of which have been resolved by, by pleas and convictions. In addition to contributing to record lows in violent crime, our office as have my colleagues all made

cr	riminal justice reform in reducing unnecessary
in	ncarceration among our high my highest
pr	riorities. As a result, we have drastically
re	educed the number of prosecutions for low level
of	fenses in Manhattan. In 2010 my first year as
Di	strict Attorney there were 85,650 in misdemeanor
an	nd violation arraignments in Manhattan Criminal
Сс	ourt. Last year there were 55,980 arraignments
an	nd that's a 35 percent reduction and by the end
of	2018 we expect to drive that number even lower
du	ue to a number of policy changes and reforms that
ı'	d like to outline today. First as of February $1^{\rm st}$
ou	ar office no longer prosecutes turnstile jumping
an	nd unlicensed vending except where there's a
de	emonstrative public safety reason to do so. The
NY	YPD can and should continue enforcement on these
of	fenses through its routine enforcement and we
ar	e monitoring this closely to ensure that anyone
wh	no poses a public safety threat will continue to
be	e prosecuted by our office but for those who do
nc	ot present a public safety threat we think the
th	nose, those should be resolved with summonses as
op	posed to summary arrests. Since these reforms
we	ent into effect on February 1 st , we have had an 88

percent reduction in arraignments for theft of
services compared to the same time period last
year. Looking ahead, I support the campaign to
subsidize metro cards for the city's poorest
riders. Several members of your committee
including I believe both Chairs are also
supporters. I hope that the city council can
explore this idea further with the MTA. In January
my office also took a giant step towards reducing
unnecessary incarceration by no longer requesting
bail in the majority of misdemeanor cases. Under
this new policy which closely tracks one
implemented by Eric Gonzalez in Brooklyn last
year, Manhattan Prosecutors operate from the
presumption now that no bail should be requested
in misdemeanor and violation cases except to
limited circumstances such as cases involving a
victim or when where a defendant injures a police
officer, fire fighter, or other public servant. A
victim case might be a stalking case or a domestic
violence case for example. To date bail requests
are down 25 percent as compared to 2017 and we are
now exploring ways to expand this policy to
categories of felony cases. We're also engaged in

1

2	conversations with the Mayor's Office of Criminal
3	Justice and the city council about expanding the
4	eligibility criteria for supervises release.
5	Supervised release is that program where
6	individuals are maintained outside of, of pre-
7	trial detention subject to conditions imposed by
8	the court. Our office provided 13.8 million
9	dollars in asset forfeiture funding to expand this
10	supervised release program citywide in 2016 and I
11	strongly encourage the council to work with the
12	administration to secure additional funding for,
13	for supervised relief release. We believe that
14	these policies reducing reliance on monitory bail
15	an, an expansion of alternative to detention such
16	as supervised release support our goal of closing
17	Rikers Island one that I fully share with the
18	council. Third we continue to divert people from
19	the court system through Project Reset, our pre-
20	arraignment diversion program. To date we have
21	declined to prosecute 807 16 and 17-year olds
22	first time arrestees through this program and
23	another 42 percent… participants are currently
24	enrolled. The program has a 98 percent completion
25	rate and early analysis indicate that its having

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

25

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

an impact on recidivism too. Preliminary analysis indicates that only six percent of Project Reset participants were rearrested within six months after completing the program compared to nine percent... 19 percent, excuse me, of similarly situated 16 and 17-year olds not participating in the program. Beginning on February 1st, we expanded the program to people of all ages charged with nonviolent misdemeanors in Manhattan and we now expect to divert more than 5,700 people from the criminal justice system each year through this program. We believe that these diversion options provide critical, early interventions to New Yorkers at their first point of contact with our criminal justice system and will prevent thousands of individuals from ever stepping foot at a courtroom or, or heading on a trajectory that leads to jail or perhaps even deportation. Building off this portfolio of pre-arraignment diversion programs and Staten Island's successful pilot we're planning for the implementation of Manhattan Hope which will come online later this spring. The Manhattan Hope pilot which will serve neighborhoods in the Manhattan North... in Manhattan

1

2	North, excuse me, will serve approximately 300
3	people during its first year including those
4	arrested for possession of controlled substances
5	such as opioids, heroin, cocaine, ecstasy, LSD and
6	other drugs. Again, we believe there's an
7	opportunity to divert these cases as has been done
8	in Staten Island successfully while maintaining
9	public safety and reducing recidivism. Finally, in
10	August of 2017 alongside my DA colleagues in the
11	Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens we collectively
12	dismissed roughly 645,000 old summons cases with
13	more than 240,000 of those vacated summons
14	warrants coming from Manhattan. Now one might
15	conclude that there is a reduced need for
16	prosecutors given the impact of our reform efforts
17	on our caseloads and I would like nothing more
18	than to put prosecutors out of business but the
19	reality is that we are busier than ever focusing
20	on more serious and emerging threats from
21	cybercrime, to counterterrorism as I mentioned as
22	well as more traditional violent crimes from
23	murder to hate crimes to sex trafficking to the
24	seemly intractable problems around domestic
25	violence as well as crimes involving routing out

1

2	financial fraud and corruption. Criminal activity,
3	members of the council has become significantly
4	more sophisticated and requires far greater
5	emphasis on proactive investigation and pre-trial
6	litigation. Accordingly, prosecutors must decide
7	must excuse me, must dedicate a significantly
8	larger amount of time to each case to adequately
9	serve the interest of justice. The proliferation
10	of digital evidence associated with almost every
11	case from video footage to emails and text
12	messages requires substantial resources and staff
13	time to retrieve, analyze and store. In response
14	to one of the… I can't think of the, the, the
15	Chair's question, the NYPD body worn camera
16	initiative is a good example of this challenge.
17	Our office has actively participated with the NYPD
18	pilot since it began, and we are learning a great
19	deal regarding resources we need to effectively
20	implement body worn cameras in our borough. For
21	example, my staff needs to download and organize
22	the video evidence which can be especially time
23	consuming because many videos are shared without
24	clear identifiers that link the video to a
25	specific arrest. Staff must also determine if

video should have been shared but was not and that
attempt to secure the missing video from the NYPD.
Finally, almost all video files will need
redactions performed before they are shared with
the defense and the court and despite advancements
in technology it is an incredibly resource and
time intensive process. Given the expected volume
of arrest videos my staff cannot assume this new
responsibility into their current workload. Once
fully implemented we will require 14 additional
staffers with a total annual funding need of
650,000 dollars. Each day the evidence on a
serious crime languishes is another day a crime
victim has to await justice, or a defendant has to
spend at Rikers Island. In addition to handling an
ever more complicated caseload ADAs must staff an
average of 1,100 institutional assignments per
month. This means we are obligated to assign
prosecutors to courtrooms every day regardless of
whether there are two cases in that courtroom or
200. Institutional assignments include night and
weekend intake and arraignment assignments as well
as regular and non-trial court appearances and
unfortunately it is becoming increasingly

difficult to recruit law school graduates to
accept positions as assistant district attorneys
given the relatively low starting salaries we can
offer them. The starting salary of an assistant
district attorney in my office is 63,000 dollars a
year which is considerably lower than other public
service lawyers including those in other city
agencies like the Law Department and the Mayor's
Office of Criminal Justice. Given the twin burdens
of tremendous law school debt and the cost of
living in New York City many young people simply
can't afford to accept the position despite their
interest. We are disappointed that the Mayor has
not addressed this unfair salary parody, but we
will continue to work with the Mayor's Office and
the Office of Management and Budget to address
what I believe is a critical issue and I ask for
this council's support. The last thing any of our
offices want is a class of prosecutors comprised
only of induvial with independent means or wealth,
prosecutors need to be reflective of the diverse
populations they are seeking to serve. Thank you
very much for the opportunity to speak today and

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

1

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

2.2

23

24

25

2 thank you for your continued support of all our
3 offices.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you, Judge Clark.

DARCEL CLARK: Good afternoon Chairman Lancman and members of the Justice System Committee and Chairman Richards and members of the Public Safety Committee. It is an honor to appear before you today. The Bronx is my lifelong home but it's not just the place where I live and serve with, within the ... within the criminal justice system, it is also a borough that identifies with struggle and survival. The Bronx continues to experience high poverty rates, unemployment, homelessness, substance abuse and language barriers that often bar access to opportunity. All the while my county also bears an inordinate share of the city's crime. In 2017 a third of the murders in New York City occurred in the Bronx. So far this year we have the most shootings and shooting victims of all five boroughs. We have 25 percent of violent crime, yet we only receive about 20 percent of the city's funding for District Attorneys Offices. Members of the city

1	
Τ	

2	council I am sick and tired of the Bronx being the
3	first in all that is bad and last in all that is
4	good. Given this reality we are asking this body
5	to increase funding for salary parody, raises,
6	criminal justice reform and a new unit to address
7	human trafficking. On average our assistant
8	district attorneys are the lowest paid of all the
9	district attorney's offices in the city. No
10	prosecutor expects to get rich from what he or she
11	is doing but they should expect equal pay, the
12	ability to earn a salary equal to their
13	counterparts in New York City. These assistants
14	work days, nights, weekends, holidays and are on
15	24 hour call for some of the duties. Without
16	question my assistants are dedicated public
17	servants, they have risen to the challenge despite
18	being stretched and fatigued but still the quality
19	of prosecution has improved along with efficiency.
20	We continue to reduce the backlog, we continue to
21	cut arrests to disposition time, but this will not
22	be sustainable without retaining experienced
23	prosecutors. Ultimately, we are making a
24	reasonable request for equitable distribution of
25	funding to raise salaries to achieve parody with

1

2	the other New York City district attorney's
3	offices and I'm asking for the money and I'm
4	asking for it to happen now. We estimate that it
5	would cost 6.3 million dollars to achieve salary
6	parody. The average salary for assistants within
7	New York City district attorney's office is 95,906
8	dollars, the highest is Manhattan at 106,039
9	dollars following by special, special narcotics,
10	Queens, Staten Island and Brooklyn. In the Bronx
11	the average salary is 83,521 which is 12,385 less
12	pay than our colleagues in the other counties. If
13	we compare the… compare Bronx ADA salaries to
14	other state agents… or city agencies we see for
15	example the starting salary in the Bronx is 61,200
16	dollars while the starting salary at the New York
17	City Law Department is 68,494, this 68,494 dollar
18	salary is even a thousand dollars more than a
19	Bronx ADA that has four years' experience in my
20	office so a first year in the city law department
21	makes the same as a four year assistant in my
22	office. If we do not address the salary parody now
23	the pay gap will only continue to widen. Last year
24	the average Bronx ADA salary was 8,600 dollars
25	less than the salary of all the other New York

1

2	City district attorney's offices now it is over
3	12,000 dollars less. It is no wonder that 78 ADAs
4	left the office in 2017, many of them were
5	seasoned prosecutors. We hired 120 first year
6	assistants to stop the bleed however all of those
7	ADAs are inexperienced. This leads to two
8	problems, first the tenure at the office is
9	shrinking, the average tenure at the time of
10	resignation now is five and a half years and the
11	average experience level of an assistance DA
12	working in the Bronx is now three years and eight
13	months. We must retain the people in whom we have
14	invested training and opportunity otherwise we do
15	not reap the benefits of the substantial
16	investment of training which is skill and
17	experience. As far as raises are concerned as
18	demonstrated attrition is on the rise, we
19	addressed this last year requesting an increase ir
20	salary and raises but we did not receive the
21	funding and so far, there's no funding now in the
22	budget by the Mayor. As a direct result we
23	continue to suffer from high attrition which
24	adversely effects the efficiency of the criminal
25	justice system and public safety. Last year we

1		
Ц	L	

2	reassigned 1,896 cases of those ADAs who resigned
3	the total cost of duplicating work to bring all
4	these cases to trial ready status is more than
5	four million dollars in loss productivity.
6	Consequently, this has the effect of undermining
7	the vertical prosecution model that we instituted
8	in the office. After salary parody raises will
9	provide the financial incentive for experienced
10	assistants to remain in service of the office and
11	will maximize the efficiency of the training of
12	these assistants. Next, I'd like to turn to
13	criminal justice reform, the timing could not be
14	more crucial for addressing parody and raises. We
15	are in the midst of a landmark moment in criminal
16	justice reform, we support sensible reforms that
17	promote fairness and build confidence in the
18	justice system for the communities we serve. We
19	prosecutors are increasing our obligation to do
20	more to ensure justice. My office has stepped up
21	and embraced changes to both bail and discovery.
22	These areas of criminal justice reform align with
23	my philosophy and practice of pursuing justice
24	with integrity. As to bail reform I have stated
25	before that if we are not asking for jail we

_	
П	
Т	

2	should not be asking for bail. In other words,
3	bail and jail should not be used as a tool for
4	leverage and accused financial hardship should not
5	be the sole reason for loss of freedom. Our bail
6	policy ensures that we give each case a fair
7	evaluation at arraignments and on every
8	adjournment date throughout the life of the case.
9	As with all my policies, initiatives and new
10	practices I am thorough, deliberate and
11	transparent. Training and forums are being
12	conducted throughout the office before the
13	official roll out of any of these policies and I
14	will be doing that in the next couple of weeks.
15	The benefits of bail reform transcend fundamental
16	fairness, there are collateral consequences like
17	reductions in the population at Rikers Island and
18	an increased demand for alternatives to
19	incarceration. My office has been at the forefront
20	of meeting these challenges by responding to
21	programs like Hope which we have been promised is
22	going to be coming to the Bronx this year as well
23	as what I call OAR, the Overdose, Avoidance and
24	Recovery Program as well as Project Reset which
25	will be formulated in the Bronx by way of a

II ∩NT	TITOMICE	CVC \Box \Box M
UN	JUSTICE	SISTEM

neighborhood justice circles. Our alternatives to
incarceration bureau staffs these programs and
assesses the needs of low level offenders
struggling with mental illness, substance abuse,
and homelessness while addressing low level crimes
with diversion and assisting with reentry after
incarceration. The ATI Bureau initiated OAR that
was New York City's first court program to divert
substance abuse users into treatment without the
necessity of pleading guilty to a crime. This
effort focuses on the population of long time
substance abusers who commit petty crimes in
relation to their addiction and helps end the
cycle of coming in and out of the system by
providing them with treatment, to this point OAR
is saving lives. Thus far we've had 95 people
screened in our court for OAR and the program now
has 50 people in treatment. The ATI Bureau
currently only has two ADAs, we need three more as
well as five clinicians at a cost of 539,000
dollars. ATI's diversion programs are saving the
city money on, on multiple fronts; in the court
system and Rikers Island. These programs continue
toward the goal of closing Rikers Island These

1

2	reforms are positively affecting public safety and
3	the quality of life in our community which is
4	always our top priority. Most importantly our ATI
5	initiatives are saving lives. As to discovery
6	reform, another important priority is discovery
7	reform, we believe that collecting and disclosing
8	discovery material earlier in the life of a
9	criminal case will improve the quality of our
10	prosecutions and ultimately reduce the number of
11	wrongful convictions. These are lessons learned
12	from my conviction integrity unit, early discovery
13	practices will enable us to come to terms with the
14	strengths and challenges of our cases to make more
15	realistic and more appropriate plea offers and to
16	be ready for trial sooner. We need trial
17	preparation assistants or TPAs to support our
18	prosecutor's effort to turn over documents timely.
19	We are asking for funding to hire 26 new TPAs at a
20	cost of 1,066,936 dollars. The current ratio of
21	ADAs to TPAs in my office is 10 to one, other New
22	York City district attorney's offices have a ratio
23	of three ADAs to one TPA, we would like to bring
24	our ration to five to one. Increasing the speed
25	and scope of discovery cannot occur without an

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

1

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

increase in resources to facilitate expanding disclosure obligations. The office has to gather, copy, review, and assess all documents deemed in our custody and control while simultaneously reviewing the tidal wave of video from body worn cameras and surveillance cameras. In order to process NYPD's body worn camera footage where we are anticipating an increase of 860 percent increase from one tour or one shift in five precincts to 48 tours covering all 16 Bronx commands. The office will need four body worn camera coordinators at a cost of 170,000 dollars and six video technicians at a cost of 300,018 dollars. Further we need detective investigators to retrieve the expanding category of video available from surveillance cameras and as you may have heard from the defense bar during your hearing on criminal discovery this is an area that causes the greatest delay. As such we are requesting 530,440 dollars for ten additional detective investigators. In addition, you must consider that video and technology come with all the formatting and tech, technological hiccups that are currently addressed by IT. we need IT

1	
ㅗ	

2	developers and programmers to meet these
3	technological challenges, we ask for five new
4	staffers at a cost of 650,000 dollars plus 50,000
5	to retain veteran programmers. As to my request
6	for a human trafficking unit I would note that the
7	despicable crime of human trafficking is on the
8	rise in the Bronx. Currently we have two DAs
9	specifically working on these cases and there are
10	100 pending investigations into human trafficking
11	and sex trafficking. I am asking for funding to
12	establish a human trafficking unit with a
13	director, four ADAs and a social worker, we have
14	funding for two ADAs, but we need funding for the
15	other positions at a cost of 320,000 dollars.
16	While the cost is significant we believe that the
17	Bronx deserves every effort made to stamp out
18	slavery of women and children. The Bronx DA's
19	office has had a number of novel accomplishments
20	over the past year and continues to good steward
21	be a good steward of the taxpayer's money. We
22	created the first of a kind domestic violence
23	complaint room and expanded the hours to nights
24	and weekends to serve more of these victims more
25	compassionately and efficiently. We are the first

borough in the city to have the strangulation
initiative, a unique partnership with NYPD to help
prevent domestic violence homicides because
strangulation is the bell weather of escalating
abuse. We are the first office in the city to
offer treatment before entering a guilty plea
through the OAR program as I mentioned earlier
which Chief Judge Janet DiFiore praised in her
state of the judiciary speech and she wanted to
see it duplicated in other counties. We created
the property release unit which oversaw 3,500
requests for the return of property seized and
ensured an office wide rate of compliance at 99.6
percent. The success of the property release unit
has become a model for other district attorney's
offices. Other accomplishments that reflect our
judicious use of resources to implement a 21st
century prosecutor admission of public safety,
diverting people from criminal justice system and
community outreach includes dismissing of 160,000
summonses, summons warrants that were over ten
years old as was mentioned by DA Vance, hosting
the Another Chance event which was a warrant
forgiveness program where 226 summonses were

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

dismissed and providing the first child safety	
fair. All of these accomplishments are due in par	rt
to an extraordinary support staff and ADAs who	
continue to work tirelessly and act on the	
criminal justice reforms along with meeting the	
extending obligations required by a 21st century	
model of prosecution. As my assistants continue	to
prosecute cases with integrity as I expect of the	∋m
at minimum I am certain that you agree that they	
should be compensated fairly, equitably and with	
parody. In closing I just want to stress that we	
cannot underestimate the impact that funding this	3
office has on the Bronx community. People of the	
Bronx understand struggle, they survive and	
overcome the odds every day, I cannot let the	
people of the Bronx down. I cannot emphasize	
enough the importance of salary parody, I only as	зk
what, what the people of the Bronx deserve, a fa	ir
pay for my staff, funding for criminal justice	
reforms and the creation of a human trafficking	
unit. thank you for your consideration.	

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you, Mr.

McMahon.

1	ON JUSTICE SYSTEM
2	MICHAEL MCMAHON: Good afternoon and
3	thank you for having us. Its indeed an honor and a
4	pleasure for me to sort of come home to the city
5	council and see so many former and current
6	colleagues if you will and we thank you all for
7	your interest in our work. I want to thank in
8	particular the Chair of the Committee on Justice
9	System, Rory Lancman and the Chair of the
0	Committee on Public Safety, Donovan Richards and
1	for those of you who are here today for your hard
2	work and time in presiding over today's
3	preliminary budget hearing. I also want to
4	acknowledge and thank the new Speaker of the city
5	council, Corey Johnson for his leadership. We all
6	look forward to working with each of you to
7	improve our criminal justice system and better
8	protect and serve the people of the city of New
9	York. I also want to give a shout out and thank
0	Staten Island's delegation led by Council Member
1	Debi Rose, Minority Leader Steven Matteo and

Council Member Joe Borelli for their ongoing

District Attorneys Office. Now just halfway

advocacy on behalf of the people of Staten Island

and their continued support of the Richmond County

1

2	through my first term or… I mean my term, I didn't
3	mean to say first term, I reflect with great pride
4	on the work we've accomplished in revitalizing the
5	Richmond County DA's Office in the last two years.
6	As you may remember and certainly the staff does
7	because we hectored them every day, when we came
8	in we were facing a, a mountain of significant
9	challenges in fiscal year 2017 and I requested an
10	historic increase in Richmond County DA's budget
11	to bring the office into the 21 st century with a
12	prosecutorial model that seeks to not only
13	prosecute crime but prevent it as well. This
14	required new bureaus and staff, new technology,
15	innovative programming, and a community
16	partnership unit. In many ways this meant bringing
17	the Staten Island DA's Office into parody with
18	services and programming offered in the other
19	boroughs. We are extremely grateful to have
20	received funding from the city that acknowledged
21	these needs and that allowed us to make these
22	important changes and I would be remiss if I
23	didn't thank Council Member Vanessa Gibson as well
24	for her help in getting Staten Island into the 21 st
25	century. We are proud to say that the funding

increase in $^{\prime}$ 17 was put to good use and in the
last two years our size, productivity and success
in key issue areas have all dramatically increased
and I'll just highlight a few. We increased the
number of felony trials by 200 percent in 2016 and
100 percent in 2017 taking them from just in 2015
to 22 in 2017 and in criminal court and supreme
court last year we had a 100 percent conviction
rate. We've improved the case processing in
reducing the back log of cases. We have reduced
our average arrest to arraignment time by over 10
percent year over year. We implemented and are
currently upgrading our case management system
moving towards a paperless system. We implemented
arrest alerts, we upgraded our web site and began
using social media to better communicate with the
public and increase transparency for the office
and I'm very proud that we created a separate and
distinct domestic violence bureau. In addition and
working in collaboration with that bureau we
created a victim service unit and we added staff.
Now as you know and as you've heard the heroine
opioid crisis not only ravages our country, but it
also affects our city very dramatically and Staten

1

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

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

Island is really sadly on the front lines of that effort. I'm glad to say that we've been fighting that battle in different ways. When we first came into office we initiated the overdose response initiative and we started the Hope program which I'll tell you about in a minute but from year over year for the first time we saw a decrease in overdose deaths of close to 25... of 25 percent in Staten Island from 2016 to 2017 and a lot of this is thanks to the resources that you provided to our office and the great partnership we have with the men and women of the New York Police Department. Now the whole program started in January of 2017, we just celebrated the one year anniversary and this is a post-arrest prearraignment diversion that happens in the policy precinct to individuals who are charged with misdemeanor possession and are eligible for a desk appearance ticket instead of being told to come back in 30 days they're told to come back in seven days and are met at the precinct by a peer mentor who explains to them that if they are willing to be assessed at a resource and recovery center and start a program that's prescribed to them

individually then their case will be adjourned for
another 30 days during which time if they
meaningfully engage as determined by the providers
we will decline to prosecute that case and so far
we've offered that to 375 individuals, 88 percent
of those offered the program enrolled in it and 90
percent of those who have enrolled meaningfully
have meaningfully engaged and have had their cases
withdrawn and their arrest sealed. Now I want you
to know that every day I look out from Staten
Island to see what the… my great colleagues who
are not only leaders in criminal justice in the
city of New York but in the state and the country
are doing and we emulate a lot of their programs
but I'm very proud of the fact that as you heard
here today they are following in some shape or
form this Hope Program and it makes us in Staten
Island very proud and we think it's a very
effective way to address the, the problem. It
wouldn't be possible without the extra ADAs you
allowed us to hire and also two clinicians and a
statistician who work in the office on this
program. In addition to the Hope Program we
created an anti-violence firearms unit to harness

1

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

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

the best trained focus prosecutors on our firearms cases, we created an animal cruelty prosecution unit, we created an elder abuse unit and we created an economic crimes bureau. These are not just creating bureaus, but it shows where the focus is of our office and the cases that we are working on. And lastly, one of the great tools that our colleagues were using was the community partnership unit model having ADAs and staff go out into the community to work with the community so that we better prevent crime not only prosecute it and I'm happy to say that our unit is up and running with a staff of four. We're also following the lead of our colleagues hosted a fresh start summons day program where we remove summonses that existed against individuals who appeared on that day, vacating them and we created a veteran's court which has been very successful as well. Overall since we came into office and as part of our partnership with the NYPD Staten Island has decreased... has seen a decrease in crime by double digits, 10.7 percent since we came into office but obviously and as you heard from my colleagues we believe we can and should and will do more with

1

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

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

your help and support and therefor the budget ask that I have today are the following. You also heard so well from DA Vance and DA Clark the issue we face with body worn cameras, we all agree that this is a very good tool for police and for the public to build trust and to build better cases when appropriate but we are being overwhelmed with the technology and staffing challenges and so like my colleagues I have a request of 150,000 dollars in personnel and 100,000 in OTPS to expand our storage capacity. The heroine overdose and prevention and education program or Hope was... we were able to do that thanks to a initiative provided by Speaker Viverito and this council last year for 330,000 dollars and we are requesting that that be renewed that goes to pay the peer counselors who meet the individuals at the precinct and not only do that explain the program to them but they give them Naloxone training and a Naloxone kit at the precinct and it is again proved a very effective tool in, in combating the opioid epidemic. A lot of the issues that the other boroughs face we face in Staten Island as well perhaps not in the same magnitude but more

than you would think. For those who think that
Staten Island again is that quite little hamlet
off in the mist, its not the case, we have some
very real life city challenges and therefore we
are asking for 150,000 dollars to fund an
immigrant affairs and collateral consequences unit
basically one ADA and a paralegal to better
counsel the victims of crime who are immigrants
who could face or fear coming into our office so
that they feel like they have a safe harbor and a
place that they can come so that we can prosecute
those who have committed crimes against them and
also to help our ADAs understand the collateral
consequences when charges are lodged against a
defendant who may have immigration consequences
and therefor making the penalties, penalties that
they face much more severe. And I can tell you as
someone who's tried to get a handle on it the
immigration laws are very complicated, require a
certain expertise, we don't feel comfortable
reaching conclusions that we are without having
that expertise and I know that my colleagues have
all started immigration units, we would do it the

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE 1 ON JUSTICE SYSTEM 2 Staten Island way with an immigration affairs ADA, 3 one person working in that area. 4 CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: So, as, as a former 5 member you, you know what the bell means and I'm 6 not going to cut you off... [cross-talk] 7 MICHAEL MCMAHON: Nope... [cross-talk] CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: ...but if ... but if you 8 could, you know encourage the other... the remaining 9 10 three offices by your example we... [cross-talk] 11 MICHAEL MCMAHON: Yeah... [cross-talk] 12 CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: ...would... we would appreciate it. 13 14 MICHAEL MCMAHON: I will... did the bell go 15 off, I didn't hear it, did that ... 16 CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: I was going to 17 remind Judge Clark that in the appellate division 18 they also have a light, but I thought... I thought 19 no... 20 COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: And they didn't have these fancy mics that have... [cross-talk] 21 2.2 MICHAEL MCMAHON: Yeah, no, I, I got it, 23 listen I got it, I understand, and I will do my 24 best to set a, a good example so I'll speed up,

but this is very important so let me just

25

elaborate on this a little bit and then I'll, I'll
summarize. Handling domestic violence cases is
much more effective or the key to being effective
is the earlier you speak to the victim from our
perspective the better and the way we do it in
Staten Island is we do not have in person
complaint draw ups, so police officers make an
arrest, they speak to the victim, they then the
police officer comes to the complaint room and the
complaint is drawn up and then we have to go out
and try to speak to the victim and because of that
our dismissal rate on these cases is much higher
than I want it to be. In Queens they have a model
where they do in person complaint draw up and they
are much more effective. We would like to
implement that in Staten Island as to as well
but in order to do that we need additional ADAs
and paralegals because we have to extend the hours
that we are open basically being almost open 24
hours a day because otherwise the system doesn't
work, we don't have nighttime arraignments in
Staten Island, the court is closed so we have a
request for 200,000 dollars which would allow us
to do in person DV complaints draw ups and greatly

enhancing our effectiveness. You've heard a lot
about ATIs, we are requesting 80,000 dollars so we
can hire an ATI ADA who can coordinate the
different alternative to incarceration programs
and a conviction integrity review unit, we have a
request for 425,000 dollars to do that work. And
then lastly, just on the parody which you've heard
enough of but I'll sort of explain it this way, we
want to enhance the criminal justice system, we
want to make it more effective, more personalized,
more effective and if you think about the old way
of doing it every ADA would have so many files,
hundreds of files and they'd be thrown the file,
they'd say go to court, they'd look and say oh
certain charge we'll take a plea, good, next case.
What we want is we want every ADA to take the file
to look at it, to look at the history that the
that the defendant has, to look at, at the victim
if there's a victim there, to find a way that we
can connect some problem solving approaches to
that particular defendant in particular and the
people in his or life, that takes time, that takes
resources so at a time that although crime numbers
are going down if we want the criminal justice

1

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2 system to be more effective you have to put 3 resources I respectfully submit into the hands of the people who are going into court every day and 4 5 are ultimately responsible for the justice that 6 occurs in that courtroom on any given case. To cut 7 us or to not give us the resources we need or to have pay parody for our staff means that we can't 8 do that, we cannot look and say well this person's 9 been arrested for the 140th time should we just 10 accept the plea and close the file or should we 11 12 stop for a minute and try to see how we can use an OAR type program or a Hope type program to make 13 14 criminal justice more effective. So, in closing 15 you've got a, a panel of, of eight... of DAs in the 16 city right now who are open and willing I think to 17 do this, but we need your help to do it. Thank 18 you.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you and you closed strong, Mr. Gonzalez.

ERIC GONZALEZ: Thank you Chairman
Richards and the Public Safety Committee and
Chairman Lancman and the Justice Committee for
this opportunity to address you on the Mayor's
January budget and its impact on my office. Two

weeks ago, my office appeared before these
committees to discuss bill reform, I was proud to
hear from my staff who testified before you that
the discovery practice of my office had been
recognized during the hearing. That was very
gratifying to me because I have publicly committed
to making my office a national model of what a
progressive district attorneys office can be by
developing programs to divert people out of the
criminal justice system and reduce the use of
criminal sanctions by using data to drive
innovation and develop new measures for success.
And by focusing the resources of my office on the
small number of individuals who are the drivers of
crime rather than focusing on the processing of
low level cases. My vision for the Brooklyn DA's
Office is to keep the people of Brooklyn safe and
strengthen community trust in our justice system
by ensuring fairness and equal justice for all.
I'm asking you to be my partners in realizing that
vision by providing my office with the resources
it needs to continue these important reforms.
During the fiscal year '19 January budget plan my
office saw no changes to our budget from the prior

budget plans, but we are in need of additional
funds for a number of items that are crucial to
our ability to fulfil the vision of the office.
Our office's commitment to reform attracts young
progressive lawyers who share my vision and want
to be part of what we're building in the Brooklyn
DA's Office, yet we have not been able to offer a
starting salary that is competitive with our
fellow DA's Offices and Brooklyn remains the
lowest starting salary for a DAs office in this
city. The restraints of the budget provided by the
city limits the starting salary of an ADA in
Brooklyn to 60,000. We have made some gains over
the years and continue to make every effort to
increase our starting salary whenever the budget
permits but the low starting salary does not allow
our office to be competitive in the recruitment of
those coming out of law school nor does it allow
our office to compete with other city agencies
like the law department where young attorneys
begin their careers at a much higher starting
rate. Additionally, our office suffers from
attrition as a result of the low starting salaries
and the inability to provide salary growth as

1		
L	L	

2	attorneys gain additional years of experience.
3	After five years of service in our office our ADA
4	salaries continue to lag behind those of the other
5	DA's Offices. In order to mitigate this a request
6	was made to OMB during the fiscal year '19
7	November Plan to create salary parody among the
8	DA's Offices. We have asked that our… we have
9	asked that OMB fund our office an additional 1.7
10	million dollars which will enable us to increase
11	the starting salary of ADAs to 65,000. We also
12	requested 1.9 million dollars in baseline funding
13	to hire 21 senior ADAs to work on high level
14	felony cases, we have seen record attrition in
15	this cohort of ADAs and we find ourselves in great
16	need of attorneys at this level as we continue to
17	shift our focus away from low level crimes and
18	towards cases requiring more long-term
19	investigations and more experienced attorneys. It
20	is my intention to move my office to a vertical
21	prosecution, which I believe will result in more
22	efficient handling of cases and more importantly
23	more just results. Vertical prosecution where one
24	ADA handles a case from beginning to end allows
25	ADAs to better assess the strengths and weaknesses

of the case leading to a speedier resolution. It
also reduces the chance that the discovery of
brady material will get lost in the handoff,
handoff of a case between one ADA and another and
crucially it will improve the experience of
victims and witnesses who have one point of
contact in my office and won't have to tell their
story repeatedly to different ADAs. Vertical
prosecution is a nationally recognized best
practice, but it does require more staff and while
arrests are down citywide Brooklyn remains the
county with the highest number of felony arrests,
7,000 more felony arrests per year than the next
highest county. So, in our request to OMB we have
asked for an additional 80 ADAs, 20 per year over
the next four years to increase our total ADA
count to an average of 530, this will require an
additional 5.6 million dollars in baseline
funding. This increased number of ADAs, more
experienced felony assistants as well as a higher
starting salary will allow my office to hire and
return retain attorneys at the highest level and
prosecute cases in the most effective and
efficient way and fulfill my vision of a

progressive reform while continuing our focus on
the number one priority which is keeping the
people of Brooklyn safe. This fiscal year my
office saw the end of several significant federal
grants that fund critical programs within our
office. Our young adult court one of the most
innovative in the country was started with a
federal smart prosecution grant which ended in
December of last year, we were unable to apply for
additional funding from the federal government to
cover this valuable initiative and therefor we ask
the council to support our request to OMB in the
fiscal year '19 November Plan to maintain this
court with baseline funding of 138,000 dollars
annually. Almost after 20 years of consistent
federal funding for the Brooklyn Rising Against
Violence Everyday Program, as we call it the BRAVE
program, our renewal application of 900,000
dollars was denied. BRAVE provides trauma informed
direct services to residents of Brooklyn and
sensitivity training to law enforcement through
outreach and working with victims this program
encouraged the reporting of domestic violence and
sexual assaults particularly among immigrant, non-

1	
1	

English speaking and LGBTQ communities. The
services provided through this program are
essential to combat domestic violence in Brooklyn.
Our dependence on this federal funding has left us
with a gap in our funding, we're doing our best to
maintain this program at the same level this
fiscal year but its clear that the future of this
critical initiative requires baseline funding. We
are eligible to reapply for this funding in 2019
and we ask that the council provide one year of
funding in the amount of 300,000 in fiscal year
'19 so this program can continue while we seek
long term funding. As I mentioned in my prior
testimony the federal funding for the human
trafficking program in Brooklyn ends September of
2018, the funding of 166,000 annually has been
part of my office's budget since 2013, we have a
robust and nationally recognized human trafficking
division within our office that has been sustained
with this funding. It is my belief that the
pursuit of trafficking rings that seek to target
the most vulnerable members of society and exploit
them should remain a priority for my office. The
loss of this funding puts that in jeopardy, we ask

1

2	for your support to secure baseline funding from
3	the city for all of these programs which are
4	crucial to public safety for the people of
5	Brooklyn. All of us are aware of the opioid crisis
6	our city is facing along with the rest of the
7	country, opioid overdose is now the leading cause
8	of accidental death in our city surpassing all
9	other causes combined. At the same time, we
10	realize that the old ways of dealing with drug
11	addiction were not effective for many people
12	suffering with addiction and we needed to
13	prioritize saving lives over criminalizing
14	behavior. I am grateful to the council for
15	providing 700,000 dollars in funding to my office
16	last year to develop a pilot program called
17	Brooklyn Clear which we launched last month, it's
18	based and modeled much after the Hope Program of
19	Staten Island and I was happy to, to kick off the
20	announcement with Chairman Richards and Council
21	Members Mark Treyger, Justin Brannan and Mathieu
22	Eugene. Clear is a pre-booking diversion program
23	that dispatches peer mentors to precincts to meet
24	with individuals arrested for low level drug
25	possession. The mentor encourages the arrested

person to be assessed for community-based services
and if the individual engages with the program in
a meaningful way the charges are dismissed without
a case ever being filed. We have contracted with
EAC a community-based organization that will
provide case management, make referrals and hire,
train and supervise the peer mentors. The program
is up and running in six precincts in Brooklyn
South, the pilot was only funded for fiscal year
'18 I'm asking the council to fund this program
once again and at a higher level in fiscal, fiscal
year '19 so we can expand the program to the rest
of the borough. I've heard the bell but this
program is not only a response to the opioid
crisis but is an overall effort to treat drug
misuse by deflecting drug cases out of the
criminal justice system at the earliest point in
the case. Finally, I would like to speak on one
other issue, we have a capital request in my
office to OMB as was discussed recent at the
recent hearing on the committees for discovery
practices. My, my office has practiced open file
discovery since the mid 1990's in the vast
majority of our cases, I believe the practice

ON	JUSTICE	SYSTEM

accelerates the disposition of cases but more
importantly its more fair barring a concern about
witness safety or tampering and those concerns are
real and very serious I believe defendants should
have access to the evidence in the case against
them at the earliest point as feasible. I believe
we can enhance the open file discovery process and
make it a more efficient by developing and
implementing a system for electronic discovery. E-
discovery would also reduce the likelihood of
inadvertent failure to turn over discovery because
there would be an electronic checklist of the
items to be turned over and a record of what was
turned over and when. We will work with OMB to
submit a capital request for server upgrades that
will enable us to support new software for
electronic discovery and we ask for the council's
support on this request. In closing I'd like to
thank, you know the Chairs Lancman and Richards
and all the members of the Public Safety Committee
and the Justice Committee and our deputy leader
Vanessa Gibson for all that they have done to help
align the vision for Brooklyn with reform efforts.
I take my responsibility as the steward of public

	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE
1	ON JUSTICE SYSTEM
2	funds very seriously and I'll keep a careful eye
3	on spending in my office, the money we receive
4	from the city will go to support our effort to
5	keep Brooklyn safe and strengthening community
6	trust in our criminal justice system by always
7	ensuring fairness and equal justice. Thank all of
8	you for your tireless work on behalf of all New
9	Yorkers to make our criminal justice system a more
10	fair one, thank you.
11	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you. Miss
12	Brennan.
13	BRIDGET BRENNAN: Good afternoon, thank
14	you very much Chairs Richards and Lancman and
15	thank you for the time you spent with me and
16	members… [cross-talk]
17	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Yeah, I'm, I'm, I'm
18	sorry… [cross-talk]
19	BRIDGET BRENNAN:of my office [cross-
20	talk]
21	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN:I'm, I'm sorry,
22	I've been derelict in my duties, I apologize, I do
23	want to recognize that we've been joined by

Council Members Vanessa Gibson, Carlos Menchaca,

24

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

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

25

Fernando Cabrera was here, and he had left. You...

[cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Keith Powers...

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Keith Powers, Debi

Rose and Andy Cohen is still not Andy King and

he's still here, thank you.

BRIDGET BRENNAN: Uh-oh I think you've got to add some time on now, just joking, thank you. No... and thank you too to the rest of the council members and especially great to see you Vanessa Gibson, Gibson it's, it's... you were such a wonderful leader for us and such a great support and I look forward to working with the new Chairs of these two combined committees, I think we can do some great work. For those of you on the council who may not be familiar with my office, we have jurisdiction over felony narcotics offenses throughout New York City and I'm happy to meet with any of you at any time to discuss any specific issues you have since we have citywide jurisdiction. I've already met with the two Chairs and appreciated the time they took to hear from me. I know that you're going to bring energy, vision and leadership to the terrible issues that

we're facing with the opioid crisis. I appreciate
all the support I've had in the past from the
council and I look forward for future support. Now
before I run out of time I'd like to tell you the
single specific request that we have. We're asking
for 275,000 dollars to hire additional trial
preparation assistants and an informational
specialist. These staff members will provide
support to our attorneys conducting investigations
and they will help us meet our additional expanded
early disclosure obligations. We're also very
shorthanded when it comes to assistant district
attorneys, but you may have noticed I didn't ask
for any money for them, there's a reason for that.
I only get assistant district attorneys when the
DAs are able to assign them to my office and if
they can't staff their own offices they can't
staff me. So, in the middle of an opioid crisis my
office is very shorthanded not for want of support
and dedication from the boss my bosses, the five
elected DAs but because they have to take care of
their own priorities. This year right after we had
the highest number of overdose deaths ever in New
York City I got an incoming class of one, one in

1

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

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

the middle of an opioid crisis, it doesn't make any sense to handle things that way. We have to have a four-pronged approach to this problem, four prongs, there's reduced supply treatment those are critical. Harm reduction is very important, and we've had a lot of resources devoted to that and we also need very robust prevention programs including a robust prevention programs in the schools, but harm reduction has done great things for us. I think without the Naloxone distribution, without Naloxone training we'd be looking at a lot more overdose deaths in 2017, the final figures aren't out but when they are out I predict we will have seen another record year for overdose deaths. They... it won't be as high in terms of an increase as it was 2016 over '15 but it's going to be up over 1,400 again and we need to do more. We need to recognize that New York City is a hub for narcotics importation. When I say it's a hub I want to point out that we had an absurdly large volume of Fentanyl seized last year, we know what Fentanyl is, it's poison, it's lethal, it's 50 times more powerful than heroine. In 2016 the cases supervised by my office we seized about 40

1	ON JUSTICE	SYSTEM
	01. 0001101	~ - ~

pounds of pure Fentanyl. Last year we seized close
to 500 pounds of it, 500 pounds with the nation's
largest seizure in Kew Gardens, Queens, 150 pounds
and if you don't think that Fentanyl is going to
hit the streets of New York City I'm sorry to say
you've got another thing coming. So, we need to
put a lot of effort into supply reduction because
we aren't going to catch it all coming in, my
office works with DEA and NYPD on some of the
nations largest interdiction cases and we work
side by side with the district attorney who sign
all our wire tap orders with whom we collaborate
very closely on all these cases and who do some of
these cases themselves. We need help, we need more
attorneys to do this kind of work, it's very
sophisticated work, we need to be able to retain
the attorneys to do that work, we need to keep
this city safe, we need to serve this city well
and we can do it, but we need the resources to do
it. We are sitting on a big problem that is
growing and growing. Alongside all the Fentanyl
we've seized we seized a, a significant amount of
heroine last year as well, so our total amount of
opioid seizures combined Fentanyl, Heroine

seizures is up over about 1,400 pounds compared to
about 1,000 pounds the year before but despite
that we have not seen the kind of huge surge in
overdose deaths that we saw 2016 over 2015 and
that's a good thing but we need to do more on the
prevention side. The stuff is poison, Fentanyl is
poison, it's being mixed in with Cocaine, it's
being pressed into counterfeit pills, it's all
over the black market so anybody who dabbles in it
is at risk of death and we need to get that
message out. I applaud the city's efforts at
everything that they've done in terms of Naloxone,
peer counselling, the outreach. I think the total
expenditure that I saw for their help New York
programs was about 38 million but that's 38
million which is primarily devoted to one and two
prongs of the equation and we need to devote
adequate attention to the other prongs of the
equation because those prongs only treat the
problem after its developed, right, we need to
catch that problem before it ever develops and
that's what I'm asking for, for our office and for
the benefit of all the district attorneys. We need
that kind of funding to support our efforts and I

would also point out to the council and ask the
council to give this matter thought and to explore
it themselves. Whether we can be doing more in
terms of treatment and treatment outreach, I've
looked at the numbers of people going into
treatments citywide and despite the fact that more
than people than ever are dying of drug overdoses
fewer people are going into treatment, we need to
analyze why is that happening, I don't have the
answers to it, I don't think you're going you,
you will find more people hopefully going in on
the misdemeanor cases. As you've heard from the
DAs they're expanding those programs, in terms of
felony narcotics arrests in New York City those
have declined quite precipitously so you won't see
people going in through the criminal justice
system if you're looking at the felony cases
because we just don't have people coming into the
system except for those who are inappropriate
often inappropriate for treatment, the high level
traffickers. We are also trying to track overdose
deaths back to the source of supply and trying to
find those dealers who are knowingly dealing drugs
of death and prosecute them appropriately. In

addition, we know that pills are often the gateway
to addiction and we are continuing our efforts to
reduce the supply of, of illicit pills into the
black market because that's the way people are
often beginning their addiction and we are getting
it in a sense both ways. We are seeing doctors who
are prescribing pills for no legitimate reason
flooding our streets with illicit pills and we
worked with the Bronx DA's Office on a case this
year where the doctors who are running several
clinics in Brooklyn were also bilking Medicaid and
that's a terrible combination. So, my message is
we can do much, much more than we have been doing,
we do need additional support, all the DA offices
and my office need support for DA salaries and I
could not be a bigger fan of parody because I have
assistant district attorneys from all five offices
in my office and they sit next to each other paid
at different rates doing the exact same work, it
makes no sense. We can do better, we can do much
more and I look forward to sitting before you next
year and reaching back and giving ourselves a big
pat on the back for all the progress that we've
made. Thank you very much.

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

1213

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: See what happens

when a woman leads. You, you stuck the landing as they say. We've also been joined by Council Member

Jumaane Williams. So, Mr. Ryan.

KEVIN RYAN: Good afternoon Chairman Lancman, Chairman Richards, members of the council, members of the staff. I send wishes from District Attorney Brown, I've taken the general hints of Chair Lancman and I will be brief no matter how long it takes. I've... since we've provided you all with copies of our testimony I'm not going to go though all of the testimony unless there's a, you know standing demand that I read the whole thing otherwise I'm just going to jump to the highlights. Again, we're very proud of our numbers and our statistics, I'll cite only a few of them and I'll touch upon some of our programs. We've always, the DAs put an emphasis on since he became DA, moving cases quickly through the system, we remain proud of our arrest arraignment time and our complaints warrant time and those times are significant for the people involved not just the police officers who get back on the street quicker. Since most defendants walk out of

criminal court arraignment the quicker we get them
to criminal court arraignment the quicker they get
to walk out, and our numbers again continue to be
among the lowest in excuse me, not among the
lowest, the lowest in the city, if I said among
the lowest I'd be yelled at when I got back to the
office. I'm going to touch upon some of the
programs that we've highlighted, the our office
of immigrant affairs is now probably in its second
year, considering the demographics of Queens that
a very important unit, considering what's going or
in the country that unit has become even more
important. This unit again we want to increase its
roll in and, and get it out into the community,
it's been very well received in the community. One
of the programs I really want to touch upon is our
Second Chance program and our Second Chance
program is over 25 years old and it has been
morphed into various different aspects of it. One
of the things we've done now at Second Chance when
defendants get a desk appearance ticket in Queens
for certain offenses such as a 220-L-3 some other
offenses, some shoplifting or whatever we reach
out to those defendants before they're arraigned,

1

2	they're contacted and asked to come in for
3	screening to see if they're qualified for the
4	Second Chance program, we do not talk to them
5	about their cases, we invite them to come in, we
6	invite them to bring a lawyer if they wish and
7	they come in and they get screened and if they're
8	eligible for the program they go through the
9	program, all they have to really do is present
10	themselves for the treatment we don't we don't
11	over play our hand, we ask them to present
12	themselves for treatment and if they're successful
13	those crimes are those complaints are dismissed
14	prior to arraignment so they never actually have
15	to go into the criminal court. We have a program
16	we're initiating now Q-TIP, Queens Treatment
17	Intervention Program in collaboration with
18	Samaritan Daytime Village and those cases we'll
19	deal with cases that make it to arraignment, we
20	conference this with our judiciary, we conferenced
21	it with Queens Legal Affairs… I mean Queens Legal
22	Associates and we have an appointment set up to
23	meet with Queens Legal Aid and soon as everybody's
24	on board we will be starting this program and
25	again we will seek to divert people out of the

1	
ㅗ	

2	criminal justice system and instead of giving them
3	community service which is not it's, it's
4	certainly worth while but it's not the end game,
5	we… sent them to treatment providers and if
6	they're successful in that, if they show up we
7	will grant them ACD. A program that we have which
8	is unique not just in New York City but perhaps
9	the state, I just want to mention we have our
10	Queens Court Academy, we actually in conjunction
11	with the education department run a high school
12	and we divert young defendants into this program
13	where they can get there, I think it's not called
14	GEDs anymore, whatever it's called, the high
15	school equivalency and we take selective
16	defendants and we put them through that program.
17	Again our… we're very proud of our various
18	programs including our human trafficking unit
19	which is something I'll talk about later that we
20	want to increase. We believe we have close to 30
21	percent of the state's convictions on human
22	trafficking. We also had the first in the city's
23	veterans court and we're very proud of that. Those
24	of you that attended our legislative breakfast saw
25	one of the successful graduates of the veterans

court and one of the issues that we have faced
with that quite frankly is finding out who's
eligible, not all defendants come forward with
that so our office in conjunction with my
colleague to my right, the Brooklyn DA's Office we
lobbied the CJA agency to include in their
interview to ask defendants if they had any if
they were veterans, active or reserved or had any
veteran's history and that they include that in
the miscellaneous section of the CJA report so the
court and the defendant the defenders offense
attorneys and our office is then aware that
they're veterans and we can see if they qualify
for various treatments. And we appreciate
everything the council has done for us in the
past, we were able to increase our appeals bureau
with some senior people, our IT bureau with much,
much needed people for to increase our
technology. It wouldn't be Queens if I didn't
mention office space, thanks to support from the
city and the council we managed to make some
strides in that area. The old board of elections
building on Queens Boulevard, the is the we've
signed a lease on. Sometime in my lifetime I hope

they'll start construction, but I'm told that's
coming relatively soon. Even with that and if
somebody can explain to me the difference between
carpetable space and rentable space you'll, you'll
succeed where nobody else has but we're still
going to be short somewhere in the neighborhood of
40,000 square feet even with that addition and in
addition to the space that we're picking up in the
building what's known as the Darth Vader Building
at 8002 Kew Gardens Road so all of that will be
helpful. Again, it wouldn't be Queens if we didn't
mention the Queens House of Detention, we may have
mentioned that a time or two in the past that it
was our desire for the… to take over that space
which was then vacant and turn that into office
space for the DA's Office since its attached to
what is still considered the DA's wing, a building
that was built in the 1960s and I believe the
office has grown something like 18 folds since
that, that office opened. It appears that the city
now has different plans for the Queens House of
Detention so be it, you can either stand in front
of a train or eventually decide to jump on it, we
would say if the city in we have not heard

1

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

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

definitive plans for the Queens House, it's our understanding based on the capacity that they would need for the... to increase the Oueens House that it is likely that they might have to destroy the current House of Detention and build a new one. Should that be the city's decision to do that, we would ask that they incorporate into that design and construction space for the DA's Office and finally get the entire office into one place at, at one spot and we think that would be good for everyone. You've heard a thing or two this afternoon about salary parody and you know we... I... we've looked at it and I think our account is after approximately the fourth year of, of salary our, our people start to fall behind. Now part of that is because quite frankly we've been blessed with our senior people staying, over half of our office is with us more than ten years. So, that sort of adds salary on the backend of our salaries but I think we all have the same problem retaining those that are with our office between five and ten years, I guess it would be ... thinking in terms of baseball players, you're talking about people at their peak and those are the ones we're losing.

1

25

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2 So, by our estimate it would take us approximately 3 two and a half million dollars to deal with that adjustment. I believe all of my fellow colleagues 4 5 here are... I, I certainly don't believe any of us 6 are overfunded, I just happen to believe we're 7 underfunded and when we look at the numbers and I'll give you some of the numbers off hand here 8 before I go back to some of these other things and 9 I think we're the only office other than Staten 10 Island that has less than 500 ADAs, I mean 11 12 currently our office has 318 ADAs, Manhattan has 13 598, Brooklyn 526 and Bronx 565. Now we understand 14 and recognize that there's a reason for the other 15 offices to be larger than us but when you look at 16 the numbers we're too small, they're not too 17 large, we're too small. Bronx right now has 247 18 more assistants than us and that's 77 percent more assistants than we do, they're arrests are more 19 20 than us, 12 percent more than us, they're budget is 33 percent more than us. Now we're not coming 2.1 2.2 here today to ask for 247 ADAs, we're not coming 23 here today to ask for 147 ADAs, we're not coming to ask for 100 ADAs, we're coming to ask for 46 24

ADAs which we think is a reasonable number when

you compare the sizes of the various offices,
we're also asking for an increase in support and
if the button doesn't buzz I'll tell you what
we're thinking in, in time but otherwise I'll just
jump to some of the other things. As a matter of
fact, I think I can probably jump to that. Okay, a
couple of programs I didn't get a chance to
mention, we're very proud of our, our DV unit and
our DV unit is creating a program called Strategic
Threat Alert Team. As many of you know or probably
all of you know the biggest problem in DV cases is
the complainant stops cooperating almost
immediately and this program would identify cases
before the arrest after the 61 is filed, the
defendant always doesn't stay around to be
arrested once that 61 is filed we get an alert, we
assign staff to it to talk to the victim to get
that victim into treatment before the defendant
can come back and re-influence that person. If I
talk quick I can finish this. So, this the, the
what we call the staff program, the Strategic
Threat Alert Team we're looking to fund that to do
it into two, two precincts as a trial basis, it's
been very well received by the, the PD we've tried

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

1213

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

it a little bit earlier and it seemed to work

pretty well. Okay, I'm not going to… I'm not going

to be able to top Bridget but I'll do the best I

can for the… as I told you we're looking for 46

ADAs for a total of 4,700,000 if you want I can

give you a list of each unit that would get it or

if you're happy with... you want the list? You got

it, you got in there, okay. You got it, okay. I

thank the members of the council.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you very much. So, let me ask Queens a specific question and then I want to get to the general issue of salary parody because it's something that in my meetings and conversations with, with, with each of you it has... it has come up. So, just can you give us an explanation your budget in comparison to the other offices and, and I know I put you in an awkward... in an awkward position because you don't want to be competing with each other and fighting with each other over... and we want to increase the pie, we don't ... we ... and certainly we don't want any... no one's going to advocate for one office to take anything out of another office if there's something that another office could get

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

but how, how is that over time we're at the point where Queens has so fewer ADAs than the other...

well Staten Island being different because of the population but Manhattan, Brooklyn and, and, and the Bronx it's, it's... the nearest one is more than 200 fewer ADAs than either of those three offices, your budget is lower and, and we want to address that, I think you're at 62 million and, and the nearest to, to that is the Bronx it's 74 million or there about but, but how did it come... how did we get to where we are today?

McMahon that some of our numbers work for him as well, so he may be back on this issue. I, I think the key words you said were over time, I'm not exactly sure how it happened, I can tell you folklore whys. At one point I was told believe it or not it had something to do with the libraries that Queens was so jealous of it's libraries it spent more emphasis on the library budget than it did on the DA's budget. I can't tell you if that's true or not but it's a great story and... [crosstalk]

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2

as the budget matter you don't want to get, get

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: And don't ... trust me

3

4

into a fight with the libraries but... [cross-talk]

5

KEVIN RYAN: I, I think you've just

6

answered your own question, it's the way it is,

7

it's happened over time, it's... you know it... during

8

the height... after 9/11 we went through one and,

9

and believe me the, the ... our budgets were the

10

least of people's concern after 9/11 but after

11

9/11 we went through one budget crisis after

12 13 another and we concentrated at that point just to

maintain our core mission do what we had to do and

14

we've done a lot... a lot of the programs we've

15

discussed here today we didn't get any special

16

funding from... funding from the city council or

17 18 anybody else we just went out and figured out a way to do it, we became real good at that, we

19

became real efficient at doing those things but we

20

can't... you know we can't duplicate... we can't laser

21

print the, you know ADAs, we need more ADAs I

22

don't know why it happened, I'm not sure it

23

matters at this point why it happened, we would

24

just like to see it corrected.

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: So, so let's go
from the specific to the to the general, other
than is, is there some better way than each year
in an at hock manner to try to throw a few million
dollars at this office and a couple hundred
thousand dollars at, at that office there seems to
be a significant disparity that you've all
described and, and some of you have testified to
very specifically between what you're assistants
make and, and comparable government attorneys
whether its at the Law Department or I've heard
the Education Department brought up or the
Corrections Department is, is there some way to,
to, to put in place some kind of baseline or, or
benchmark for what an ADA in their first year
should make and their fifth year and you know
until you get to the point where you get really
senior so that we can demand of the city of us
that each office be provided some foundation so
that so that the ADAs are paid appropriately and
then, you know maybe each year we can talk about
which kind of program we want to fund depending on
what the needs of the… you know the community are
but, but is there is there a bigger picture that

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2

we can try to... and a way to try to address this

3

and, you know if any of you have thoughts on that

4

I'd, I'd appreciate that?

5

CYRUS VANCE: Well I'm going to jump in.

6

7 one office should be disadvantaged but that

8

doesn't necessarily mean taking away money from

We agree with you Chairman that we don't believe

9

another office. I, I... we'd, we would be happy to

10

explore with the city council some, some way in

11

which we tie each other's salaries to each other,

12

I mean I'll, I'll speak for Manhattan that... but,

13

but the... but I do think focusing on

caseloads is not the right way to go simply

14 15

because so much of the work that we're doing today

16

that is effective crime fighting first number one

17

is prevention and it is actually now part of our

18

job to be focusing on prevention strategies as we

19

do with the Hope Program or, or any other number,

20

number so I, I think a bigger sort of broader look

21

is to the areas in which we're working and to try

22

23

Offices like ours in particular are different, we

24

have 100 lawyers doing sort of financial crime

to create some parody might be interesting.

25

investigations and those... that's a... and it's a

2.1

2.2

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

different... so do the other offices but I think we have a far greater amount and when you value those financial crimes cases they're really hard to measure so we, we... you know we brought back to the city of New York 1.1 billion dollars and to the state of New York 1.3 billion dollars from our... from our efforts that's money that went right to you and so it's... what's the value of that case, is that... is that a single felony case, well simply obviously quite different than a single felony case so to, to summarize our staff will commit to working with you on trying to find areas of parody but I don't think... I do think we, we need to recognize we, we do each... we do a lot differently in, in each office as well.

DARCEL CLARK: I would echo that but also we have to also remember that year after year when we... when we look at these things that... and I'm just going to speak for the Bronx it's like, you know there's record low numbers of crime happening in New York, it's the safest big city, you know in the world, everybody is saying but even with those low numbers the Bronx still for some reason ends up on top so we need to maintain those assistants

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

and if we could work a way to, you know do some

type of step program, I mean if that can work fine

but at the end of the day there's still going to

be disparities or at least in the amount of money

that each office gets because of the fact that we

have different amounts of crime.

KEVIN RYAN: Could I... could I just...

[cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Yeah, yeah let me...

11 before you do it let me just say MOC J is not

going to be here today because of scheduling issue

so Director Glazer's going to be back here on

March 20^{th} and I've heard from some of your offices

that data has been flowing to MOC J with the hope

and expectation that there would be some kind of

rationality brought to how our district attorney's

offices are, are funding and, and I would assume

part of that is some measurement of well how much...

for want of a better term, how much crime are you

handling and what kinds of crimes, I'm not… I'm

not sure what MOC J will come up with but I know

that that information has been flowing to her and

that is, you know question one for her on, on

March 20th.

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

1

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

KEVIN RYAN: But you know it's, it's, it's a little bit... it, it... there's a free market aspect to it as well and I don't think it would be a good idea to have okay, every, every five year ADA makes the same amount across the city, I don't think that that would be appropriate, there certainly should be some parameters of, of parody but the issue is not so much amongst or betwixt us its betwixt us and the rest of the world so the parody problem is not that my five year is making 3,000 less than her five year, I mean every once in a while you hear that but the problem is that my five year is making so much less than a five year in, in other law city agencies in other positions in the city or other places outside in the world so it's really... it's a... the basic problem is that we are underfunded for ADAs and the ADAs we need to do the, the core mission that we already have and then that expanded mission that we all want to see happen. In our office for instance I just got one... 60 percent of my ADAs have five years and... or less experience and 50 percent have three years or less because every... others have left, and they've gone either into

2.2

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

other city places, other state places or outside of, of the public service sector completely, very few have been lost to other offices. So, I think it has to be driven by what each borough can attract and maintain and so there has to be some flexibility maybe within a loose framework for budgeting purposes, but the bottom line is the bottom line. The city of New York and the, the, the Mayor and the Governor and everybody wants us to do more with less and therefor our people are saying wait a minute I can do better elsewhere so the parody issue it's not this way it's that way.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Yeah and, and that's what I... what I meant... I mean that's what I've heard from, from you all, I, I don't know that the Bronx is losing assistants to Queens or vice versa it's... if you're lose... well let me... let me ask you where are you losing your assistants to, I, I assume some percentage are going to public... continuing in government service that would be where we would measure, right, I mean with all due respect to the good people at the law department at Corp Counsel, their lawyers are every bit as good as yours and vice versa and

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

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

probably a lot of them come from, from you and... you know I don't know that they have the same workload and stresses that you have so... [crosstalkl

CYRUS VANCE: We... I think we lose the greatest number of assistants to federal prosecution agencies so they will leave our office and go to a federal office where they can make 30,000 more dollars a year or more and they obviously have the trial experience that they've developed in our offices which makes them value addition... valuable additions to the federal offices so there is a... there is very much a, a federal state disparity as well.

ERIC GONZALEZ: In Brooklyn I would say that the majority of assistant DAs who leave go to other city agencies just because they're paid 20 or 30,000 dollars more for comparable legal services and that's a shame for the people of this city that the people who have come through in these offices have put tremendous resources and training are leaving to serve other agencies, you know I also agree that there should be some, you know range in which offices are compensating their

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

assistants in similar ways obviously every office has to deal with their own budget realities. One of the things that when we look at the budget in Brooklyn it's often gets forgotten that we pay a, a hefty rate of rent in Brooklyn so our budget looks like it's a lot more than it actually is because we are the only city DA's Office that has to pay rent for their space.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: You know I, I am very sympathetic to another thing that I, I heard in, in, in many of your testimonies, the council is demanding that law enforcement be reformed and that we... the DAs be criminal justice reformers and have conviction integrity units and this that and the other thing, its incumbent upon us, we fund you to provide you the resources to, to, to do that and I won't rehash the, the itemization that you each gave of, of how you use this, this money but a whole lot of it was not, you know so you could lock more people up and throw away the key farther, right, it was to do the kind of criminal justice reform things that we're asking. I want to give my colleagues an opportunity to ask their questions, I do have one question that I ... that I

1	ON JUSTICE SYSTEM
2	want to ask before that. Diversity is a big deal
3	to this council and, and within criminal justice
4	I'd like to ask each of you do your offices
5	maintain and keep track of the demographics of
6	your assistants and could you make that available
7	to us in some… in some way?
8	CYRUS VANCE: Yes, and we will.
9	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you.
10	DARCEL CLARK: Yes, I'm sure and I will.
11	MICHAEL MCMAHON: Yes, and just remember
12	that it, it's, it's kept track as people self-
13	identify and we of course keep, keep that and we'd
14	be happy to provide it.
15	ERIC GONZALEZ: Same in Brooklyn, we will
16	provide it.
17	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Good.
18	KEVIN RYAN: Yes, and I have a chart here
19	somewhere with me and I'll try and leave it before
20	I leave.
21	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you. Is it
22	Jim Quinn Chart? It's an it's an inside Queens
23	baseball… [cross-talk]
24	KEVIN RYAN: I love the inside jokes

25

[cross-talk]

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: ...joke, yeah.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

BRIDGET BRENNAN: I don't think our office does because I think the assistant district attorney population is covered by the five DA's Offices, they're assigned to us we don't hire them and so I don't think we maintain that specific information.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Right, so I think we'd like to talk to you about doing that going forward.

BRIDGET BRENNAN: We may have it, we have it for the rest of our staff it's just that because we don't do any hiring, we're not in that selection process and the people are assigned to us rather than... we don't have control over that process.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Alright ...

BRIDGET BRENNAN: ...but if we don't have it, I don't know if we do or not. For the rest of our staff outside of the DAs we certainly do.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Right, we'll, we'll follow up with, with you and see what you've got. Thank you Chair...

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Thank you,

thank you Chair. Okay, just a few questions so I, I know we spoke a lot about the body worn cameras and I think all of you are certainly express some concerns around it, can you share with us how the NYPD works with your offices or a few of you want to just make a quick statement on it, how do you... how does the data sharing work and what are the challenges with the body worn cameras? Obviously, we know on staffing but are there any technical issues around the body cameras as well that are coming and has the NYPD sat down with you all to certainly try to iron out some of these things outside of the budgetary stuff... [cross-talk]

ERIC GONZALEZ: I, I...

DARCEL CLARK: Go ahead...

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: You go ahead...

DARCEL CLARK: No, no... we, we meet with NYPD we have a coordinator now with... you know support staff person with two others that are gathering it, right now we only have five precincts but it's going to be 16 and its difficult. There are some sharing problems,

1		
Τ	ON JUST	FICE SYSTE

2.2

there's... you know there's some technical things...

[cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Just go into some of those technical if, if you... if you... if anyone could take a shot at it, it's okay if you don't... [cross-talk]

DARCEL CLARK: You know whether or not they share it or not sometimes they forget, and you know sometimes... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Uh-huh... [crosstalk]

DARCEL CLARK: ...they do, sometimes we can't view it, it's... we try to upload it to our system so we can see it at the time that we're writing up the cases but our physical plant doesn't allow it, our computer systems don't speak to each other, there's so many different things that we're just learning, you know but we have to learn fast because now it's happening faster so, you know the sooner we iron it out and as soon as we identify those issues they do sit down and work with us so we, we can try to iron it out because it's important that we get it but its going to take time to figure it out.

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

1112

13

14

1516

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

CYRUS VANCE: Chairman I... our

observation, not a criticism but our observation is that the system that was purchased was not a system designed to be shared, they... it, it wasn't a system that had the integration and dissemination... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

CYRUS VANCE: ...of the videos as part of the system that they bought. I think we get our video tapes basically in a... it's sort of a drop box and, and we are... it takes... so, so we are tasked with doing a lot of work identifying what relates to what and then there are all the issues that were not purchased by the NYPD contract with regard to our copying and our storage and our dissemination, our redactions of, of, of material and I, I can't remember the point that's in one of my memos but we're talking about thousands of digital images in, in, in these videos just in one video that need to be redacted in some cases. So, the unfortunate reality is I think we've been left to figure out the operations and the funding of this on our own as well as the storage so we all

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2.2

are facing the same problem and, and, and I don't think I'm over, over saying, what I'm saying it's a big problem, this is... we got... this is a big expense for all of us and it's part... and it's... we're required to do it understandably but we aren't funded to do it at all.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Said there was some issues around sharing, can you just go into that a little more... [cross-talk]

CYRUS VANCE: Well I think... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: On how quickly we share.

CYRUS VANCE: One arrest could have four... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Ma'am, ma'am if you want to... [cross-talk]

CYRUS VANCE: She's coming up... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: ...chime in, come on up... [cross-talk]

CYRUS VANCE: ...she's coming up in a couple... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: ...just say your name for the record... [cross-talk]

	ON	JUSTICE	SYSTEM
	OIA	OODIICH	ОТОТЫ

1

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

2 CYRUS VANCE: ...couple minutes it's my
3 Chief Assistant... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Its fine... it's fine.

CYRUS VANCE: Thank you Karen. An example would be that there could be a simple assault arrest... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

CYRUS VANCE: ...or... but there are five arresting... there are five officers or six officers involved and each officer has, you know X number of minutes that each have to be... you know each have to be reviewed so there's an example of how even a simple case actually can be a very complicated and time consuming case and, and technically I can't speak to each step that we have to do but its, it's, it has to be technically done right and then we have to share it ourselves in a form, store it and then be able to share it in a form that we can give to the defense lawyer as well as the court so there's a lot that we are responsible for once the video comes into our control. I mean the software that the city

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

purchased is basically the generic software, you
would think that a customer the size of the NYPD
could have got it tailored for them so for example
the, the arrest number or the 61 number or
whatever they tell the officer to put it into a
certain field and it doesn't have any format
controls so if they put it in the wrong format or
whatever. When they first rolled out precincts
there was a quality control operation within the
PD, but they would only stay with that precinct
until they rolled out the next precinct. We only
have one precinct at this point that's on all
three tours, we have five precincts all together,
one on all three tours and as this volume
increases we've developed our own system as far as
for lack of a better term, hounding the NYPD into
making sure we get the, the, the video but as DA
Vance indicated, you know it's, it's easy to
concentrate on the arresting officer or easier to
concentrate on the arresting officer, you have no
idea how many other officers there may have been.
My nightmare scenario was Hollis and Francis Lewis
which is the intersection of the 105, the 103 and
the 113, it is the busiest three precincts in

1

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

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

Queens, if anybody ever calls a 10-13 at that location I have no idea what video we should be looking for. From the first meeting we had with the PD I took the position it should incorporate GPS, you should be able to put it all into one database, put in date, time and place, 250 yard circumference and give us all the video that was there, that's not the system they have, the system relies upon the officer's quote, 'pushing it to us' and if they don't push it it's up to us to go get it from them. We strongly support it, it's good to have, it should have, sooner or later everything we're talking about is going to have to get done, we're just hoping it doesn't happen after some case comes down that... because somebody didn't know to turn something over, it's something that should be incorporated as far as I'm concerned yesterday.

MICHAEL MCMAHON: And if I could Council Member Richards so in Staten Island we have... we started in the fall and we... by September of this year we should be fully operational across the four precincts in Staten Island, right now we're one full precinct and one tour at the... at an... at

2.2

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

the next those are two busiest but we've had about 3,000 individual videos delivered to us or, or that, that are in existence that we should have, we have about... we're... we're at compliance about 70 percent meaning that the police officer compliance and our ability to effectively capture that video is at about 70 percent and that's with 3,000 pieces that... individual videos that we know of we expect though that... and that takes in our office now one full time person and another person half time that I had to take out of criminal court... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

MICHAEL MCMAHON: ...so now I'm down criminal court assistants and we expect that when we're fully operational we'll have 35,000 individual snippets of video that we have to download... push to us, download, catalogue somehow and don't forget to look at and redact if appropriate in certain cases in, in cases that we will have to and then to deliver it to the defendant during and that just Staten Island so that kind of gives you an idea, I'm sure those

1 ON JUSTIC	E SYSTEM
-------------	----------

numbers can just be multiplied out to the other boroughs so it is an incredible, I mean if we have 35,000 the Bronx is going to have three million I would say... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Uh-huh...

CYRUS VANCE: Serious?

MICHAEL MCMAHON: Or no I'm sorry, 350,000, I'm sorry.

 $\label{eq:chairperson Lancman: She's great but not that great.} \\$

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: And... oh... [cross-talk]

MICHAEL MCMAHON: And, and just finally the... all the issues that... and especially harkening back to what Chief Assistant Ryan said the ability to track who made video is very time consuming often causing every person to be notified, brought in, taken off patrol to see whether or not there's video attached but we also have a tremendous issue of figuring out how we're going to store this information long term because as we're looking to go E-discovery and electronic with the ability for this office to responsibly store the image not

2.2

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: And can you

2.

only the original image but the redacted versions

3

become very time consuming and, and expensive.

4

5 speak to so around transparency and accountability

_

and fairness and I know I've raised this with the

7

police Commissioner on how are we going to deal

8

with the release of video footage in the event of

9

incidents, any of you have an opinion, should

10

there be an independent body dealing with this,

11

you know what are some concerns around the police

12

Commissioner and, and... [cross-talk]

13

DARCEL CLARK: Well I quess... [cross-talk]

14

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: ...ultimate...

DARCEL CLARK: ...I, I can answer that

15

[cross-talk]

16

since the Bronx had the first police involved

18 shooting on body worn camera. It's difficult for

19

us, I'm, I'm in favor of the transparency, I think

20

it's important, I think the body worn cameras are

21

a great idea and its going to help us with public

22

safety overall but when you're a prosecutor trying

23

the evidence I need to just have that evidence in

to investigate a case and that video is part of

2425

order to determine what my case is about, if it's

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

released, you know to the public and I'm talking
about body worn cameras, surveillance video that
people do privately, you know on their cell phones
is different because we don't have control over it
but the police department does and if I'm trying
to investigate let's say a police involved
shooting if it's released before I finish my
investigation that means the grand jury, potential
grand jury members can be tainted because they saw
something beforehand or they saw some of it and
not all of it. those police officers, you know
they have a right to see their own video but not
necessarily each other's, you don't want testimony
to be tailored because they saw, you know snippets
of video of someone else. I would like if we and
you know I perhaps there needs to be a memorandum
of understanding between the DA's Offices and the
police department as to how we will handle those
particular type of incidents but we don't have
that right now, it's case by case and the police
department owns the video, so they do what they
want. I of course spoke with Commissioner O'Neill
when I had that incident and he did speak with us,

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2

we conferred but at the end of the day it was his

3

call and I couldn't stop him from doing it.

4

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Anybody else,

5

no. I'm finishing up here, wanted to raise

6

7

keeping up with this subject and I wanted to get

marijuana arrests, I'm sure many of you are

8

your take on the disproportionate amount of

9

marijuana arrests and summonses being issued in

10

communities of color and right now I know the

11

Governor's formed some task force to sort of look

12

at possible legalization or parameters around

13 14

marijuana, one of the questions I have is would the DAs or any of you open to expunging records

15

around low level marijuana offenses if marijuana

16

is legalized in New York State and you know should

17

we be prosecuting people at such high levels on

18

low level marijuana offenses, so anyone want to

19

speak to that?

20

2014 we started to decline marijuana prosecutions

2.1 2.2

as low level possession of marijuana we continue

ERIC GONZALEZ: For us in Brooklyn in

23

to prosecute cases of public smoking of marijuana

24

but the simple possession cases we stopped

25

prosecuting, you know we saw our numbers go down

1

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

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

from a high of 14,000 that... the, the previous year in '13 to, you know 4,000 and change last year. We think we can do more and we intend to decline to prosecute additional cases, part of our policy caused us to prosecute cases where people came in with summons warrants and low level offenses attached to the case and so those cases continue to be processed, we're in the ... in the middle of revamping our policies but we've already decided that if someone comes in on a summons warrant or some other low level offense like that, that that does not mean that we're going to prosecute the possession case and we're going to look... and I think one of the issues that has been, you know discussed in my office is the ratio inequalities of the arrests, we see that it comes from certain precincts in Brooklyn as, you know marijuana usage, it is consistent we believe among races and ethnicities and so we're looking and working every day to tackle disparity issues and what things that we do to contribute to that ratio disparity and so for example as I just stated the issue of when people have other low level offenses around them we are prosecuting those cases and we need to

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

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

talkl

reexamine that and we've started that process and I, I think additionally we intend to do more in, in not prosecuting certain number of cases where there was people been arrested for smoking where they're not causing a public nuisance.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Any else ... anybody else want to chime in... [cross-talk]

DARCEL CLARK: Well I know... I, I saw a part of the... or read part of what happened in the hearing that you had about the marijuana and I asked my strategic enforcement people to, to look at our numbers so I just recently got that and looking at... talking about the citywide disparities and it looked greater in the Bronx. So, it's something that I have under study now and we're going to look at it and see, you know what we can do to address it but I mean I'm very mindful of it, I'm concerned about it and I will address it but I'm not going to do it without doing the research in my office and really trying to get ... drill down and get to the bottom of how it's actually happening... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Uh-huh... [cross-

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2

3

4

5

6

7

,

8

9

10

11

12

1314

15

16

17

1819

20

21

22

23

24

DARCEL CLARK: ...in each of the precincts.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Yeah and just the point I'm making, I meant should this be the city's biggest... I mean not... I don't want to say the police department's biggest priority but it seems like they're really prioritizing these offenses and we... yet we have an opioid epidemic,

and I don't know too many people who are doing on

we've seen 1,600 deaths possibly 1,400 this year

individuals being arrested either, we think

marijuana and I'm not saying we want those

treatment is certainly should always be the first line of defense in, in some of these things so,

just wanted to make sure we put that out there

keep talking about. Alright, last questions, I

because it's something we're going to continuously

guess I'll, I'll end with our special narcotics

prosecutor on opioid and how are we doing, what

more can the police department be doing, what more

can we be doing as a community and city, it's

really going to take a team effort to address this

crisis and 1.400 deaths, you know projection this

year is, is really worrisome and so $\ensuremath{\mathsf{I}}$ want to know

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2.

what more could we all be doing to be helpful in

3

ending this epidemic?

4

BRIDGET BRENNAN: Well I, I think I might

5

6 could happen but the NYPD has a very different

7

strategy, I mean they're, they're focused on the

have mentioned I need a few more ADAs if that

8

high level cases, they also concentrate on

Fentanyl dealers to the extent they can be

that's all good. I think what we want to do

9

identified and then they track back to try to take

10 11

12

the most deadly drugs off the street and I think

13

citywide is an analysis to see where the biggest

14

markets are where there's a lot of, of Fentanyl

15

dealing going on and we've started to do that in

16

my office, we're doing it in conjunction with the

17 18 NYPD because we're not going to pinch off the

19

entire supply at the highest level, we're not

20

going to find those big stashes in, in Kew Gardens or in other places in the city, some of it's going

21

to get through and we have to prevent it from

22

killing people. So, we need to keep some pressure

23

on the lower level drug markets, we have to

24

identify where they are and decide how we're going

25

to approach those, I don't think any of us want to

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2	return to the days of, you know mass arrests of
3	low level drug dealers but there has to be some
4	kind of targeted response because something going
5	to get through and I really think we need a big
6	push on treatment. I think that critical, I'm not
7	an expert on it but I do think that there are
8	many there are people who come to substance abuse
9	from many different paths and the same solution
10	isn't going to be successful for each one so there
11	has to be a broad array of options and we have to
12	do some outreach because they're not knocking on
13	the doors to get in. I've looked at the voluntary
14	admissions and they're down and you know the real
15	problem is the nature of the addiction itself it's
16	a compulsion, it changes the brain and people when
17	they are in withdrawal have severe physical
18	symptoms and they feel high anxiety, panicky, they
19	feel like they're going to die and so very often
20	they just go and get some more drugs. So, we have
21	to understand the nature of the issue and tailor
22	our treatment programs. I do wonder if some of our
23	treatment programs and our protocols were
24	developed in response to the crack epidemic and
25	maybe we need to shift and think more creatively

1

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

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

about both reach out and the programs themselves. I think there is some cynical view of long term treatment now and I'm not sure that's warranted as I say with this problem it's very widespread, it cuts across all demographics and one size does not fit all so we have to leave that open as an option too and, and I think a, a very broad prevention message along the lines of the tobacco, antitobacco campaigns, those were very successful, we're here in New York with all kinds of creative advertising talent. I think we need to work with that kind of... those kinds of collaborators to get a message out that targets not just the user, people who are currently using but those who are... who may use that's a, a group you really want to target because you want to prevent more people from falling into that black hole.

CYRUS VANCE: Just want to say really quick to that that unfortunately the nature of the opioid addiction is such that people are less willing or less likely to voluntarily go into a full treatment program that's what we've seen and we, we talked to the experts. In the Hope Program one of the things we're very proud of is that

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

1

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

although we're talking about people who have misdemeanor arrests over 10 percent, I think about 30 people have opted into inpatient treatment so we've taken a misdemeanor arrest and converted that... if, if you will converted it into an inpatient treatment so we, we think that ... what we need to do is to sort of use the law enforcement... you know people use the carrot and stick analogy I don't know if it's appropriate but when people find themselves in certain circumstances like they've been arrested is a moment in time where you can sort of take a very low situation and make it into a high so that kind of works, we need to expand that but I, I also ... one other quick point has to be made, so you have five DAs and a special narcotics prosecutor who, who are all saying they're trying to find innovative thoughtful ways to deal with this crisis from the public safety point of view sometimes from the public health point of view there's an unwillingness to understand that there has to be that partnership and that anyone who finds themselves in our criminal justice system if you will must be

addicted and therefor should only be treated as

2.2

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

someone who suffers from addiction illness. We have to be honest, when someone is really dealing drugs for profit and its deadly Heroine and its deadly Fentanyl that is a serious crime and has to be treated as such and I think that that's something that we have to collectively get that word out as well. People who suffer from addiction illness need and should get help but people who are dealing under those circumstances have to be treated as, as such and, and that... sometimes that message gets mixed up I'm afraid.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: And Queens are you going to look to do a diversion program here, on opioid are you doing any diversion programs like I know we have Brooklyn... [cross-talk]

KEVIN RYAN: Yes, I... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: ...Bronx... [cross-talk]

CYRUS VANCE: Hello, am I here, okay. I mentioned before our Queens treatment intervention program which we've... in the process of starting and where... that, that program deals with those that have already gotten into the system, we also have our, our variation of second chance where we

1	ON JUSTICE SYSTEM
2	look for defendants who got DATs on these programs
3	and we reach out to them and get them into, to be
4	evaluated and treated as quickly as we can.
5	COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: So, how similar
6	are they to the program?
7	CYRUS VANCE: Well, I'm as I understand
8	project Hope they have somebody actually go to the
9	precinct, that is something we're considering
10	just… [cross-talk]
11	COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Okay [cross-
12	talk]
13	CYRUS VANCE:the logistics of it we
14	haven't tackled it yet… [cross-talk]
15	COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Okay [cross-
16	talk]
17	CYRUS VANCE:we're not against it we
18	just don't have the, the logistical ability to
19	implement that at this point.
20	COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Well please
21	though we look forward to working with the, the
22	we would love to work with you to figure something
23	out. Chair I want to thank you and lastly just
24	want to say I don't want to stay on this subject
	n

but police accountability and ensuring that, you

25

2.2

you, thank you.

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

know obviously there's been some troublesome news
that has come out in recent days and I would hope
that the DAs are really looking into some of these
things and I'll leave it at that and that, you
know as we move forward we continue to push for
more transparency and accountability in that area
so with that being said thank you all for the work

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you, Council Member Cohen and let's, let's just try to do three, three questions each, yeah?

that you do and we'll be working very closely with

COUNCIL MEMBER COHEN: I'm not even sure

I have three, I'll, I'll be brief. Thank you

Chairs Lancman and Richards and thank you to our

district attorneys who are spending quality time

with us this afternoon. In all candor my DA

brought me in the other day, she did let me go

after, after we met but as a civil practitioner

I'm not really particularly knowledgeable about

the, the workings of the DA's Office but I, I... and

I... and I'm... I understand the... and agree with the

Chair Lancman nobody is trying to pit the offices

against each or even, even suggesting that any

2.2

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

office is over funded, I don't think that's on the table at all but I, I don't really understand the disparity in the funding between the offices, I don't know if in your opinion that the, the difference is rational, is it related to something, does it mean anything, I mean I understand that each borough is different, each county is different that the needs are different, do we... do we think though that the funding is, is related to those differences or is it just sort of historical anomalies or, or bad reasons, I don't know if any of you have opinions on that but I'm very interested?

DARCEL CLARK: I am too that's why I'm testifying and I'm going to keep testifying until it... until we figure it out but I mean I've only been here two years, a little over two years so I, I don't have all of the history but there's always been a disparity that's all I know and we, we just really want to work to address it because it's critical to the work that we do and unless it's... unless we figure out a solution DA's Offices are going to continue to suffer and we're not going to be able to see the reforms that really... that you

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2

all really want us to do because we're just not

3

going to have the DAs that have the experience and

ERIC GONZALEZ: You know having served as

4

the knowledge and know how to get it done, we

5

can't keep them.

6

an assistant in the Brooklyn DA's Office for over

7

20 years before being elected, you know we

8

9 sometimes look at our current situation and we're

10

quilty of forgetting the past, you know in many of

11

these offices, you know Brooklyn for example we

12

used to routinely process, you know well over

13

100,000 cases, same in Manhattan and other

14 15 counties, my highest year that I remember was 117, 117 arrests and so we're doing the work in pushing

16

out low level offenses and working with the police

17

department and others to make sure that these low

18

level cases don't exist but in counties like

19

Brooklyn we still have significant issues of

20

violence while the numbers are going down each and

21

2.2

every year. I can tell you that every day my

23

are meeting with family members who have lost

assistant DAs and social workers and counselors

24

loved ones or have had someone seriously injured

25

and we are underfunded, we're all losing our

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

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

assistants to other agencies and it's not right and its not what the public deserves, we deserve to have the best ADAs protecting our families.

MICHAEL MCMAHON: And if I could just...

Councilman Cohen having sat there and now sitting here it's quite clear I think of ... in my mind that it is mostly historical anomaly. The, the boroughs all grew differently, their crime rates grew differently, the processes here within the city council and, and administrations changed over the years, certainly the fiscal crisis, crisis of 2002/2009 led to a lot of uneven cuts and then uneven restorations, different advocacies through the years, it's just let... led to this sort of uneven sort of amalgamation that you see now but again the issue isn't so much that we're uneven, we're all uneven to the rest of the world and the fact that agency attorneys with the same experience are making more than all of our ADA's assistants that's the problem that really has to be addressed more than... I mean the differences county to county have to be addressed as well but there's a bigger problem that throughout the years the, the city government didn't put enough

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2.2

money... didn't understand that it's the DA's

Offices that are really the ones who are on the

frontlines of doing so many of the things in

partnership with the PD that we have to... that

society has to get done and want... and wants to get

done now as... and wants to... and wants to get done...

justice system more fair.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Just in, in terms of salary when I worked at OCA if I continued breathing and stayed on the job every year I got a raise that is not the way... do you... do you... do you set your own... how does... how do the salary structures work at the DA's Offices, is that... is it different from office to office, it... if you could give us just sort of a, a... an overview?

MICHAEL MCMAHON: I, I just want to say before someone else that we've lost a, a few assistants by the way to the state court system because they make more money and they see natural increases... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: It was a great job... [cross-talk]

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2

3

`

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MICHAEL MCMAHON: ...and pension benefits are better and, and we don't... we... you know we

don't ... we don't have parody with them at all.

DARCEL CLARK: And it's, it's... also is that the work life balance as well because the more demands we're putting on our assistants it's easier to go to a job that may pay the same and especially more and they don't have to work nights, weekends, holiday, have these 24 hour duties, it's a lot we're asking them to do and as we look at the exit interviews a lot of times and we're losing... my office is losing mostly to other city agencies as well as the courts. They love their job, they love the work but they have to feed their families, they got to pay their student loans and it's a... you know it's more and more work and the work is being... is more complicated and sophisticated as you know things change, the social media, you know all, all kinds of things make it more difficult. Look I was in the courts too, remember but you got a raise every couple of years, I went 13 years without a raise as a judge so please I really feel for these assistants because I lived that and I know how real it is and

1 ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2.2

that's why I fight for them each and every day because I know what it's like not to get paid what you deserve and doing the work each and every day.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you, our next panel will be state legislators and they can talk about... any other questions Council Members...

[cross-talk]

DARCEL CLARK: And I was always for them getting their raises too because theirs was tied to mine luckily, they finally... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Darcel... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Council Member Rose

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Thank you. I, I was
going to sing in my best welcome back Kotter

voice, welcome back Council DA McMahon to the
chamber and, and I want to start by congratulating
all of you for your post arrest diversionary...

diversion programs, I, I think they give us a lot
of value for, for the dollar and I can truly
emphasize with you in terms of the parody issue
because our staff here at the city council no way
make the amount of salaries that other
administrative office make so I understand what

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

you're talking about in terms of parody and so along those lines in fiscal year '18 we saw an increase in the personal services... personnel services budget of 1.3 million which was offset by a decrease in the OTPS budget of 1.2 million, was any of this increase in PS, personal services used to offset the parody issue and, and how did the decrease in OTPS affect your offices if any?

DARCEL CLARK: I think as far as using the money for the PS, I mean we could try to use ... do the parody ourselves it's just that it's not quaranteed the next year, I might be able to fix it for that year but there's nothing saying that I'm going to get it next year so that's the danger of it you can't pay them because you might have to decrease their salary next year because the money is not there that's why it's difficult for us to do it without understanding that that actual money is going to be baselined used for the salaries and each year going forward that it's going to be there.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Okay and was there any impact on the decrease in OTPS for any of you?

1

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2 DARCEL CLARK: I mean I... that's probably 3 different for each county, I know with... for my 4 first two years because I asked for the vertical 5 prosecution and, and I received the money from the 6 city it was great but we forgot that meant you 7 needed, you know desks and, and, and supplies and all of those things so we ended up using the money 8 that we had to fulfil those things and, and asking 9 10 permission to use some of the money to do that in order to make sure that each assistant had a desk 11

know it does... it did affect us.

as I stated earlier in the testimony the decrease in that number really impacts us because we still have the rent to pay and last year, you know it was in excess of 13 million dollars to pay for the rent and lights and all the other services so when we lose money in that area we really lose it because that rent is a fixed number and gets renegotiated every couple of years so it's been a hardship for Brooklyn.

or you know and, and a chair, I mean something as

basic as that adds up to a lot of money so, you

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2.2

offices.

a, a cut in OTPS this past budget year and the only increase in PS we had were the two EVI, the Early Victim Intervention Advocates that we got as a part of a special pilot program through MOC J for those two victim advocates so that's all we saw in terms of increasing PS, that PS was not an across the board increase for the parody initiative that we've been talking about, I think those for a few select things maybe in different

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Okay. Okay, so at our last meeting of this committee, you know in open discovery on open discovery several of your offices testified that you would be able to be more timely via the discovery with more resources so is that being reflected in your budget request?

DARCEL CLARK: Yes.

BRIDGET BRENNAN: Yes.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{DARCEL}}$ CLARK: Yes, it is, I did make that request.

CYRUS VANCE: Yes.

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

_

O

ERIC GONZALEZ: And yes, in Brooklyn as I indicated we'd like to do a pilot program and move our office to do electronic discovery.

KAREN FRIEDMAN: And yes, in Manhattan as well especially with regard to the body worn camera issue that's going to be part of discovery, it's going to need more resources.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Great.

MICHAEL MCMAHON: Yeah, I mean we reflected that as well with the body worn cameras and additional paralegals.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Okay and for my

Staten Island DA, currently Richmond County does

not participate in the open warrant closure

initiative, is this based on budgetary reasons and

if so what amount would enable our... your office to

be a part of this effort?

Island is the fresh start initiative where we set a day apart on a Saturday and, and notify all those who have open summons warrants to come in and, and see a judge and have them clear it and that's the way we're addressing them now. It's an issue that I, I believe that we are handling it

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

and that was appropriate given the fact that other people who received warrant... summonses dealt with them so it's... for me it's an issue of fairness not so much budget, I could use some money to run those... more of those fresh start programs because they cost about somewhere in the 30 to 40,000 time... per clip so if we could do budget for that I'd be happy to do more.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: And would you consider using any of those funds to, to obliterate the ten years... the warrants that are more than ten years old?

MICHAEL MCMAHON: We continue to study those warrants and those numbers and, and feel at this time that that's not appropriate.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Okay, thank you those are my three questions, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you, Council Member Menchaca.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Thank you Chair and thank you all for, for making your case. I'm going to try to stick to my three questions and really what I want to do is both kind of point to the deficiencies in our ability to figure out what

II		
ON	JUSTICE	SYSTEM

1

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

I think the Chair laid out really clear which is how do we figure out a way so that we can get baseline, an understanding across... so, I, I really applaud the Chair's kind of focus on that, I want to drill in a little bit on immigration and the real priority on immigration, immigration units within the district attorneys and my first question is really how many of you and all but one have an immigration unit today, how many of you who have immigration units waited until the city or the council funded it to create the unit itself, you can raise your hand or talk to it but I just want to... want to get a sense about how the creation of that unit happened and whether or not it was in direct response to a budget allocation?

KAREN FRIEDMAN: So in, in Manhattan we did not wait to create it, it was one of DA

Vance's first priorities in 2010 and he created an immigrant affairs unit within the office and more recently we appointed a council for collateral consequences which is someone who's going to deal with the collateral consequences of defendants so the immigrant affairs unit deals mostly with victims and those sorts of issues and individual

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

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

cases but the council on collateral consequences is a new position that, that was created to address collateral consequences such as immigration for defendants and take that into consideration when we are making decisions on cases.

Well in the Bronx I DARCEL CLARK: started an immigrant affairs unit with the staff that I already had but it, it deals mostly with the victim side of it that's what we've done recently but on a case by case basis I've always kept an open mind as we study more as to the impact of what is happening in our communities with immigration because things have now really changed, we're, we're changing our focus and looking more also to the side of the defendants, the... I've met with institutional defenders and you know I've kept an open-door policy that if they have a particular case that is troubling that I would look at it and I have ... I have done some things with them on... as far as that's concerned but I didn't wait until I had the money, I did it first and then asked for supplemental.

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you Council... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Well I'm going to come... I'm going to come back to you though or, or we can skip you really quick, I just want to get all the... all the unit holders and then I'll, I'll come back to... thank you.

immigration... we started with an immigrant fraud unit initially, I created an immigrant affairs unit and the reasons were very clear to me, you know publicly stated that I believe that we needed to have an immigration unit that helped assistant district attorneys and defense attorneys and the judges understand the collateral consequences especially to low level offenses and try to make sure that our criminal justice system did not lead to unfair and unnecessary deportations that destabilize our communities and so we hired staff for our immigrant affairs unit without funding and hired immigration attorneys which are on staff now to help us do the work in Brooklyn.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Thank you.

2.1

2.2

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

CYRUS VANCE: We created... [clears throat] excuse me... we created our office of immigrant affairs with our own funds we would certainly like to increase it and the city funding would greatly help on that but we self-funded it.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Thank you and, and to Staten Island I'm just setting this up...

MICHAEL MCMAHON: Really...

really... I'm concerned that we haven't yet gotten that kind of priority in Staten Island, advocates have, have reached out to your office to really sit down and I really want to... I want to give you the opportunity to give me your sense of priority for this not just this population but for your office... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: ...because I think everything that I've seen in the press has kind of been well the city's not funding it so we can't do it and this is more than just funding this is about priority and thinking about relationship with an... with the community that is already afraid to, to connect to enforcement so

MICHAEL MCMAHON: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2

3

•

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

22

23

24

25

what is your commitment to really building those bridges and, and really kind of launching a unit that is kind of connected to a pretty high profile situation for your constituents and... [cross-talk]

MICHAEL MCMAHON: So, thank you and that's a... that's a great question and I think you have to look at my history in two years in office and what we promised to do, what we set out to do and what we've accomplished and what we want to keep on doing but you have to look at where we started from. When I came into an off... in we had 30 percent less the funding that we have now, we did not have a victim advocate's unit, I've doubled the number of victim advocates including multilingual advocates who really are on the frontlines dealing with the victims of crime and so they're working very actively with all victims including many who happen to be ... are immigrants, new immigrants for sure. We did not have a domestic violence bureau, so I had domestic violence cases thrown into the hopper with other cases and they weren't getting the, the vertical prosecution that they deserved, they were not getting a victim advocate assigned and so we set

_	
П	
Т	

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2	out to do that and we did it as well. We were
3	keeping track of thousands of cases by hand,
4	everybody had an excel spreadsheet and keep track
5	kept track of their own cases, we brought in
6	innovative case management system and had it
7	customized to better serve the needs of all Staten
8	Islanders. I walked into a terrible, terrible
9	opioid crisis where 31 per 100,000 Staten
10	Islanders were dying every year and we've taken
11	that head on and that, that affects all members of
12	the community as well. We didn't have a trials
13	bureau, I set up a trials bureau and as I said
14	before we've more than tripled the productivity of
15	that unit going after guns and gangs and street
16	crimes to make all Staten Islanders safe including
17	new immigrants because they are quite often the
18	victims of those crimes so across the board we've
19	actively tried to make this office a 21 st century
20	prosecutors office and that includes better
21	understanding the nuances of immigration law and
22	that's the request I have because I do not have on
23	staff now someone who handles that, that person
24	will work in very close partnership with our
25	community partnership unit that is already very

1

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

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

actively engaged in the new immigrant community. As you know I've met with many of the members of the leaders of the different organizations of the new immigrant community including La Quemada and they are working with me on the advocacy to bring about this unit so that we can not only deal with collateral consequences of cases but also go out into the community to proactively prevent crime and connect people to services as well so I think my commitment is strong but you have to understand that sometimes when you... when you have a, a certain limit of funds and as you've heard all day... all afternoon this is something that we all suffer from, it's hard to do everything that we are committed to doing that doesn't mean we aren't going to do it but we need partners to help us do that and that is a budgetary matter for me.

and, and I'll just close by saying that I think everything you laid out is what everyone has felt across all the DAs I think would agree with you that that's the burden that everyone carries right now and in a moment where priorities have to... priorities kind of show the leadership from the,

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE 1 ON JUSTICE SYSTEM 2 the top and so I'm hoping that ... because I'm ... my 3 understanding is that that your office is not meeting with advocates, that they're not 4 connecting and so if that's wrong, that's fine, I 5 6 have... I might have bad information what I... what I... 7 [cross-talk] MICHAEL MCMAHON: Yeah, that is not true 8 and... [cross-talk] 9 10 COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: ...but what I'm saying though... [cross-talk] 11 12 MICHAEL MCMAHON: ...there's a recent paper 13 article about the advocates meeting with... [cross-14 talk] 15 COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: I understand... 16 [cross-talk] 17 MICHAEL MCMAHON: ...me and their saying 18 in, in partnership and unison they're helping me advocate to put this unit in... [cross-talk] 19 20 COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Here's my point... here's my point... [cross-talk] 21 MICHAEL MCMAHON: ...to realization. 2.2 23 COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Here's my 24 point, in Brooklyn where I have a strong

relationship with our... with our DA there we gave

25

2.1

2.2

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

them dollars last year to do some really good work around diversion, the diversion program and that was met with a lot of work on the ground, with police departments that, that takes a lot of prework, I'm hoping as the Chair of the Immigration Committee that I can advocate for you with a plan to maybe get you some dollars for an immigration unit after doing the good work where I can hear from advocates that there's a strong relationship that's how this budget... this isn't just about giving you dollars this is about really seeing commitment you're your office to do that work so if I'm... if I'm incorrect great, help me... help me understand what is actually happening, let's work together... [cross-talk]

MICHAEL MCMAHON: So, in terms of commitment that early diversion program that was be... is being built out now by DA Gonzalez in Brooklyn is a model that we started in Staten Island after ten year... ten months of planning and programming with the members of the community in putting it together and, and the police department is seeing how it would work so we are very committed to partnering with the community and...

	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE
1	ON JUSTICE SYSTEM
2	but understand when I came into office there was
3	no community partnership unit now it's fully
4	staffed and [cross-talk]
5	COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: I understand
6	[cross-talk]
7	MICHAEL MCMAHON:we're doing that work
8	so that commitment is there and anyone who knows
9	my work in the city council and anyone who knows
LO	my work as a district attorney if I say that I'm
L1	committed to doing it I'm committed to doing it
L2	and I think the, the… I look forward to working
L3	with you and your committee to getting [cross-
L 4	talk]
L5	COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Me too [cross-
L 6	talk]
L7	MICHAEL MCMAHON:Staten Island the
L8	immigrant affairs unit that it needs and deserves.
L 9	COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Looking forward
20	to working with you, thank you.
21	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you, we
22	appreciate your testimony and we have a lot to

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you, we appreciate your testimony and we have a lot to follow up with and we look forward to doing that.

Next, we will hear from the Office of Civil

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE 1 ON JUSTICE SYSTEM 2 Justice, Civil Justice Coordinator I think Jordan 3 Dressler. 4 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Ladies and gentlemen 5 once again please take private conversations 6 outside of the chambers, we are still in session. 7 If you could find your seats please, we'd like to 8 begin with the next portion. Once again please 9 find your seats.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Ladies and gentlemen we want to get started with our next panel so please find your seat or exit, one or the other. Alright, lets get started. Raise your right hand, whoever's testifying. Do you swear or affirm the truth... do you swear or affirm the testimony you're about to give is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?

JORDAN DRESSLER: Yes.

SONIA LINN: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Good, alright.

Who's going first?

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

JORDAN DRESSLER: I will thank you. Good afternoon Chairman Lancman, I'm going to give some moral testimony now, my full testimony is presented to the council for the record. Thank you

1		
L	L	

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2	for inviting me to appear before the Committee on
3	the Justice System today to discuss the work of
4	the New York City Human Resources Administration's
5	Office of Civil Justice. My name is Jordan
6	Dressler and I'm the Civil Justice Coordinator, in
7	that capacity I oversee the Office of Civil
8	Justice or OCJ. I'm joined by Department of Social
9	Services Executive Deputy Commissioner for Finance
10	Erin Villari, the Office of Civil Justices
11	Executive Director for Legal Services Initiatives
12	Jaclyn Moore and Sonia Linn General Counsel for
13	the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs. Providing
14	civil legal services for New Yorkers in need
15	particularly legal services for tenants is a
16	critical element in our homelessness prevention
17	efforts. By investing in these important services,
18	we are already seeing results. Between 2014 and
19	2017 over 180,000 New Yorkers receive legal
20	assistance through the city's legal services
21	programs for tenants facing eviction, harassment
22	and displacement and at the same time residential
23	evictions by marshals have declined by 27 percent.
24	In partnership with the council we are
25	implementing the nation's first universal access

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

1

6

25

2 to counsel program representing an unprecedented 3 investment in legal services to help New Yorkers

4 stay in their homes. The ... [coughs] excuse me ... the

5 universal access to council initiative is just one

of the many programs that OCJ oversees and today I

7 look forward to updating you on the implementation

of this program as well as providing updates on 8

other key programs overseen by the office. My 9

10 testimony today will also discuss key points laid

out in our 2017 annual report and strategic plan 11

12 that was released today. This report describes the

growth in civil legal services funding and 13

14 programs in New York City over the last several

15 years as well as strategies with regard to key

16 areas of civil legal need. With regard to

17 programs, in fiscal year 2017 for the first time

18 New York City's overall investment in civil legal

services for low income city residents exceeded 19

20 100 million dollars. Fiscal year 2018 marked the

first time that Mayoral investment in programs 2.1

2.2 providing free legal services exceeded 100

23 million. In fiscal 2019 the administration will be

committing 124 million towards civil legal justice 24

programs at OCJ. By comparison in fiscal year 2013

1	
_	

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2	total governmental funding that's city, state, and
3	federal funding for civil, civil legal services in
4	New York City was less than half that amount at
5	60.4 million. The preliminary budget plan for
6	fiscal '19 includes baseline funding at OCJ as
7	follows; 93 million for legal services programs
8	for tenants facing eviction, harassment and
9	displacement which includes 56.6 million for
10	eviction defense legal services for low income
11	tenants in housing court including further
12	implementation of universal access and 36.4
13	million for anti-harassment and displacement legal
14	services as well as administrative and staff
15	support, 30.5 million for legal assistance
16	programs for immigrant New Yorkers which includes
17	5.9 million for legal assistance programs
18	including the IOI initiative and 2.1 million in
19	the immigration legal programs funded by community
20	service block grants or CSBG as well as 8.7
21	million for legal and navigation services and
22	outreach through the Action NYC program operated
23	in partnership with MOIA and CUNY. In addition to
24	the administration's commitment to supporting
25	civil legal services I want to acknowledge the

	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE
1	ON JUSTICE SYSTEM
2	ongoing commitment of the city council to
3	expanding access to justice by funding legal
4	services. In fiscal '18 HRA is overseeing 24.2
5	million in discretionary funding added by the cit
6	council for legal services for the working poor,
7	immigration legal defense services for detained
8	individuals, unaccompanied minors, and families
9	with children facing deportation, assistance for
10	survivors of domestic violence and veterans and
11	general support for civil legal services
12	providers. No other city allocates even a small
13	fraction of what New York City is committing to
14	provide access to civil justice. The city's
15	financial and administrative commitment to these
16	important services has perhaps never been more
17	crucial to serving in a system [cross-talk]
18	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: I'm, I'm sorry to
19	I, I apologize for interrupting, did you just say
20	that you, you issued your annual report today?
21	JORDAN DRESSLER: We did.
22	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Did you give us an
23	advanced copy or anything?

JORDAN DRESSLER: We posted it online and

we... [cross-talk]

24

1		
Τ	ON JUSTICE	SYSTEM

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: You posted it online?

JORDAN DRESSLER: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Wow, was it your intention here to come and show as much disrespect to the council as you could possible muster?

JORDAN DRESSLER: No, of course not.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: And yet you've succeeded in doing so, I can't think of anything that makes it more difficult for us to actually conduct a budget hearing when the report that you were supposed to produce months and months and months ago and which we have been patiently waiting for and working with you and, and, and trying to be as accommodating as possible that you just pop it up on the internet. I'll tell you what we've got a hearing, the, the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice is coming on March 20th do you think that you could maybe be available that day and we can get an opportunity to review the report and then we could have a, a full discussion of, of your, your office has been up to for the last whatever it is year and a half?

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

	ON	JUSTICE	SYSTEM
	OIV	OODIICH	ОТОТЫ

1

2

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

JORDAN DRESSLER: We'll have to get back to you on scheduling. 3

> CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: What's that? JORDAN DRESSLER: We'll have to get back to you.

> CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Okay. Thanks, does anyone have any questions, do you have any questions? You're up... you have ... you have any questions? Good, ask some questions.

JORDAN DRESSLER: I'm sorry Council Member, any more of my direct testimony here?

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: I, I, I don't think so, we're going to invite you back on the 20th you can come or not come. Do you have any questions?

COUNCIL MEMBER COHEN: Well I wouldn't want to pass up an opportunity to speak about one of my favorite topics which is the universal access to counsel program which is now being rolled out, I presume the report will fill out the picture but I would like to hear if you can the topline numbers of just how extensive the roll out is, how far we've gone towards universal coverage, what kind of impact you're seeing on the eviction rate, the number of total cases?

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2	
3	

25

JORDAN DRESSLER: Thank you Council

Member and, and let me apologize to the committee and to the Chair for any misunderstanding about 4 5 our intentions here. We've been working very hard 6 on an annual report really the, the ... our second 7 annual report but the first to be this extensive and cover this breadth. We have been working as 8 hard as we can to have it submitted and available 9 before we testified today, and it was our 10 intention today to share the key findings and be 11 12 available for any questions that presentation of 13 those key findings might trigger for the council. 14 We're of course available to continue dialoguing 15 with the city council, this committee and the 16 Chair as needed. With respect to universal access 17 we are underway, and we've been making headway. 18 Let me set the stage by saying that over the last four years as we've increased tenant legal 19 20 services as well as other prevention efforts evictions have declined by 27 percent that 2.1 2.2 translates to roughly 70,000 New Yorkers who were 23 able to remain in their homes over those last four years due to not having... not being evicted. At the 24

same time, we're making significant inroads in

1

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

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

actual providing... actually providing access to legal services for tenants in need. We built and are building the universal access initiative on work that we've done in the courts through our HPLP, Homelessness Prevention Law Project Program and in doing so we focused initially on ten zip codes, now have rolled out to 15 zip codes to focus that are particular high need selected because they are high feeders of the shelter system, high prevalence of rent regulated housing, high eviction receding volume and other factors. We've spent the last year working on the intake and referral process in housing court particularly in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx and Queens, we've recently rolled out into Staten Island. In working it out with the courts and with the providers we have identified ways to truly connect tenants in need with lawyers who were able to ... available to help them by placing those services in or near the courtrooms themselves where those cases are heard, and we've seen terrific results as a result. In the first quarter of fiscal '16 representation in the ten zip codes that we had targeted hovered at roughly 16 percent, that's 16 percent of tenants

1

20

2.1

2.2

23

24

25

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2 appearing in court on their eviction cases with 3 lawyers. As of this past summer the first quarter 4 of fiscal '18 those numbers grew to 48 percent, a 5 tripling in the representation rate in those ten 6 targeted zip codes. In Brooklyn alone, the rate 7 for representation in the... in the two zip codes targeted that we looked at was at 48... oh I'm 8 sorry, 66 percent. Massive increases in the four 9 10 boroughs that we implemented these programs and it validates an approach that we intend to take going 11 12 forward which is working with the courts to 13 identify ways to connect folks with services in 14 the courthouse, in the courtroom as well as 15 continuing to pursue strategies to get people 16 connected earlier and in the community but we know 17 we're on the right track based on these 18 representation numbers and we continue... we intend to continue. 19

COUNCIL MEMBER COHEN: Alright, well I...

I'm going to pass it back to the chair but I, I

want to just remark on one extraordinary stat that

you mentioned which is that the portion of tenants

now represented has gone from 16 percent to 47

percent, I think... [cross-talk]

1 ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2.2

JORDAN DRESSLER: 48 percent in those
ten... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER COHEN: 48 percent...
[cross-talk]

JORDAN DRESSLER: ...zip codes, yes.

codes which the, the impact on that is... it's just got to be tremendous, I'll be anxious to hear results on, on eviction rates in those target zip codes which will be the ultimate proof I think of the power of this program and I'm going to pass it back to the Chair, I appreciate the time and, and look forward to continuing the discussion at a future date. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you, Council Member Menchaca.

and I'm going to take the opportunity to talk about some of the things that are really important to me as Chair of the Immigration Committee and I want to start with a kind of general question about the new dollars that were allocated last budget at the tune of 16 plus million dollars for legal defense for non-detained immigrants in the

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

city and kind of want to get a sense on a report
from you about how that's going, I know we've
gotten to check in with some of the advocates
about some of the contracts and just kind of give
us a flavor to the committee about how that's
working, I know that some of the contracts haven't
been signed, there's some, you know requests for
connection with, with the... with the service
providers just kind of give us a sense about where
that is and maybe some issues that have come up
with, within those conversations?

with our IOI, administration funded IOI providers to expand services particularly for removal defense legal services both this year and next year... excuse me... as well as to address other emergent needs. For example, just this year, just this past fall we all saw the rescission of DACA and we were able to mobilize quickly with our legal services providers to stand up, know your rights sessions, legal clinics for hurried applications to make sure there was compliance with deadlines. The IOI program and the IOI contracts allow for that flexibility and it's

1

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

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

something that we went into development of the program back in fiscal '17 with an eye towards flexibility and being nimble. To be very candid we thought that the opportunities that we would be working with providers to take advantage of on behalf of immigrant New Yorkers would be more positive, we thought there'd be more opportunities for status, more opportunities for stability and what we're seeing now is a very, very shifting and very scary landscape and so we're working very closely with our legal services providers to understand what capacity actually exists, how do we administer that capacity through programs, how do we do it this year and in the future and at the end of that process we'll see where that puts us and make sure that we're meeting the needs that we have prioritized.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Thank you for that kind of overall not only commitment but just kind of view of, of where these funds are going. There was something new though this year as well that came from budget negotiations last June and that was something what we're calling a carve out, a, a kind of new policy, kind of a, a new policy

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

1

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

can you describe what that is to, to the committee
please?

JORDAN DRESSLER: I need to defer to my colleague.

SONIA LINN: Sure. Good afternoon...

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: If you can

identify yourself as well.

This is Sonia Linn, I'm SONIA LINN: General Counsel with the New York City Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs and thank you for the question. Sort of following on what my colleague stated in terms of how we've seen the landscape shift in terms of need on the immigration legal services front. I think to address your question I think it's important to just, you know state again how, how dramatically we've seen needs increase in the areas of immigration legal services especially with respect to how immigration enforcement has really dramatically increased over the last year or so and you know just to paint that picture we've seen arrests by ICE more than double in the New York City area of responsibility and in fact with, with these arrests we've seen the arrest of immigrants without criminal convictions truly

1

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

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

skyrocket over 400 percent and you know we're at a state now where there's about 19,000 unrepresented immigrants in proceedings here and so that just I think goes to show, you know what we are contending with as a city in terms of need for immigration legal services so with that in mind and you know in line with the city's really historic response in investment in immigration legal services, you know the policy of the city is to support immigration legal services and to connect immigrants with those very needed services with the exception of for those who have been convicted of a list of approximately 170 serious criminal offenses so serious that they are on this list of offenses violent and serious felony offenses that the city council and the administration, you know designated in the city's detainer laws.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: So, and let's talk about that because that designation was, was for what, just to detainers is that right, I, I mean I worked on the piece of... I just want to ask the question?

SONIA LINN: That's right.

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

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

25

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: So, that was for detainers, what... was that also was that also something that was supposed to kind of go beyond detainers, how do... how do we jump from kind of classifying 170 crimes for detainers to representation, tell us a little bit about that jump?

Sure, I think I... we'll go SONIA LINN: back just to the context and the landscape here in terms of, you know the need for immigration legal services, the tremendous need, the intense fear and concern that exist in communities around the city and you know the, the fact of the matter is that although the city has made tremendous investment in immigration legal services, you know it is... you know we, we don't have the resources to represent every, every body and so we're making strategic choices and investments with the resources that we do have and prioritizing and making sort of reasoned determinations about the distribution of city tax payer funds, you know this is... you know the, the gap is a gap at the federal level, you know and you know the city alone is not going to address the failure of the

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

And I just want

2.

federal government to secure representation for

3

everybody facing removal.

4

5

to note that the other program that has now been

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA:

6

implicated into this kind of resource issue is

7

NYIFUP, the New York... the New York Family Unity

8

Project... Immigrant Family Unity Project and that

9

didn't have a carve out before so this is new, I

10

just kind of want everyone to know that this is...

11

this is essentially new to that and that has also

12

been placed on that in deportation proceedings and

13

deportation defense, is that correct?

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

know perhaps Jordan can jump in with the... with what I'm missing, my understanding is that the NYIFUP model remains, I think one thing to note is that the city is not the only actor here, you know there are a number of funders in the landscape, of course the city has made the, the largest investment and as far as the NYIFUP program goes, you know that the NYIFUP program continues to screen, you know all immigrants and that the policy applies to representation with, with city, city dollars and that, you know in, in the last

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

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

year there was sort of a negotiation with, with the city council and the administration that permitted the, the program to, to continue.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Okay and, and I

just want to note that, that the only argument I'm hearing right now and we're going to keep talking about this a lot is resource, resources and we're in a budget meeting, budget discussion which is great because if there is an actual dollar that we can meet wouldn't it be great to hit another value that I think we all appreciate which is due process that everyone can do it, everyone... or everyone can get access to legal representation if we understand the changes in need so I'm really happy that that's, that's, that's a value but I want to also just say that due process is, is, is also a value and maybe my last question would be how is... how are the providers responding to this kind of step that it sounds like we, we now have to kind of figure this out in a lot of different ways that there are some people who have no criminal convictions and there are some that do that fall under 170 crimes listed for a detainer law and now they have to kind of do something

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

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

different, can you tell us a little bit about what you're hearing from the providers and how you're addressing those needs and those issues?

SONIA LINN: Certainly.

JORDAN DRESSLER: Sure, I mean I think... I, I don't want to speak for our provider partners, but I think that there's a lot of anxiety about the how this will be implemented without a lot of proof on the ground that this will actually change practice in any way. Every indication is that the number and the scale of folks who might fall within this category is very small and it's not yet clear how if at all this will affect the practices that these providers administer and administer well. What I will say is that we continue to dialogue about the implementation, about the logistics and that's a process that's just going to continue.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Great, so it sounds like we're open to discussion, we'd like to learn a little bit more about what's happening in, in the dust beyond carve out decision last summer. I'm really happy that we can continue this conversation because I think this is going to be...

1

7

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2 this is where we talk about the budgets, it sounds 3 4 5 6

like this is really a budget issue that we can really begin to dig in deeper about how we're going to make this happen, this is... this budget is designed by dialogue with the city council and so

I'm really happy that we're going to ... we're going

to keep talking about this. 8

> Thank you, I, I do want to SONIA LINN: be clear that this is the city's policy and so, you know the, the policy is that, you know the city has... and again I, I, I... you know I, I want to emphasize this because I do want to put it in context, right, this is tremendous investment in immigration legal services by the city with the exception when it comes to individuals who've been convicted of one of the limited lists of serious offenses where, you know the administration, the council did designate for a cooperation in the detainer context which is different context but related and so, you know I think it is ... it's, it's relevant to resources but it's also... it's, it's also the policy of the city.

> COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Okay, so this is new... this is kind of a new perspective or ... that

1	ON JUSTICE SYSTEM
2	I want I just want to make sure so
3	you're saying that the, the carve out is the
4	city's policy and so… tell, tell us a little bit
5	about what how, how that's not legitimize but is
6	this how did this policy how does it live within
7	the context of a budget, legislation, etcetera
8	like how, how is that how, how is that codified?
9	SONIA LINN: Let me try to respond to
10	your, your question… [cross-talk]
11	COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Yeah, please,
12	just trying to understand.
13	SONIA LINN: So, you know it's, it's,
14	it's codified with respect to how city taxpayer
15	dollars for these contracts are, are utilized and
16	again I think, you know to the extent you're
17	asking about why, why this policy, right, it is
18	you know it is [cross-talk]
19	COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Or more like
20	how, we get the why, I think we get the why
21	[cross-talk]
22	SONIA LINN: Okay [cross-talk]
23	COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA:just like how
24	because I'll just stop you there and this is I

get... let me just get to my point... [cross-talk]

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2

SONIA LINN: Sure... [cross-talk]

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

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: ...is that this

is not the city's policy this is the Mayor's policy, this is the, the kind of act of, of the Mayor and the policy... the city's policy is determined by the city council so we determine the policy and that's... so I just wanted to make sure that we, we clarify that because, you know five minutes ago we were talking about an open discussion about this, there's a resource question but then you kind of, you know hammered the point home which is that this is a city's policy and I want to reclarify that, this is the Mayor's policy and that the city council has the jurisdiction to create the city's policy and so we're going to ... we're going to be moving now on two different paths; one a resource question to really understand the resources that are needed to get us to due process and then talk a little bit about the policy making as we get closer to the budget and so this is not the city's policy this is the Mayor's policy and you can confirm that if you want but that's how... that's how I understand it,

that's how we're going to understand it as we move

ĺ	1
	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE
1	ON JUSTICE SYSTEM
2	forward in this discussion so that we can get to
3	the goals that are really connected to IOI and
4	NYIFUP and, and just legal defense in general for,
5	for our for our immigrant families.
6	SONIA LINN: Thank you.
7	COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Okay, thank
8	you.
9	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Okay. So, I want to
10	understand the, the 170 crimes carve out, right,
11	which was rooted if I'm not mistaken in the, the,
12	the debate over NYIFUP, is that 170 crimes carve
13	out being built into any other contracts, any
14	other legal services contract, any other non-legal
15	services contract?
16	JORDAN DRESSLER: No. Chair if I can I'd
17	like to if you'll indulge me walk you through the
18	report and plan and finish my testimony?
19	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: No, I don't want
20	to… I… you can't sandbag me with the… how, how
21	many pages is the report?
22	JORDAN DRESSLER: The report is long, but
23	it won't take long to walk through it.
24	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Yeah but I don't

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Yeah but... I don't want to be just walked through it, I need to be

	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE
1	ON JUSTICE SYSTEM
2	able to understand it and formulate questions, I
3	mean it's really inappropriate for you to sandbag
4	us in this way to show up at the budget hearing
5	and drop this report on us, I mean we don't even
6	have the report, we'd have to go online to look at
7	the report, it's really not appropriate so I have
8	your testimony and we… [cross-talk]
9	JORDAN DRESSLER: So, I [cross-talk]
10	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN:will invite you
11	back on the 20 th and… [cross-talk]
12	JORDAN DRESSLER: So, I can't complete my
13	oral testimony?
14	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: No, there's a time
15	limit, there's a time limit on the hearing and at
16	the start of your testimony if I recall you said
17	you weren't going to read your testimony, you it
18	was written, and you were going to give us the
19	highlights.
20	JORDAN DRESSLER: Yes, I haven't given
21	you the highlights but understood.
22	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Good, thank you.
23	The witnesses are discharged. So, let's have the,
24	the Criminal Public Defenders as our next panel.

Let's hope this will be more pleasant. Raise your

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

right hand, I swear or affirm that the truth...

that... I did it again... do you swear or affirm the testimony you're about to give is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth? Terrific.

It's the end of a long day and we've gone over what you need to hit so we're going to do five minutes on the clock and if any of you feel that you really need more time we will of course indulge you so who's going first?

TINA LONGO: I'm going first.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Miss Longo.

TINA LONGO: Thank you Chair Lancman, I'm Tina Longo, I'm the Chief Defender of the Legal Aid Society's Criminal Defense Practice and a Public Defender in New York City since 2002. In a few short days we will be celebrating Gideon V. Wainwright, the, the Supreme Court case that held that poor people, vulnerable people, oppressed people have a right to effective representation and that the government has to pay for it when people can't afford it themselves and I sit here right now saying to you that across this country there has been an unfunded mandate for public defense. And so we've heard about lawsuits in New

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

1

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

Orleans and Michigan, we've heard our colleagues who are Chief Defenders in places like Chicago talk about high caseloads, no resources and dwindling funds and even upstate five counties had to bring a lawsuit against the state forcing this state to look at the inadequate funding provided to upstate counties and here in New York City for many years we thought but we're in a different position, our county, our city understands the importance of public defense and has provided resources far above what our colleagues across this country and just a few miles outside of this city struggle with things like resources for social workers and investigators, paralegals, immigration attorneys but I stand here today to say we are adding ourselves if we accept the position of the city of New York in terms of their funding dollars for public defense, we are adding New York City to that list of unfunded mandates and it's a sad day. My role is to present to you a history of the last RFP cycle so that everybody understands that stall and delay and no escalations in our contracts are jeopardizing our clients and our ability to represent our clients

1		
Ц	L	

2	and is creating an unfunded mandate under Gideon.
3	So, on August 2 nd , 2016 the Mayor's Office of
4	Criminal Justice issued a concept paper seeking
5	comment on the plans for them to issue an RFP that
6	would take place July 1 st , 2017. We had been
7	operating under an RFP issued in July 1 st , of 2011
8	so this was coming up to the sixth year of the
9	cycle. We held several meetings with MOC J as
10	public defenders to tell them the importance of
11	getting this concept paper right because the
12	landscape of representation was changing. We were
13	pleased to see actually in the concept paper that
14	is attached to my written testimony that there was
15	an embracing of the belief that the delivery of
16	quality trial level services requires more than
17	just criminal defense attorneys and that
18	wraparound services such as social workers,
19	immigration specialists, civil action attorneys
20	were an indispensable part of holistic defense.
21	Additionally, the concept paper included the
22	opportunity for the first time in a very long time
23	for defender organizations to bid for homicide
24	representation for clients charged in those
25	matters. While the breadth of services in the

1

2 con

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

24

25

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

concept paper were broad, the anticipated dollar of funding was actually not and we raised that with MOC J in our response, a unified response that we gave to them in September of 2016 we told them, we foreshadowed that in fact 300 million dollars across two years would keep us flat and that in fact if you increase the services and wanted us to do homicides in the way in which clients deserve to be represented the dollar figure would actually be 300 million per year. In December 13th, 2016 MOC J issued the RFP for trial level non-homicide and homicide representation and the due date was February 16th, 2017 giving us about six months or seven months to prepare, less than that, to prepare to implement the contract on July 1st, 2017. In June 2017 after months of begging to get to a dollar figure to start our contracts we were told by MOC J that they would have to extend our contract and not start the RFP July 1st but to start it July 1st, 2018, one full year later and that in fact they would be keeping our contracts flat except for a two percent COLA that the Mayor's Office had promised. We obviously spoke up loudly, again the defender organizations

1

2	joined together and in July 2017 sent a joint
3	letter that is attached to my written testimony to
4	MOC J detailing our need for increased funding. No
5	funding was given and provided by MOC J as a
6	result. In August 2017 we were all invited
7	individually under the procurement process to
8	actually issue a best and final offer, it was at
9	this meeting that MOC J actually again indicated
10	that they understood that what we needed were more
11	services so they provided ratios to increase the
12	number of immigration attorneys, to in to add to
13	our civil action attorneys that would deal with
14	things like employment, housing, benefits,
15	education, we were delighted by this. They
16	increased the ratio for social workers,
17	paralegals, and investigators again we were
18	delighted by this and we all began to plan
19	especially because MOC J told us at that meeting
20	that we would have to be prepared to implement all
21	services on July $1^{\rm st}$, 2018 and that they would
22	provide us start up funds in April of 2018 three
23	months prior to start to prepare, to bring on
24	staff and train that staff to hit the ground
25	running particularly because we were going to take

$\bigcirc N$	JUSTICE	SYSTEM

on homicides. So, we all did that, they asked for
budgets and for legal aid society as the citywide
provider I want to paint a picture, I had to
submit 66 separate budgets and boy was I happy to
do that because based on MOC ${\tt J's}$ assessment of the
situation and the funds that they wanted to
provide to us I was more than happy to provide
them the plan for how best we can service clients
and all my colleagues did the same. We were told
we'd hear a number around November of 2017, we
submitted those budgets almost immediately after
so there were many months to prepare. Well
November 2017, I'm losing count of the years, 2017
came and went, no notice, no information, we
reached out to MOC J, we were told we would hear
in December, December 2018 came '17 came,
nothing. We finally reached out again in
desperation and were told that we would hear
something in February of 2018, that also came and
went. So, finally on March 2018 MOC J contacted
all the providers to let us know that yet again
they would be seeking to extend our contracts
baselined, no additional funding except for COLA
for another six menths that the DED for non-

2.2

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

homicides would not start now until January 1st,

2019. And just a few days ago we were told that is
likely that perhaps they'd be extending our
contracts now for a full year and that perhaps but
unsure that our homicide contracts would start
perhaps January 1st, 2019. So, that is the picture
of the lack of momentum in providing the public
defenders of this city the resources that we need
to meet the growing needs that you all just heard
were very present for our adversaries on the other
side to which I point out that their budgets have
gone up every year in small part and in large part
for the last eight years and on that I will turn
it over to my colleagues.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you.

STAN GERMAN: German and I am Executive
Director of New York County Defender Services. We
are a public defender office who is tasked with
representing approximately 25 percent of the
people arraigned in New York County criminal
courts every year since 1997. Criminal justice
reform and the need to reverse the policies and
procedures that led to generations of mass
incarceration is thankfully at long last at the

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

1

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

forefront of the minds and agendas of politicians and policy makers in New York City and New York State yet while public defenders are being asked to create a new approach to our traditional method of advocacy in the form of emphasizing the work of social workers, investigators, data analysts and civil attorneys to better address the immigration and other wraparound services the Mayor's Office has kept our budget for primary representation essentially flat since 2011. I want to give you some specific numbers, in the case of NYCDS, in 2011 our budget for primary cases was 7,236,000 it remained at that exact level through fiscal year 2015. In fiscal year 2016 it was increased to 7.4 million dollars, a paltry increase of 215,000 dollars over an eight-year period. The increase represented a one-time COLA increase of two percent and a line item budget of 106,000 dollars to hire a data analyst to comply with the everincreasing data demands placed on us by MOC J, this is simply unsustainable. Today more is expected of us than ever before, as we work with all the criminal justice stakeholders to help achieve the goals and quality of quality indigent

defense and the city and states stated goal of
closing Rikers Island. I serve on the Mayor's
Working Group on closing Rikers Island, we
recently celebrated getting the city's jail
population down to 9,000 individuals. However, the
reality is that this decrease is simply resulted
from getting rid of the low hanging fruit in our
criminal justice system. To various city council
initiatives that decriminalize numerous offenses,
implementation and expansion of the Mayor's
Supervised Release Program and a change in
prosecuting decisions made by some but not all but
some of the city's district attorneys, we all
celebrated the lowest jail population in 36 years
but now the work really begins. If our jail
population is to decrease from 9,000 to 5,000 our
committed and scope of public defenders will have
to represent clients for far longer and far more
extensively than we have traditionally done so. If
we are to eliminate the revolving door of criminal
justice that has permeated New York City since the
1970s. For public defenders this necessitates a
significant increase in our budgets that better
reflects the economic reality of operating our

1	
ㅗ	

2	offices in 2018 and beyond. So, let's talk about
3	some examples, in 2011 my office was paying 412
4	dollars per month to supply health care for an
5	individual person, today that number is 711
6	dollars, if you were a couple it was 986 dollars
7	in 2011, today it's 1,422 and if we're talking
8	about a family what was 1,341 in 2011 today is
9	2,027. Similarly, our rent has nearly doubled from
10	a 2011 price of approximately 55,000 dollars a
11	month to our current price of approximately
12	115,000 dollars a month, yet our budgets remain
13	flat. Everything costs more from pens to computers
14	to archiving files and of course the salaries that
15	we need to provide our staff if to provide our
16	staff if we are to remain competitive and continue
17	attracting talented and dedicated people willing
18	to forego the high salaried private sector. Where
19	are we today and I'll speak about NYCDS in
20	particular, we are projected to have a 1.2-
21	million-dollar shortfall just for the extension of
22	the fiscal year, this doesn't include the RFP and
23	or the wraparound services they want but just to
24	do what I've been doing. With this shortfall, fall
25	I will not be able replace lawyers that have

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2 either retired or left for new opportunities 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

unless something is done I will not be replacing my departures and it puts NYCDS in... of not being able to meet the standards set out by our state legislatures. In terms of the RFP... I'll skip down... in some it is unconscionable that we will enter fiscal year '19 with essentially the same budget for primary case representation that we had in fiscal year '12. We urge the city council to rectify this indefensible and dangerous underfunding of indigent defense.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you, who's next?

MATT KNECHT: I'll go next. I'm Matt Knecht, I'm the Managing Attorney of the Criminal Defense Practice of the Neighborhood Defender Service of Harlem. Thank you Chair Lancman and the committee for holding this hearing and allowing us to testify today. I'm here to urge this city council, this committee and the council to remember what I know that, that you all know already very well, that fully functional public defenders... a fully functional public defender system is critical to ensure that clients receive

_	
П	
Т	

2	the effective representation to which they are
3	constitutionally guaranteed. Not only are these
4	defense services critical for clients, their
5	families, and the communities from which they come
6	from, but they are also critical as we all work
7	together to reform the criminal justice system. In
8	2018 and as we continue to move further into the
9	future, the effective representation of clients
10	has become and will continue to become
11	increasingly complicated and resource intensive.
12	While it's true that the numbers of arrests and
13	arraignments have dropped in the city in recent
14	years the reduction in the intake of, of cases has
15	largely been comprised of low level, non-
16	complicated misdemeanor cases, types of cases that
17	were generally resolved at the first appearance at
18	the criminal court arraignment. Those cases did
19	not impact the workload of our staff in any
20	significant way and the workload so the workload
21	of our attorneys today is virtually identical to
22	what that workload was before the number of
23	arrests went down. At the same time never before
24	have our clients who continue to be arrested and
25	arraigned been prosecuted by such well-funded and

1		
L	L	

2	well-resourced police departments and district
3	attorney's offices and never before have our
4	clients faced such harsh collateral consequences
4	crients raced such harsh corraterar consequences
5	in family, housing, immigration, and other civil
6	venues. Our defense organizations must be
7	sufficiently funded to ensure that our clients are
8	effectively represented in this legal landscape
9	and that includes funding that allows for
10	sufficient numbers of staff attorneys, social
11	workers, investigators and paralegals. As some of
12	my colleagues have mentioned this is a very
13	exciting time in the world of criminal justice
14	reform. Those of us who care about criminal
15	justice reform are pretty excited about some of
16	the things that are going on. In recent years we
17	have seen a widespread and bipartisan support for
18	reforms from bail to discovery to mass
19	incarceration to caseload caps, these efforts have
20	been widespread. Here in the city with the support
21	of MOC J and of the city council we have seen the
22	introduction of a pre-trial supervision program,
23	an expanded commitment to diversion and a
24	realistic plan and commitment to close Rikers
25	Island. We applaud those efforts and note that the

1

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

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

success of these programs thus far has required among other things the really hard work of the defense organizations that are here today. From helping to develop citywide policies all the way down to the frontlines in the courts where our staff attorneys are advocating for their individual clients the success of all of these initiatives require that the organizations representing these clients have the resources necessary to do that work. I'm asking the city council to consider the critical role that the defense organizations have played in ensuring the success of these initiatives when considering budgeting for these programs in fiscal year '19 and beyond. Thank you again for the opportunity to testify today about these important issues.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you.

LISA SCHREIBERSDORF: I would like to layer on what we've been talking about on the criminal cases to mention that at least three of us up here also provide services in family court for people in child... for parents in child welfare proceedings and the similar type of drama, it's a little different but a similar drama is working

it's way through MOC J on family cases because the
number of child removals has gone up, it's I
would say it's triple what it was a couple of
years ago due to increased activity by ACS and
despite our best efforts to get the city to be
able to pay us so for example I'm the primary
the primary provider of those services in Brooklyn
although working extensively to, to get adequate
funding to take care of all those cases that we
would like to do that we have the proper resources
including social workers and other specialized
services, education lawyers and things that are
really needed in those cases. Year in and year out
we have not been funded to do those overages or if
we are it's not adequate and so in my office for
example, going into 2019 the shortfall in my
office is close to six million dollars when you
add together the shortfall in the criminal as you
heard everything about and the family shortfall.
So I also want to mention, I know it's not really
as much money but the NYIFUP contract which I
really appreciate you guys, you know talking
about, you guys council members talking about
also will have a shortfall next year because the

	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE
1	ON JUSTICE SYSTEM
2	little bit of funding we were able to get to take
3	care of the 170 cases that were excluded is not
4	going to go into next year so there'll be another
5	shortfall in that budget as well which we'll talk
6	about more at the immigration hearing.
7	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: And that was
8	funding that came from the private sources
9	[cross-talk]
10	LISA SCHREIBERSDORF: Right [cross-talk]
11	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN:that the speaker
12	was able to… [cross-talk]
13	LISA SCHREIBERSDORF: That they talked
14	[cross-talk]
15	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN:make happen, yeah.
16	LISA SCHREIBERSDORF: Exactly. So, now
17	with that in mind I wanted to just talk about some
18	of the testimony that you heard from the District
19	Attorneys today, we just did a quick back of the
20	envelop math and adding up the number of DAs in
21	Brooklyn, let's see there's over 500 I think I
22	heard well I have 100 criminal defense attorneys
23	in Brooklyn and Legal Aid has about 180 so that's

280 so if you think that we were originally had

parody with them even though they're trying to get

25

2	parody with each other that's already where we're
3	starting from, we already have, you know a little
4	more than half of the… you know of the line
5	attorneys that they have. Let's say there's 100
6	private attorneys or other kind of attorneys so
7	maybe there's 380 active defense lawyers in a
8	borough that has over 500 prosecutors and I just
9	think that's an example of where we're starting
10	from, we never had the parody that we should have
11	had in the first place, we have done a lot with
12	very little and I think we've made New York City
13	very proud with what we have done. We have
14	established a continuum of care for our clients
15	that has made it possible to talk about all of the
16	changes that everybody wants to have and I just
17	want to emphasize what will happen when I have to
18	attrite… let's just say I have to attrite 20
19	people on my staff let's say ten of those are
20	attorneys, I mean it won't be enough to break even
21	but let's say I can do it, those ten attorneys the
22	caseloads they would have carried is now going to
23	be carried by all the other attorneys so now
24	attorneys who have time to do really good work and
25	avoid wrongful convictions because they have time

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

to pour over the open file discovery that we get
in Brooklyn and read every line now they won't
have time to do that all the time on every single
case and they may miss the one clue that's buried
in the paperwork that might have exonerated their
client, they will no longer have the energy to
fight, you know unjust policies and, and you know
if things that are let's say applied differently
for different clients what happens is you now have
a staff that is exhausted and they, they the
quality of the work can very quickly change and I,
I just want to say that I think it's really
important that we address this problem now. We
have done all that we can do over the years of
flat funding to save as much money as we can to
keep our staff motivated to keep our highly
dedicated and very talented staff that we are able
to get from around the country to come work here,
you know in one of the best you know really in
the best public defender system in the country, we
are at the point now that it's all going to fall
apart so it's really important that the city
council take this moment and treat it very
seriously. We have never come to you to say solve

1	ON JUSTICE SYSTEM
2	this problem with MOC J, we have always found a
3	way to solve it ourselves, but this is the year
4	that we're saying we need intervention. I just
5	wanted to add one more thing which is you did ask
6	me about Raise the Age, we're having some concerns
7	about Raise the Age. I'm happy to talk about it if
8	you would like, you can ask… [cross-talk]
9	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Well that, that's
10	[cross-talk]
11	LISA SCHREIBERSDORF:questions [cross-
12	talk]
13	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN:going to be one of
14	my questions so let's… [cross-talk]
15	LISA SCHREIBERSDORF: Yeah [cross-talk]
16	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN:let's leave it to
17	that… [cross-talk]
18	LISA SCHREIBERSDORF: Okay. So, I think
19	with that in mind I'll pass it to Justine.
20	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Great, thank you.
21	JUSTINE OLDERMAN: Good evening. I'm
22	Justine Olderman, I'm the Executive Director at
23	the Bronx Defenders. Thank you so much for having
24	us. I'd like to pick up on something that Lisa
25	talked about and that I think will ultimately and

1

2	up helping to transition to the next group of
3	providers that are going to testify which is to
4	highlight not only the model at the Bronx
5	Defenders and the model that has been reflected by
6	the other panelists but also the experience of our
7	clients. So, I'm going to give you an example, we
8	don't have clients here testifying but I do want
9	to bring them into this room. We had a client,
10	I'll just call her D, she came to America with her
11	two young sons in 2016 fleeing sexual and physical
12	gang violence in her home country of Honduras.
13	Upon her arrival she and her children sought
14	placement at a family shelter, they went through
15	the long and arduous process of applying for
16	placement and they were repeatedly denied. By the
17	sixth time they went to apply for the shelter D
18	was exhausted, she was struggling with her
19	physical health, she struggled from Lupus but she
20	didn't have insurance and had no way to pay for
21	her medication and while in the long line her
22	young sons began to fight and the stress got to
23	her and she did something she had never ever done
24	before which was that she struck her young child.
25	Because she was in the shelter and within the

shelter there was police officers there, she was
immediately placed under arrest. After her arrest
her boys were removed from their mother's custody
and placed in stranger foster care and within
weeks both were psychiatrically hospitalized due
to the trauma of the separation. At the Bronx
Defenders we represented D and her criminal family
housing and immigration case. Through our team of
advocates working collaboratively with each other
in constant communication about the complicated
interplay between the different justice systems we
ultimately were able to use that information to
advocate and today she resolved we were able to
resolve her criminal case with a non-criminal
disposition that was immigration safe and did not
impact her asylum application. Her boys were
returned to her through our family defense
advocacy and she was finally accepted through the
help of our housing advocacy into a shelter, a
family shelter in the Bronx. Her asylum pace is
case is currently scheduled to be heard in August
2018, we do not expect I'm sorry, August 2019, we
do not expect a decision however for years and in
the meantime, she's been granted temporary status

1

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

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

and can live and work without fear of deportation. Without question if we ask the members of this council, if we asked MOC J, if we asked OCJ is this what you want to provide to New Yorkers who are forced to go through the justice system they would all say yes but that ability to serve our clients in that way is under threat for all the reasons that you have heard. I won't repeat the ones about funding but I do think that what's helpful to note is that because we represent... we, we... at the Bronx Defenders our interdisciplinary model allows us to see not just what is happening in the criminal context but to see the connections across all of the different practice areas and all of our different funding sources and as Lisa highlighted we are seeing the exact same issues across the board, we are seeing underfunding, honestly with the exception of the money that the city council has designated to the NYIFUP program but we are seeing in every other area underfunding that threatens our ability to serve the clients in the way that this city wants us to be able to do. Not only that what we are seeing is that there are contracting and budgeting problems that plague

1

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

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

every single one of our contracts that exacerbates the funding deficiencies that have already been testified to today so what am I talking about, I'm talking about not just the delays with the RFP but delays in contract amendments, delays in getting our contracts registered, I'm talking about delays in getting overages money when we exceed our targets and the city is now required to reimburse us for the cost that we laid out in doing more than what they anticipated that we would do, we are talking about delays in getting invoices paid all of that exacerbates the funding crisis that you have heard about throughout this afternoon but there is one other thing that I want to bring to this council's attention, which is that we're also seeing, it was alluded to just a few minutes ago. At the same time that we are seeing some, some changes in the way that the city is thinking about funding services for justice involved people in ways that are, are heartening and are exciting for us to be thinking about, we are also seeing restrictions in unprecedented ways. What do I mean by that? Currently under our model or under our contract with the Mayor's Office of Criminal

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

Justice we are allowed to use our funding to
represent people in immigration proceedings and
also in civil proceedings and there's no limit
except for our own allocation of resources to the
types of representation that we can do, it allows
us to go where the client goes, it allows us to
bring that level of expertise that we have. Under
the new RFP while they are separately funding
immigration and while they are separately funding
civil lawyers in ways that we're heartened by them
are restricting what we can do with that money and
limiting it to advice and counsel only. Now they
will come back to you and say and you can question
them about this on the $20^{\rm th}$, Office of Criminal of
Civil Justice will say and MOC J will say well
that's because now we have access to justice, OCJ
is now paying for that but OCJ is limiting how we
are able to intake our clients and we are only
able to intake our client if we are willing to
engage in an arraignment like intake process
through housing court which means we are intaking
clients that are not necessarily the clients like
D who are going through the criminal justice
system or going through the family court system.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE 1 ON JUSTICE SYSTEM 2 limitations there and then we see the limitations 3 on the IOI funding and the NYIFUP funding that 4 have already been talked about today. So... [cross-5 talkl 6 CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Okay, I just... I 7 just want to understand maybe I didn't ask the 8 question properly to Mr. Dressler but I, I thought that I asked, are you referring to the, the 170 9 10 crimes and the limitations on, on, on representation and... [cross-talk] 11 12 JUSTINE OLDERMAN: Yes... [cross-talk] CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: So... [cross-talk] 13 14 JUSTINE OLDERMAN: So, so those 15 restrictions apply to the IOI funding and it also 16 applies to the NYIFUP funding. What I think you 17 were getting at was a question about whether it 18 was now going to apply to the housing contract, our understanding is that it is not, but it does 19 20 apply to IOI funding and it does apply to the 170 21 in ways we haven't seen... [cross-talk] 2.2 CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: I, I, I thought ... 23 [cross-talk] JUSTINE OLDERMAN: ...before, I mean... 24

25

[cross-talk]

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

1112

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: ...that ... I thought

that my question was, was directly limited to

NYIFUP, I said is... I don't ... maybe I'm remembering

a much smarter question than I actually asked but

I, I... if I had asked him is the 170-limitation

limited... exclusion limited to NYIFUP and he had

said yes, would, would... is that what I asked, is,

is... [cross-talk]

JUSTINE OLDERMAN: I think you asked whether the 170 carve out applies to any other contracts and the answer to that was no because there had been a question about... when I say a question I mean among providers, civil providers and the council I think whether they were applying that to let's say their housing contracts with the providers, they are not doing that but the 170 applies to the IOI contracts and it does also apply to the NYIFUP contract. When it comes to the housing contracts now it's wonderful that they are rolling out this expanded access to justice, access to representation for tenants but they are limiting the ways in which we can represent those people in other words they're limiting the intake, the ways we can intake those clients so a client

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

like D for example would not we would not be able
to represent her in her application for shelter
placement, that would have to ultimately end up
coming through a different funding stream possibly
by a different contract provider. Whereas before
under our criminal contract and, and as is the
case right now we were able to represent her
throughout so I just raised that so that as this
council is looking at contracting issues and
budgeting issues you are also aware of that at the
same time that the city seems to be expanding and
very much is trying to expand access to
representation in all sorts of different ways and
really looking at the model and trying to ensure
that they are recognizing the need for us to
address causes and consequences of various justice
involvement and that justice involvement tends to
get more justice involvement and that there's this
intersectionality, they are also creating limited
ways that make it difficult for us to meet our
client's needs.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Great. Okay, so you're finished can I ask some questions?

JUSTINE OLDERMAN: Yeah.

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: So, okay can, can

anyone tell us why either what they've been told from MOC J or what you might be able to surmise that MOC J put out this RFP without... and, and has, has not acted on, on what, what it put out, right, I don't... I've been to... I've been, you know chairing this committee I guess for four years now, well... yeah, I guess this is my fourth budget hearing the issue of wraparound services and, and interdisciplinary representation and all of that is something that, that we've been talking about has been very important to the council and to a degree it's what, what MOC J tried to, to, to embrace. I'm going to ask them on the 20th but what have you been told as, as to... as to why?

TINA LONGO: Shoot, every time we have raised this with the high level staff of MOC J or Elizabeth Glazer what we hear is that they do understand and in fact I actually think that they were well intentioned and meant every thing they said in the concept paper and in fact when we raised an issue about our structure, the contract structure, right now we are and since 2011 paid on a cost for case, before... way before the concept

paper came out we all met with the MOC J team and
said the cost for case model that's been used by
and it was in place under the old administration
is fundamentally unfair because it what it does
is it actually required the arrest and prosecution
of a lot of low level offenses to help us then pay
for the other group of people who were charged
with more serious crimes and so it created this
feeling like the system was being funded on the
backs of poor, black and brown people swept up on
broken windows policing. We raised that with Liz
and her team and in fact she agreed and continues
to agree. We're being told that it is OMB and that
the city right now is in dire straits and
concerned because of the potential cuts coming
from the city and state, we recognize that that is
perhaps a fear but again you have to figure out
how to fund the criminal justice system, you can't
leave it out of the equation, you can't restrict
contracts or exclude people or simply not fund us
and keep us flat because the Trump administration
is in play. In fact, now's the time to actually
fully fund us so that we could actually do what we
do best which is press against oppressive

1

4

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2 government including the federal government. So, 3 that's what we're being told, I'm looking forward I think we all are to the official answer on the 20th but an... you know we have had... we have now have 5 6 to draw a line and make this as public as we can, 7 you know I... you know we are all... we, we heard the parody push from the DAs and I have to say this 8 and, and often lately I find myself agreeing with 9 many of the points they're making, they are right, 10 their staff needs parody with Corp Counsel but so 11 12 do ours, their attrition is high, I have 56 open positions many of them very... attorneys who wanted 13 14 to come here, came during our diversity efforts to 15 increase diversity of public defenders are leaving 16 to either go to better city positions, state OCA 17 positions same as the DAs or out of the 18 jurisdiction because New York City is simply too expensive to live, pay your student loans and 19 20 start a family.

> JUSTINE OLDERMAN: I just wanted to add one thing, when they are here on the 20th I think it would be helpful to ask about the interplay of the different contracts because as I am in conversations with the same people at MOC J about

21

2.2

23

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

25

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

different contracts I am hearing that there is an interplay. So, it's almost as if there is a fixed amount of money that is allocated to MOC J and what is happening with the family court filings the messaging that we have been getting is that in some ways it is eating up available funding for other things and even when it comes to the family defense funding we had a contract that increased our targets and therefor to keep up with the pace and therefor had to increase our monthly invoice and they were asking us to bill them at the 2017 invoice because they actually could not afford to pay us at the higher rate. So, there's something about sort of the, the, the pot of money that they have that has not actually expanded to meet the growing need not only in the family defense world but also in the criminal defense world and that there, there seems to be a little bit of a... of an interplay there.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: So, could you tell
us how this has impacted your, your, your
practices in terms of, I don't know, caseloads
per, per, per attorney and also I think I
understand that some of you or perhaps all of you

1

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

2.2

23

24

25

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

have invested or had invested in personnel and who knows what else in order to meet the, the requirements only to be told that those requirements and, and the money that comes with it aren't going, going to come into effect. So, so, how, how... what's the... some kind of measurement of the hardship?

STAN GERMAN: Right, so Lisa already alluded to this but if I have seven attorneys that have retired and or are leaving and they each have a caseload of 65 cases, you know that 420... you know 440 cases now has to be distributed amongst the remaining attorneys which now I'm seven less. It also means that those attorneys have to do more arraignment shifts so instead of them doing three arraignment shifts a month they're doing four arraignment shifts a month which means they're pending caseload goes up and then everything Lisa alluded to, right, in terms of getting to a place where they were able to get lower caseloads and then do more referrals and, and take a different approach to what they have traditionally done is in jeopardy and so if our choice is do we pay the rent, pay healthcare and pay our bills or do we

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

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

replace the lawyers, we can't replace the lawyers because we have to meet all those operating costs and so it is going to ... I mean we are at a disadvantage, we were able to do this for a year, now they're talking about six months potentially another year and I for one cannot make it through another fiscal year.

TINA LONGO: And the other thing, you know I found myself sitting here listening to the DAs being struck by how much I agreed with all the things they were saying which is, you know sort of for the first time perhaps but listening to them just talk about the cost of attrition, so Stan's talking about rising caseloads and increased obligations to, to staff court parts what does that lead to, it leads to greater attrition, right, it leads to burn out at an exponential pace and then not only do we have the costs that are incurred, you know in the ways that Stan was just highlighting but now we have costs incurred with even if we did have the money in all of the excesses of having to recruit, hire and train people and all of the loss of knowledge and

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2

expertise that the DAs were talking about we see

3

the exact same thing when caseloads rise.

4

LISA SCHREIBERSDORF: Lost my thought.

Oh, I know I wanted to say that another thing the

5

6 DAs talked a lot about was how even though the

7

number of low level arrests have gone down the

8

pending load of felonies has not changed at all in

9

the last few years. I think the arrest rate hasn't

10

changed either on felonies, I mean it's gone a

11

little bit down but every... you saying it may be

recent meeting where MOC J had data that showed

that the violent felony arrests are, are basically

pending at the same level but gun cases have gone

TINA LONGO: Just to, to set ... I was at a

12

up?

up...

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

LISA SCHREIBERSDORF: Right... [cross-talk]

TINA LONGO: Gun prosecution.

20

LISA SCHREIBERSDORF: So, we do not see ...

21

2.2

23

24

you know as a whole for the office. So, every

you know when we measure our workload of our

attorneys by the cases that they have pending at

any given time and that workload has not changed,

25

person that you remove from that equation that

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

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

25

workload has to get done by somebody else so if you lose a social worker there's that many fewer people that you can provide social work services so you might have somebody that might have had a chance to go to mental health court but you can't necessarily establish their mental illness in a way that gets them into that court. You lose a paralegal, you lose an immigration attorney and that's that many fewer people that can get really good immigration advice and potentially even a little more because in our office we have a continuum of immigration care, if you come in with a criminal case and that's... you know we have people getting arrested by ICE at least twice a week every week in Brooklyn now. So, if you get picked up by ICE in court your attorney that you already had, you know to advise you on your criminal case can then put together what needs to happen so that when you get to your hearing, your NYIFUP attorney is ready to actually make a bond hearing, you know request for you so there's a lot of this sort of continuum that... it's just... it's, it's going to evaporate very quickly and it took us a very long time to put these things together

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

and I agree we need the experts, I mean to have a group of immigration attorneys that are operating at that level and are able to step in and understand exactly what needs to happen so that we can actually give somebody a really good shake to get out when they get to immigration court, I mean that... you can't just replace that tomorrow with another person.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: I had asked you to if you could give us a preview of what you think the city or within the, the five boroughs it needs to be looked at in terms of being ready for Raise the Age, we are hoping to have a hearing on it this spring but if you could give us a preview of what you're seeing not happening or is happening just the highlights?

LISA SCHREIBERSDORF: I mean it's a broad question, I think they're trying, I mean I'm going to say that I do believe that there are a lot of meetings, they're being run by a combination of people from MOC J and a consulting organization as well as the court system through Judge Richardson-Mendelson. We've been to I would say dozens of meetings. Here are some concerns that I have, they

1

2	have yet to decide how they're going to fund
3	basically the legal services within this, they
4	have yet to determine how they're going to staff
5	the court part, this is new different courtrooms,
6	they have yet to really say okay this is how we're
7	going to do it and they have yet to say what's
8	going to happen to the young people who start in
9	adult court let's and then transfer to family
10	court which is a very large group of people that
11	previously, you either kind of went to one court
12	or the other but now there's this other bucket of
13	cases so to speak. We did get a call recently from
14	OCA, now there's an there's a the, the problem
15	is that the city pays for the funding in adult
16	courts, but OCA pays for funding in family courts
17	for juveniles so there has to be some
18	interrelationship between the funding. OCA has
19	called us and asked us if we're interested and I
20	don't they're going to start some kind of process
21	for contracting I think pretty soon but they also
22	are having trouble understanding what MOC J's plan
23	is which they have to overlay their plan on top of
24	MOC J's plan as they also do with other monies
25	that they that they help fund, that's one problem

that I think we face, you know it's just adding to
some of our stress and dilemma but there are a
couple of things that are going on that I think
are probably not really the best thing for clients
that have come up during these meetings and I just
thought I would just target those issues. The
first one is that for, for many of these young
people the, the deep the police can release them
on what's called an FCAT meaning so the kid gets
arrested, let's say it's a marijuana case, they
give them an FCAT and they tell them to come back
to court, don't know the next day or the next day
after that, there are a certain group of, of young
people that are not given FCAT that the police
feel they need to detain basically for arraignment
which is called a different thing in family court.
Those young people are scheduled to go into the
new adolescent offender parts for their
arraignment but those are only open from Monday
through Friday. So, there was a discussion about
what to do on the weekends, sometimes you have a
young person they need to be arraigned on the
weekend, in fact a lot of our clients get arrested
on Saturday nights as you can imagine so currently

they have a small time during the in Manhattan
they bring JOs from around the city and that means
15 and under who are in that same circumstance and
they bring them to Manhattan and they arraign them
there from around the city. So, there's going to
be more, there's going to be a lot more and we
asked them to have one in every borough, I mean
for somebody to get from, you know Coney Island
and Brooklyn to Manhattan or from, you know the
Northern part of the Bronx into Manhattan it's,
it's really burdensome and that's what parents
have to do and if parents aren't there it's very
likely that the kid will be held another period of
time. So, we have been told that that's not going
to happen, that they're maintaining this practice
of, of doing these cases on the weekends only in
Manhattan. Now another option would be to open
family court and do the cases in family court and
I'm thinking that might be for a certain
different I'm it's hard to keep track of which
group of young people would be in but the one of
the reasons they don't want to open a family court
on the weekend, I mean it's budgetary but it's
also because there are other areas of family law

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

1

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

where if there is a part open on the weekends that they would have to give people certain rights. So, for example if I have a client who's child is removed let's say they have a right to a hearing in three days but if there's a court open on the weekend that might count towards the three days so they're actually trying to interfere in some ways... or they don't want to provide that so that is concerning because it's very... it's a big disadvantage for our parents to be able to get into Manhattan. Another issue which I also think isn't right, it isn't right and its not consistent with Raise the Age is that right now in family court you can only initiate a prosecution for a misdemeanor and if you want to maintain a felony charge for a 16 or 17 year old in family court it has to start in adult court and then be moved to family court. So, initially and neat... we're talking about low level felonies so let's say maybe it's a shoplifting over let's say the legal amount and it makes it a felony so you're talking about an E-felony, traditionally our DAs all have reduced those cases to misdemeanors especially for young people but if they decline to take the case

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

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

because it's a misdemeanor then it goes to family court only as a misdemeanor so originally the DAs all agreed that that was a good plan and the reason for that was it gets the kids out of the precinct faster, the DA says no, I'm not going to take the case, off they go with their FCAT to go to family court but Corp Counsel did not want that methodology they wanted the case to stay a felony. So, now the kids are going to have to go to court for their arraignment in adult court and then they will get a lawyer, one of us and then that case will then be transferred to family court. So, a couple of things are happening in there that are really against the model that Raise the Age was designed to create so those are some examples.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Okay, good, anyone else? So, lastly I had asked the, the DAs I'll ask your offices as well, do you maintain demographic data on your attorneys and would you be able to share that with us, obviously we're not interested in people's individual names but what your offices look like and, and where those, those attorneys are assigned, which courts and, and what they're...

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

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

I guess maybe their titles are, so we know who are supervisors and who are line attorneys?

STAN GERMAN: We, we do track that data and I could provide that to you broken down by our different contracts.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Terrific, just go down the line.

MATT KNECHT: Yeah, we, we do track it, for those of us who are in the first department the IDOC oversight committee actually asks very pointed questions about that, we are... in terms of our attorneys about one third of our attorneys are people of color, if you look at our total staff it's about 40 percent and we've been pretty consistent with those numbers.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Uh-huh.

JUSTINE OLDERMAN: We also keep track of it, some of our funders require us to provide that data so we ask people when they get hired, you know if they self-report, some of it's in our testimony but we can provide more detail.

> CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Good.

LISA SCHREIBERSDORF: We do, a number of years ago we have a... we're unionized obviously, we

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

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

have three caucuses that represent black attorneys legal aid, attorney of color... attorneys of color legal aid and our LGBT caucus and our 1199 unions created a joint management committee to look at diversity and inclusion and we began to ask staff to self-identify obviously people could opt out in a whole host of identities that we believe are important for us to make sure our recruitment and our professional development and our workplaces have the most diverse and most affirming place for our staff to work so we have the data but we also have training and inclusion programs, we have an LGBT law and policy unit that does competency training and litigation and we are launching our racial justice unit and we've just posted for the supervisor of that unit so we go beyond data to really look at real in, intrinsic inclusion and affirmation in our workplace.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Got it.

TINA LONGO: I had just pulled the basic data on our attorney staffing so of our attorney staffing this is across all practice areas, 38 percent report being people of color but in terms

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2.2

2 of the breakdown that you just specified I can get

3 that for you and, and provide that.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Great. Okay and we'll follow up on that with a letter. Thank you all very much, appreciate your testimony.

LISA SCHREIBERSDORF: Thank you.

MATT KNECHT: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Next will be our civil legal services providers. What's that?

Several of them, yes. Our friends from the Legal Aid Society, the New York Legal Assistants Group, New York Lawyers for the Public Interest, Legal Services NYC and Legal Services Staff Association, come on down.

[off-mic dialogue]

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Is, is the Center for Court, Court Innovation, are they still around, CCI, why, why don't you join this, this, this distinguished group of legal services providers and others. Alright folks, raise your right hand please, do you swear or affirm the testimony you are about to give is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?

AMANDA BERMAN: Yes.

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2 ADRIENE HOLDER: Yes.

1

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

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you. It's been a long day let's try to keep it to five minutes and do you want to start just go from left to right.

AMANDA BERMAN: Good evening, good evening Chair Lancman and members of the Justice and Public Safety Committees, I appreciate your time especially at this late hour, I'll try to make it brief. My name is Amanda Berman, I am the Project Director of the Red Hook Community Justice Center which is a project of the Center for Court Innovation and I'm here to urge the council to support the Center for Court Innovation as it seeks to strengthen and expand public safety, alternative to incarceration, youth diversion and access to justice programs through one million dollars in support from the city council in fiscal year 2019. This would include a 500,000-dollar continuation of funding for our ongoing operations and an additional 500,000-dollar enhancement which would help us to advance the city council's goals of improving fairness and working towards the closure of Rikers Island. Support from the council

is crucial to the continuation of our public
safety and alternative to incarceration programs
throughout the five boroughs. Our programs which
include the Red Hook Community Justice Center, the
Crown Heights Community Mediation Center, SOS
South Bronx, the Midtown Community Court, Bronx
Community Solutions, Queens Youth Justice Center,
Staten Island Youth Justice Center Staten Island
Justice Center amongst others have been documented
by independent evaluators to improve safety,
reduce incarceration and enhance public trust in
government. We work with tens of thousands of New
Yorkers each year at these project sites and the
vast majority of the people that we serve are
youth, LGBTQ, immigrants, low income or people of
color. Through our ongoing partnership with the
city council we've worked to reduce incarceration
and we've made New York City safer for all. So,
with expanded support from the council the
Center's youth diversion programs would be a
vehicle to the successful implementation of Raise
the Age reforms beginning in October of this year.
The Center's diversion programs in each of our
boroughs currently serve thousands of young people

1

2	each year through programs such as counseling,
3	academic support, and workforce development.
4	Support from the council will enable the center
5	programs to serve an estimated 30 percent more
6	vulnerable at-risk youth who will soon be charged
7	with delinquency in family court by providing
8	meaningful off ramps to detention whenever
9	possible. The Center for Court Innovation is also
10	making a deep investment in improving access to
11	civil justice. Our work in this area includes
12	linking tenants in housing disputes to benefits
13	and social services assistance. Our programs also
14	aim to arm New York City residents facing housing,
15	immigration, and employment issues with legal
16	information. Council support will allow us to
17	expand our justice… access to justice work and to
18	serve hundreds of additional low income New
19	Yorkers. The city council's support has been
20	invaluable to the success of the Center for Court
21	Innovation, we look forward to continuing to work
22	with the council to reduce incarceration and to
23	enhance youth justice and access to justice. We
24	respectfully urge you to continue to support our
25	work and I thank you again for the opportunity to

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

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

25

speak, I would be happy to answer any questions.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Very good, you.

JAY ACKLEY: Thank you, good afternoon, I am Jay Ackley, I'm the Treasurer and an Executive Committee Member of the Legal Services Staff Association and I'm a Senior Grants and Contracts Management Specialist at Legal Services NYC. Thank you Council Member Lancman and the members of the Committee on the Justice System for allowing LSSA to testify about our work with the city council on behalf of low income New Yorkers. We at LSSA are the staff employees of Legal Services NYC and mobilization for justice, we are part of the national organization of legal services workers and the UAW, we represent all non-management staff employees at LSNYC and MFJ including paralegals, secretaries, attorneys, social workers, process servers and maintenance workers. The city council has been tremendously supportive of the work that we do and has asked LSNYC to be one of the major providers of New York City's expanded efforts to fight displacement and gentrification first through the tenant's rights campaign and now with

right to counsel. We appreciate the faith and
responsibility you've placed in our staff and our
union members to serve the low-income tenants of
New York City. This is a tremendously important
step forward for tenants, we hope that as this
program continues to expand that the city council
continues to look for ways to fully fund these
services. You know the right to counsel though it
provides an unprecedented amount of funding still
does not fully fund the work that is being asked
of providers. This forces providers to cut corners
making tough decisions to not hire a social worker
who could connect clients to needed services or
talk to a tenant in a mental health crisis, hiring
fewer process servers and secretaries and
paralegals that we really need. This results in
support staff being overloaded and attorneys
having to take on overwhelming amounts of
peripheral administrative work leading to
widespread frustration and inefficient delivery of
services. Underfunding of the actual cost of the
work also forces us to cut corners by spending
less time on each cat case than our clients
deserve. We do not want to become factories

1

2	turning out proformas stipulations of settlement,
3	our clients deserve more than that. Please help us
4	by fully funding what it actually takes to provide
5	quality representation. The rapid pace of
6	expansion has also placed tremendous strain on the
7	courts physical locations, our advocates are being
8	forced to meet with new clients in the hallways
9	and stairwells of courthouses. Not only does this
10	compromise their confidentiality to share their
11	stories within earshot of strangers and landlord's
12	attorneys it is tremendously undignified and
13	insulting to force tenants to do this. It also
14	puts them at risk, at risk of identity theft as
15	they must share sensitive identity information in
16	a public setting and for many tenants at risk of
17	detention by ICE as ICE agents are targeting court
18	houses looking for immigrants. The other challenge
19	I'd like to raise is the administrative burden and
20	delay posed by the city's cost reimbursement
21	system, this time required to voucher for the work
22	creates a significant administrative burden that
23	cuts into the time available to provide the actual
24	client services. This vouchering process can be an
25	impediment to the work particularly when

1		
L	L	

2	receivables can remain outstanding for extended
3	periods of time. Our staff and organizations want
4	to do the best work we can for tenants, please
5	help us by continuing to identify additional
6	sources of funding for this work, finding
7	confidential space within the courthouses to meet
8	with tenants and by finding ways to streamline and
9	reduce the administrative burden on programs.
10	Turning toward a new program on the horizon we
11	want to express our strong support for the
12	proposed funding for legal services for low wage
13	workers. The rights of immigrant workers, workers
14	of color and low wage workers are all under
15	attack. Our members at LSNYC and MFJ work with low
16	wage workers whose employers steal their wages,
17	discriminate against them based on past criminal
18	histories and more. The need is urgent, we can and
19	must do more to support these workers. Non-profit
20	legal services providers and worker centers have
21	the will and ability to keep these workers… to
22	help these workers in a way that private attorneys
23	cannot and do not. Your direct funding of legal
24	services providers and worker centers will help us
25	expand our support to individual workers as well

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

1011

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

24

25

as workers organizations who organize groups of workers to achieve justice and obtain wages that have been stolen from them. thank you.

RAUN RASMUSSEN:

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you, Raun.

What he ... what he said.

I'm, I'm Raun Rasmussen, I'm the Executive Director of, of Legal Services NYC and with my colleague Jay Ackley from the Legal Services Staff Association we thank you Council Member Lancman and all the members of the committee for your support for civil legal services and justice in New York City. I want to make three short points. The first is that even with significant funding from the city and the state there are millions of New Yorkers, low income New Yorkers who are not getting access to the services, to the legal services that they need. The report of the, the November 17... 2017 report of the New York State Commission, Permanent Commission on Access to Justice showed that we're serving at best a third of the people who need our services and there are in New York City alone there are 1.7 million low income New Yorkers with incomes under the federal poverty level which is only 25,000 dollars for a

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

1

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

family of four, it's impossible to imagine living on that amount and impossible for those people to get the services that they need to survive and the situation as you know and we all know make it worse with what is going on in Washington including the elimination... the potential elimination that has been proposed by the President for the past two years of the legal services corporation. The loss of that funding would be 385 million dollars for the nation, 21 million in New York State and 11.7 million dollars here in New York City that would be taken away from services for low income New Yorkers. The second point I want to make is to first of course thank you for your leadership in creating and helping to implement the universal access to counsel but we have a concern. In addition to the ... to the, the issues that Jay raised just a minute ago we have been told that over time the funding for the universal access to counsel will become the only funding that's available for housing work and that will mean that our services will be focused exclusively on eviction defense work and not include... and not be able to include the

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

important affirmative work that's necessary to make sure that we don't continue, continue to hemorrhage rent regulated apartments because we can't sue landlords affirmatively to prevent them from on mass as is going on throughout the city illegally registering rents, illegally increasing rents, illegally de-regulating rents. There are laws that this council has passed to prevent the discrimination of source of income to allow tenants to sue for harassment that will not be able to be implemented or enforced unless there are legal services that can do that work, unless there's funding that can do that work so this is not an immediate problem but we want it to continue to be part of the conversation that if the funding is solely focused as we've been told it will be over time on eviction defense work that's not enough and that's not... [cross-talk] CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: So, so when...

[cross-talk]

RAUN RASMUSSEN: ...that's not going to be good enough... [cross-talk]

24

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

O 1

24

25

would you... when would you see that actually happening if it happens like... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: ...would you... when

RAUN RASMUSSEN: Well fortunately right now there's funding for the, the TRC, Tenant Rights Campaign work which is part of the... what was rolled out last year and the year before in areas that are subject to rezoning, that... some of that funding is projected to in... to continue in East Harlem but in the Bronx for example where there's a massive rezoning plan there's no quarantee of continued funding there to do the kind of affirmative work that I'm talking about and it's unclear, there's not a... there's not a longer term commitment from the city to fund that kind of work so it's something that we're talking with the city about, they're very aware of our concerns about this but we want to make sure that you are too and that this conversation continues to be part of what is discussed and considered with respect to, to funding.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Got it ...

RAUN RASMUSSEN: So, the last point that I want to make is that as Harvard University

1

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

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

Professor Matt Desmond has said in his book Evicted, without housing everything else falls apart but for our clients even with housing everything else is falling apart and that's because that's what poverty does. Without finding for services for special education, for safety from domestic violence, for people who are disabled who need to increase their incomes by applying for federal disability assistance, for low wage workers who need help getting unemployment insurance, without funding for those services our clients will continue to be hurt and so we're, we're very grateful for the funding that the council has provided through legal services for low income New Yorkers and we in, in partnership with the Legal Aid Society and the New York Legal Assistants Group are asking for an increase in that funding for the coming year. So, thank you very much for your support.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Got it.

ADRIENE HOLDER: Good afternoon. I'd like to... I think it is on, yeah, you can hear me, right? Okay, thank you. Good afternoon, I really do appreciate at this late hour that you all are

1		

2	still here, it's been a very long but very
3	informative day. If I can just continue on what
4	Raun Rasmussen said, one of our major partners
5	here as, as well as the other providers here,
6	using Matthew Desmond his book Evicted has turned
7	into our bible but he says quite eloquently as
8	mass incarceration is for black men, eviction
9	basically has become a real problem for black
10	women and their families and what we're seeing
11	more and more as the… our practice has expanded in
12	housing is that there still are these other
13	issues, there always have been these other civil
14	legal services issues that have come out of the
15	cases but as we've expanded our housing practice
16	significantly and as we've expanded our
17	immigration practice during the pendency of those
18	cases there are still a whole host of other civil
19	legal services issues that fall out of those cases
20	as well as issues that arise throughout the
21	community and issues that arise outside of
22	targeted zip codes or rezoned areas and so that is
23	why together as a community we're asking for some
24	enhanced resources with the low, low legal
25	services for low income New Yorkers funding and we

1		
1	ON JUSTIC	E SYSTEM

would like to see that funding increased so that
we can continue to provide those wraparound
services that come in as well as augment all the
civil legal services, services that we still are
lacking the capacity to be able to provide. I'd
like to call your attention and this can't be
stated enough that we are concerned about the
shortfalls in funding that we're going to be
experiencing as we continue to roll out universal
access, we are very grateful for that legislation
that came about in August but we still remain very
concerned with their not being a clear
understanding as where we will land with the full
funding. Not only that it be a robust and
comprehensive housing practice where we can
actually talk about staving gentrification and
displacement of our communities with affirmative
cases as Raun has stated whether it's bringing
affirmative cases, working with tenant
associations and buildings but it's also the idea
that the additional space that is required for us,
us, our employees as well as what the courts are
going to have to do to try to accommodate the
joining of counsel. The ideas that the, the

staffing that's required and even the
administrative requirements of this funding is
something that there is a shortfall and so we're
concerned about how we're supposed to pay for this
expansion, very needed and very grateful to have
the opportunity but want to make sure that it's
done in a way that's responsible and a way we can
actually sustain the program. I appreciate so much
this council's support, very, very obvious support
of immigrants and immigrant rights and even this
past summer the real issue that we encountered not
only with all of the immigration expansion but
particularly with the New York Immigrant Family
Unity Project, I am so glad that you all remain
diligent in trying to make sure that we preserve
that program and I'm so grateful to the city
council that they continue to fund that program.
We ask that we be able to continue with that
funding and that there continue to be
consideration by the council on how complex and
difficult those cases are not only in the legal
issues that they present but also in the fact that
the, the program is one that's quite involved
because so many of our staff have to travel to New

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

2.2

23

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

Jersey or upstate to visit the clients, there's not readily available technology that allows them to deal with some issues with the clients remotely that a lot of the clients continue to have issues with the conditions of the jails where they're... where they stay and that there are... continue to be medical issues but we thank you and lastly if I can quickly... we are very excited about the prospect of being able to have legal services for low wage workers. Again, it's a big issue that we continue to see for many years, it is a shame that so many folks in our community continue to qualify for civil legal services yet have one, two and sometimes three jobs and are often times exploited. We look forward to being able to participate in a robust representation of low wage workers whether it's through discrimination, labor trafficking, dealing with UI issues, dealing with criminal record discrimination, we are, and we stand ready to do this work but also to see an expansion to be able to safeguard their rights.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you.

BETH GOLDMAN: Chair Lancman thank you and thank you to the members of the committee for

2	the opportunity to testify here today. My name is
3	Beth Goldman and I am the President and Attorney
4	in Charge of the New York Legal Assistance Group.
5	When we were all here a year ago, I think we all
6	were here with a lot of trepidation about what was
7	coming, we had reason to be fearful and I think we
8	have found that many of the concerns we had at the
9	time were in fact valid and so today I think I
10	want to emphasize two things some of which I think
11	really have been ably said by my colleagues here
12	but I want to echo some of the, the things that
13	they have raised. I think the first thing I want
14	to do is of course emphasize how extraordinary it
15	is that the city has done what it has done, and I
16	think it's… well I share the concerns that my
17	colleagues have about universal access and how
18	it's going to play out in terms of the funding. I
19	do think it's too soon for us to be to, to not be
20	impressed and proud of where we are and what we're
21	doing and, and we, we are already seeing the
22	results, we're already seeing the impact that
23	we're having and just the… both in the volume of
24	cases and in the, the impact generally. I think we
25	also find given our model which is a community-

1

2	based model, we were out there in the community
3	that our sense is that when this is fully
4	implemented our ability to get cases from all over
5	and actually help people from all over the city
6	where we find them will be quite extraordinary
7	and to keep them in their homes. On the
8	immigration front again, the city council and the
9	administration's commitment has been
10	extraordinary, we are all seeing things on the
11	ground that are just hair raising in terms of how
12	the federal government is dealing with immigrants.
13	I will share one strange thing, I mean we are
14	doing we are seeing things even in something as
15	straightforward as naturalizations where somebody
16	has every qualification, we have looked at every
17	box, they seem to be eligible and they walk in for
18	their naturalization interview and they are served
19	with a notice to appear in placed in removal
20	because under this intense scrutiny that's now
21	going on somebody found something in an affidavit
22	written by a sponsor that turned out not to be
23	accurate and fraud is being attributed to this
24	immigrant. So, these are the kinds of things we're
25	all seeing and so the value of the commitment of

1

2	the city to providing services particularly to
3	deal with removal cases is exceptionally important
4	and it continues to be something that kind of
5	blows your mind when you see what's going on, on
6	the street. So, the other point I wanted to make
7	again similar to what you heard before is not
8	withstanding all of those commitments and needs
9	are just tremendous and there are a few places
10	that we want to focus on but if we're really going
11	to close the justice gap and if we're going to
12	alleviate persistent poverty we, we have to look
13	at other things. Now again we've already talked
14	about low wage workers, it's an area where there's
15	great need and there really are not private
16	attorneys who will take those cases, there's
17	simply not enough in fees for them to help them.
18	We have a very small unit that does this kind of
19	work and we focus on discrimination in particular,
20	there's no doubt that the, the people serving low
21	wage jobs are by far the most vulnerable and do
22	not have the remedies and the employers know that,
23	so we are really eager to pursue that. The other
24	particular areas I'd want to emphasize are
25	children with special needs and getting them

1

2	special education. It is very difficult to
3	maneuver through this very complicated system that
4	we have in New York City and without attorneys to
5	help through the process somebody with low income
6	will most likely not be able to get what they need
7	for their child and if you talk about something
8	that will help poverty persist the absence of
9	education is certainly one of those things. I also
10	wanted to mention seniors and students with
11	consumer debt, consumer issues we are seeing an
12	increase in the, the kinds of issues that are
13	face that seniors are facing from aggressive debt
14	collectors and without help to help them vacate
15	judgements and get them a favorable out, outcome
16	they really they face many other problems. I
17	wanted to mention one not very popular issue but
18	actually it came up in something that Justine said
19	earlier which is shelter advocacy. We are seeing
20	people… as we want to get people out of shelters
21	but sometimes we really need to get people into
22	shelters and we are seeing people who are being
23	sent out into the street rather than being
24	accepted into shelters and it's an area at the
25	moment that we really think funding should be

1 ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

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

considered and I will not continue with the other items to spare you.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you.

BEN MCGREGOR: Good evening, I'm Ben McGregor Smyth, I'm the Executive Director of New York Lawyers for the Public Interest. Thank you Chair Lancman and the rest of the committee for inviting all of our testimony today. I, I wanted to focus in my short time on, on the particular legal needs at the intersection of health and, and immigration. For the past four years we've been honored to be a part of the city council's immigrant health initiative along with our community partners, the Academy of Public... Medical and Public Health Services, Bronx Health Reach, Grameen VidaSana and Plaza del Sol and together the partners have received a half a million dollars in funding in this year from, from the council to do, you know really important work around creative legal and medical advocacy to really win life changing and life sustaining medical care for immigrant clients who didn't otherwise have, have access. We have two, two main areas of, of services, one is connecting seriously

1	
1	

2	ill unauthorized immigrants to full Medicaid and,
3	and life changing care and the second piece is
4	improving health care in immigration detention
5	where many thousands of New York City residents
6	are held and are facing the human rights crisis
7	in, in the health care there and you know of
8	course the framework for this is the is the
9	exploding and, and unpredictable immigration
10	enforcement that we're seeing across the city and
11	across the country. I just wanted to give you two
12	examples of services that our, our, our clients
13	have, have received and then I will end there. One
14	is Miss O who's a Bronx resident with in stage
15	renal disease who is from Guana and had received
16	treatment for many years from Broadway Dialysis ir
17	Elmhurst. Her, her doctors actually referred her
18	to NYLPI for at a comprehensive immigration
19	screening to, to see if there was any way of
20	connecting her to more care, she had no hope
21	without a change in her status. After an
22	immigration application we were able to connect
23	her with full Medicaid and after a lot of follow
24	up, legal advocacy she was on a she got on the
25	transplant list and just a few months ago got a

life changing kidney transplant. The second one
that, that I want to talk about is in the
immigration detention context and that's after a
year and a half in immigration detention our
client Mr. S was racked in pain, covered in sores
and was at risk of acute infection from his time
in immigration detention and his health had
deteriorated just drastically in his time there.
He was he had lost over 60 pounds, he was often
couldn't get out of bed or even move his hands an
faced the immediate risk of complete joint
denigration. When his immigration attorneys got i
touch with us they were in a crisis and our team
mobilized and was able to connect him with a, a
network of volunteer medical experts that we've
put together who were able to do an assessment of
the health risks that he faced in immigration
detention and put together a, a package for
humanitarian release to the Department of Justice
and four days after we met him he was released
into his community and is now at home in
Washington Heights getting the care that he, he s
desperately needed. And so, what we're asking for
the for the council is that it renew its

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

ک ک

tremendous support for the immigrant health initiative and all of our partners and include an enhancement of 100,000 dollars to deal with the extreme risk that our client communities now face. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you, please don't be insulted if I don't ask you any questions, we know each other well, we know what we have to do, thank you very much.

BEN MCGREGOR: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Whoever's left standing, not you, you get your own panel, brief as it will be. Come on down. Okay, they're closing the room in 20 minutes at 6:50 so I don't want you to feel rushed I just want you to get to the point. Would you please raise your right hands, so you can be sworn in? Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you are about to give is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth? Thank you very much, would you like to start ma'am? Thank you. Yeah, the little button.

JANE LEE: There we go, apologies. Good afternoon, my name is Jane Lee, I'm a Staff Attorney at the Community Development Project of

_	
П	
Т	

2	the Urban Justice Center which is a member of the
3	legal services for the working poor coalition.
4	Thank you for the opportunity to testify today.
5	The legal services for the working poor coalition
6	is made up of five civil legal services providers,
7	CAMBA Legal Services, Housing Conservation
8	Coordinators, MFJ Legal Services, Northern
9	Manhattan Improvement Corporation and the Urban
10	Justice Center. We provide comprehensive civil
11	legal services to working poor New Yorkers who
12	would otherwise not be able to afford an attorney.
13	Together we have a combined history of serving New
14	Yorkers for more than 125 years and help over
15	30,000 New Yorkers annually, a majority of them
16	immigrants. Our coalition was created 14 years ago
17	and with the support from the city council we have
18	addressed the civil legal service needs of
19	thousands of working poor and other low income New
20	Yorkers who are otherwise not eligible for free
21	legal services. In the last few fiscal years the
22	city council has added not only more funding to
23	this initiative but has supported this initiative
24	by adding additional organizations so that more
25	low wage and working poor New Yorkers can receive

1	
_	

the critical legal services that they need to
stabilize their lives. The working poor are
individuals whose financial situations are only
slightly better than our poorest citizens and who
cannot afford an attorney when they are faced with
legal problems such as foreclosure, unpaid wages,
bank account seizure, a denial of government
benefits such as unemployment compensation or SNAP
food stamps, the need to adjust their immigration
status or a non-payment petition from a landlord.
Several years ago, Chief Justice Lippman convened
a task force which found that even with current
legal funding legal services organizations meet no
more than 20 percent of the need of low and
moderate income New Yorkers for civil legal
services. This council's funding for, for legal
services for the working poor is the only funding
that specifically targets the civil legal needs of
working people to ensure a continued self-
sufficiency for working families struggling to
survive in New York City. We urge the council to
restore and increase funding for civil legal
service, service initiatives overall and for the
legal services for the working poor allocation in

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

particular. We are asking that the council increase funding for this initiative from approximately three million in fiscal year '18 to 3.6 million which would increase the funding for each of the 11 current providers by 50,000 dollars each which would allow each organization to more adequately meet the pressing need for these services. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you.

RACHEL BRAUNSTEIN: My name is Rachel
Braunstein and I'm the Managing Policy Attorney at
Her Justice, a non-profit organization that stands
with women living in poverty in New York City with
a pro bono first approach. By training and
mentoring volunteer attorneys to address
individual and systemic needs. We recognize this
to be a shortage of lawyers for low income New
Yorkers, pro bono services are necessary and
important complements to legal services in our
view and we work to identify the best places to
offer help. I'd like to highlight three elements
of our practice briefly. Child support proceedings
are of growing concern to us, over 90 percent of
people who go to court for child support are

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

1

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

unrepresented. For many people like our client's child support is critical but proving the other parent's income can be complicated. With lawyers in the room there's someone to ensure that procedure is followed, and litigants understand the proceedings. With such a low representation rate we're concerned about lost income for poor custodial parents so this year we watched a court watching program that focuses on the clarity of information conveyed to litigants and their opportunity to be heard. This past year has been one of deep turmoil for our clients particularly for those born outside the United States by working with us our clients necessarily have filed for an immigration remedy and therefore should be protected from deportation yet the chilling effect of having immigration authorities show up in court causes many of our clients to withdraw from asking for the legal protections they so desperately need, this has caused us to change our client outreach significantly. For example, enhancing our community know your rights clinics. We also continue to participate actively in advocacy around preventing ICE from making arrests in the

1		
Ц	L	

courts. And finally, a legislative proposal by
Governor Cuomo would require judges to order
domestic violence offenders to surrender their
weapons when they issue an order of protection.
Removing guns from domestic violence offenders
will keep people safer but while we wait for a
divided state legislature to consider the
Governor's proposal we can use tools we already
have at our disposal. Under existing law in family
court judges have the discretion to ask for guns
to be surrendered when issuing orders of
protection, if they do sheriff's can remove guns
when they serve the order against the abuser. The
problem is judges almost never ask them too.
Domestic violence advocates and attorneys should
ask their clients whether their partners have a
gun, in court they should provide specific
information about the gun and ask for the gun to
be surrendered. The New York City sheriffs who
serve orders of protection should be equipped to
survey available databases to check whether the
person they're serving has a gun involved past. Is
the sheriffs had specific information and demanded
guns to be surrendered, we believe the rates of

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2

gun removals would go up particularly of illegally

3

possessed guns. Thank you for your time.

4

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you.

5

ANDREA BOWEN: Good evening Chair Lancman

6

7 a consultant working on behalf of the transgender

,

and gender nonconforming solutions coalition which

and committee staff. My name is Andrea Bowen, I'm

8

is a coalition of the anti-violence project, the

9

Audre Lorde Project, Sylvia Rivera Law Project,

10

GMHC, a bunch of other organizations. These

12

organizations were spurred on by the LGBT caucus

13

of city council and the previous Speaker to sort

14

of learn from the TGNC community across New York

15

what they need in terms of policy solutions and,

16

and budget items moving forward and one of the

17

items... I've included all six that we've kind of

18

narrowed down. One of the items... two of the items

19

that they've brought up were related to needs of

20

TGNC immigrants. We have this problem right now

21

where there are agencies that have plenty of

22

lawyers who can help people with T-visas and U-

23

immigrants but that don't really know how to work

25

24

with the TGNC community and then there are

visas and so... visas that can help out TGNC

1

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

2.2

23

24

25

comments there.

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2 agencies that have the knowledge of the TGNC 3 community and the special types of visas but they don't have the capacity so we're asking... we've, 4 5 we've asked Mayoral staff and agencies to fund a 6 program that would provide lawyers into the system 7 at the cost of 715,000 dollars so that would be I think ten lawyers to ten different non-profits and 8 so this would add capacity to the system so that 9 10 you can have lawyers who are at once competent to work with TGNC people but also know about these 11 12 specialized visas and be able to do the right 13 work. So, we're hoping to get this money from the 14 Mayor but in the event that we don't we would love 15 the support of city council and I'll end my

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you.

CATHY CRAMER: Good evening and I'm very proud to be the last speaker of, of your very long day and I'm really here to say a big thank you to the city council. My name is Cathy Cramer and I'm the new CEO of Legal Information for Families

Today known as LIFT, we're not the car service but actually we are one of the few non-profits that have a real strong presence in family court. And

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

the council has been a long supporter of LIFT and
I'm just here to again say thank you and hope you
will continue the support. We work on civil issues
in family court having to do with child support,
custody, visitation and orders of protection. We
there are over 250,000 filings in family court and
in most cases the litigants do not have legal
representation even if they can't afford a lawyer
there are no lawyers available particularly in
child support. Ninety seven percent of those
served by LIFT proceed in court without an
attorney and it's all on issues that really matter
to them and their families. For two decades we've
been around providing litigants with the tools
they need to successfully advocate for themselves,
we work with parents, grandparents giving them
expert legal advice, legal information and
compassionate guidance. Thanks to you all we've
been able to interact with almost 30,000 families
over each year, we're and we're a tiny little
organization but we have a very we touch tons of
people because we do limited representation. We
have a helpline that runs from nine to five every
day we receive 1/ NNN calls every year we have

an attorney in each of the five family courts
across the city, we have lines outside our office
all day long answering questions with and then
scheduling appointments for longer more intense
consultations. We also run programs in communities
trying to get to litigants before they have to
come to family court, parenting skills classes for
parents who are mandated by ACS in family court,
we run legal clinics and know your right workshops
in communities and we have short legal resource
guides on 40 different family law topics that are
in 5 th grade language and they're also 5 th grade
reading level and they're also translated into
eight different languages, they're available
online and to communities throughout the city. We
also work closely with sister organizations across
the city like Her Justice and make warm referrals
whenever needed. You LIFT has unique relationship
with the family court as we partner with them to
implement systemwide reforms to increase
sufficiency and really to improve the family court
litigant's experience. We're in a unique position
because we're on the ground in the courthouse and
so we can help suggest strategic solutions and

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE 1 ON JUSTICE SYSTEM 2 work with the administrator, administrators. We 3 are very thankful for you for your ten years of 4 support and hope that you will continue to support LIFT in our little but very important niche that 5 6 we serve. 7 CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you very 8 much. Yes, when I've been to family court I've, 9 I've seen you... [cross-talk] 10 CATHY CRAMER: Great, great... CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: LIFT there... [cross-11 12 talk] CATHY CRAMER: Yeah, we're right there, 13 14 yes. 15 CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Yeah. so... [cross-16 talk] 17 CATHY CRAMER: Thank you so much... [cross-18 talk] CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Alright, thank you 19 20 all very much, I appreciate your patience. 21 CATHY CRAMER: Thank you. 2.2 CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Thank you and, and 23 we do have one more from the public, if you... if

you must because you were here before. I guess you

must. My burning desire to testify to us.

24

25

ĺ	
	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE
1	ON JUSTICE SYSTEM
2	UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Okay, so this meeting
3	today is about…
4	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Slow down
5	UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I'm sorry.
6	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Well you got to we
7	got to put you under oath. Raise your right hand,
8	do you swear or affirm the testimony you are about
9	to give is the truth, the whole truth and nothing
10	but the truth?
11	UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I do.
12	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: You have three
13	minutes sir.
14	UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Okay, I was
15	previously here, I testified before you about wage
16	stuff that was discussed today. As you know based
17	on my previous testimony I have litigation against
18	one of the business partners of HRA. Also, there
19	was a public meeting in Brooklyn on December $14^{ m th}$,
20	I recorded Steven Banks on audio legally about
21	getting legal assistance and here's exactly what
22	he had to say.
23	CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: So, who is this now
24	we're hearing from?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Commissioner of HRA.

1

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Let me... let me tell you I can't... I can't make that up, I cannot make that out. What did... what did... so you asked him so what'd he say?

I'll, I'll summarize UNIDENTIFIED MALE: it for you. I asked for legal assistance, I've repeatedly asked for legal assistance, HRA has a legal obligation to provide me legal assistance through the office of civil justice specifically Section 13-B of the New York City Charter instead Mr. Banks has been committing fraud all along. I first asked him for legal assistance on March 1st of 2016 at the Yale Club by Grand Central, I gave him about six court transcripts to, to confirm to him that I wasn't wasting his time that each and every single claim was entirely meritorious. Well now two years after that fact and I still have not been provided with legal assistance. Two of the people that were just in this... at this table were Adriene Holder of the Legal Aid Society as well as... as well as Raun Rasmussen they were recently part of the special commission on the future of the housing courts that was established by Chief Judge DiFiore also Queens Housing Court Judge

Clifton Nembhard who illegally evicted me from my
apartment in 2015 he was actually also a member of
that commission so the question is if this
committee is about justice and this special
committee one of its members is the same person
who illegally evicted me from my apartment what
can this commission that you Chair do for people
like me such that when the next person has who
has to come before him at the Queens Housing Court
who is 66 year old years old used to live in my
old apartment building in Rego Park that is being
sued by a slum lord that I previously prevailed in
without legal counsel what can you do to I guess
come to her assistance if it's too late in the
game for you guys to come to mine and the thing is
there's been absolutely no discussion about the
fact that Steven Banks wife is a supervising judge
citywide for the housing courts. So the question
is if he's telling me all along sorry but I don't
know what can be done about past cases, if his
wife issued a decision, a key decision in 2014
that led a tenant to be restored to possession of
her apartment that she was wrong, wrongfully
displaced from and the building where I currently

ON JUSTICE SYSTEM

reside the landlord pulled a bait and switch with

me as well as additional tenants in the building.

If there's fraud that's affecting other people

there's no oversight of these apartment buildings,

6 what can you do?

CHAIRPERSON LANCMAN: Alright, thank you sir. That concludes our hearing, I want to thank the council staff, my staff, our Sergeants at...

Sergeants at Arms and I don't know what the legal effect of this is but I'm going to formally adjourn this hearing rather than conclude it so that we may hear testimony on the 20th from MOC J and you will certainly be inviting Jordan Dressler back. Thank you.

[gavel]

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

April 10, 2018