CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall

B E F O R E: MATHIEU EUGENE

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS: Daniel Drum

Ben Kallos

Brad S. Lander Bill Perkins

Ydanis A. Rodriguez Helen K. Rosenthal

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

Carmelyn P. Malalis, Commissioner and Chairperson NYC Commission on Human Rights

Brittany Saunders, Deputy Commission for Strategic Initiatives, NYC Commission on Human Rights

Lauren Elfant, Chief of Staff, NYC Commission on Human Rights

Santano Boca (sp?)

Andre Hermes, Representative  $3^{\rm rd}$  Railman MTA Metro North Railroad

Gabriel Leader-Rose, Good Call

[sound check] [gavel[

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CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Good afternoon, and welcome to the Committee on Civil and Human Rights for the Fiscal 2019 Preliminary Budget. My name is Mathieu Eugene and I am the Chair of the Civil and Human Rights Committee. In keeping with the budget process that is mandated by the Charter by the City-City Charter, and which will ultimately lead to the adoption of the Fiscal 2019 Budget. Today we will hear testimony from Carmelyn P. Malalis, Commissioner for the Commission in Human Rights. Commissioner, it's a pleasure to see you again, and welcome again, you and your staff. In today's hearing, we will discuss highlights of the Fiscal 2019 Preliminary Budget and the 2018 Preliminary Mayor's Management Report for the Commission on Human Rights. Fiscal 2019 Preliminary Budget for the Commission on Human Rights totals \$14.1 million including \$11 million for the personnel services supporting 156 full-time employee, and \$2 million in other than personnel services. Fiscal 2019 Preliminary Budget shows a decrease of \$622,000 or 4% when compared with \$14.7 million in Fiscal 2018 Adopted Budget. The Fiscal 2018 Budget for the Commission as presented in

and I'm the Commissioner and Chairperson of the New

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York City Commission on Human Rights. Today, I'm joined by Brittany Saunders, who's our Deputy Commission for Strategic Initiatives, as well as Lauren Elfant. She's my Chief of Staff. February marked my third year as Commissioner and Chairperson that the Commission, and I'm happy and excited to be with you here today to share some of what we've been accomplishing over the course of 2017. In a year that saw the city like jurisdictions across the country attempting to orient itself to the new and troubling federal reality. I'm happy to report that the Commission has continued to build upon its legacy of leadership in civil and human rights, and has fought every day to meet he challenges of our times. Note that I'm focusing my comments, unless otherwise noted, on the Commission's work and accomplishments during calendar year 2017, which is consistent with our testimony in prior budget hearings. With the enactment of Local Law 63 of 2018, which passed on December 19, 2017, the Commission is transitioning to reporting on fiscal year basis in line with the Mayor's Management Report. Although we're not required to public a report during this transition period, we are in the process of developing on in an

1 COMMITTEE ON CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS 7 2 demonstrating a deep commitment to inclusion, and fostering dignity and respect amongst the city's most 3 vulnerable communities. Still others are using the 4 skills they developed within the private sector or 5 other spaces to answer the call to public service now 6 7 at this when the responsibility for protecting vulnerable communities is falling more heavily upon 8 the shoulders of the local government. As a result, 9 most of our new staff are themselves representative 10 of the communities we have been reaching out to or 11 12 come with well developed relationships to those communities. Across the agency, our staff speak more 13 than 35 languages up from six just three years ago, 14 15 and are well positioned to work closely with impacted 16 communities. As noted above, we were thrilled to receive funding for 26 new lines as part of the 17 18 Fiscal Year 2018 Adopted Budget. Those additional lines are allow us to expand our general case 19 20 management capacity in the Law Enforcement Bureau as well as to create new units dedicated to streamlining 21 2.2 intake, addressing discrimination on the basis of 23 lawful source of income, investigating 24 discriminatory, harassment reports more

expeditiously, and handling alleged violations under

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2 Commission announced an investigation into allegations of tenant harassment at a Queens building 3 were Nazi and Confederate imagery, Swastikas and 4 other hate symbols had been displayed in the lobby. 5 The investigation followed reports from the Council 6 7 member's office that tenants and condo owners were being subjected to a hostile environment, and tenant 8 harassment by their property manager. In launching 9 this investigation, which was resolved by February of 10 this year, the Commission sent a powerful signal that 11 12 discrimination and harassment would not be tolerated. 13 Testing remains an important investigative tool for LEB, allowing the bureau to understand whether 14 15 landlords, real estate brokers, restaurants, stores, 16 hospitals and other public accommodations, treat individuals differently on the basis of their 17 18 membership in a protected class. In 2017, LEB performed 577 tests compared to the 557 that were 19 20 conducted the previous year. In 2017, 335 tests were conducted to investigate discrimination on the basis 21 2.2 of conviction or arrest record or salary history in 23 the area of employment. In the housing context, 2016 tests were carried out to investigate discrimination 24 on the basis of source of income, race, the presence 25

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of children, disability and immigration status, and in the public accommodations context, 36 tests were carried out to investigate discrimination on the basis of disability or gender. Another priority of the Commission in the last three years has been establishing the agency as an equivalent venue for justice to state or federal court. As I have noted in the past, do so required raising the standard of investigations, conducting in-depth investigations to identify pattern and practice violations, and obtaining respondents' full compliance with all areas of the city's Human Rights Law. The Commission also remains committed to ensuring that complainant recoveries through settlement, conciliation or litigation are equivalent to what they would receive if they chose to litigate their claim in State of Federal Court. As a result, LEB case processing time has slightly increased from 536 days in 2016 to 581 days in 2017. This average time reflects the fact that the Commission continues to see an increase in reporting from the public for the second year in a row. At the same time, LEB continued its approach of conducting in-depth investigations into discrimination to ensure entities were fully

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2 Commission's newly formed Bias Response Team responded to 86 bias incidents primarily arising from 3 incidents of targeting based on perceived gender 4 5 identify and religion. The Bias Response Team contacted victims to inform them of their rights, 6 7 provided instructions on how to file complaints and engaged in community based actions including 8 literature drops, local events, and days of action. 9 Instance of Bias Response Team intervention reflect 10 the disturbing trends we have all observed in recent 11 12 years. For example, the team responded to tenant 13 harassment in Queens. It conducted workshops for Bronx Community Board 7 in the wake of anti-Semitic 14 15 incidents at a local institution, and the team also 16 provided our Know Your Rights Training at an Islamic 17 center in Bay Ridge following an incident of 18 Islamophobic vandalism. The commission has also develop programming that is responsive to biased 19 20 incidents, racism and xenophobia. In 2017, racial justice emerged as an important focus for some of 21 2.2 those efforts. In May for example after ab immigrant 23 street vendor for Burkina Faso was brutally assaulted in the South Bronx, the commission hosted its first 24 annual forum for African immigrant communities at the 25

2 Metropolitan College of New York. CRB staff educated participants about their rights under the city Human 3 Rights Law, and over 20 community based organizations 4 and city agencies are on hand to provide information 5 government resources and legal protections for 6 7 African Immigrants. The Commission also hosted a series of events focused on racial justice. These 8 included a panel discussion on the impact of 9 gentrification in Bed-Stuy; a mobile legal services 10 clinic at a neighborhood church in Bed-Stuy, and a 11 12 community response effort that included providing 13 Know Your Rights information and legal screening to 14 Brooklyn community members following the reports of 15 racial discrimination in a local restaurant. 16 Harlem, we've been partnering with community based 17 organizations with a similar focus in order to 18 identify how to the commission's outreach and enforcement resources can support community 19 20 residents. We look forward to even deeper engagement in Bed-Stuy, Harlem and other parts of the city in 21 2.2 2018 as part of our Racial Justice efforts. CRB also 23 has an important role to play in the Commission's efforts to combat housing discrimination. In 2017, 24 the agency continued to educate housing providers and 25

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work in the last two years the Office of the Chair was intensely active in 2017. The Commission issued new rules with the with the Fair Chance Act, which requires employers to consider and applicant's qualifications and extend the conditional offer of employment before inquiring into their criminal history, and new rules of the Stop Credit Discrimination and Employment Act, which prohibits consideration of an applicant's credit history for most jobs in New York City. Both sets of rules represent the first substantive rulemaking by the Commission in decades. In 2017, two new protections were added to the city's Human Rights Law. As of October 31<sup>st</sup> the law prohibits employers from asking job applicants about their salary history during the hiring process. To provide transparency on the commission's enforcement of the new provision, we issued an FAQ and materials advising applicants and employers of their respective rights and obligations under the law. Consistent with the Commission's commitment to transparency in public education, the agency also convened a roundtable with employers, and met with hundreds of employment lawyers to help inform the city's employers and business communities

2 about the law's new salary history protections. Also, in partnership with the Department of Veterans 3 Services, the commission published educational 4 materials to inform the public about new protections for current and former members of the military 6 7 against discrimination and employment, housing and public accommodations, which went into effect on 8 November 19, 2017. The Office of the Chair also 9 10 provided guidance about pre-existing protections that frequently impact veterans including protections 11 12 based on disability and lawful source of income. Ι'm 13 especially proud of the efforts that the Commission 14 has made this year to both drive and be responsive to 15 the public dialogue on civil and human rights. such effort was another project coordinated by the 16 Office of the Chair, the Commission's 2017 Survey of 17 18 Muslims, Arabs, South Asian, Jewish and sick New Yorkers, which was conducted at a time when reports 19 20 of hate and bias used as a tactic against these groups were on the rise. The agency collected data 21 2.2 from members of these communities across the five 23 boroughs in order to understand their experiences with discrimination, with bias, and bias motivated 24

harassment and violence. More than 3,000 New Yorkers

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completed the survey, which was available in Arabic, Bengali, English, French, Hindi, Conjabi, Russian, Urdu, and Yiddish, among other languages. The data collected will inform a report to be published in 2018, and our hope is that the recommendations that are in it will inform the Commission and other city agencies about how to better address and combat bias motivated harassment, discrimination and violence against these communities. Months before the Me, Too movement achieved its current prominence, the Office of the Chair also began planning a public hearing on Sexual harassment in the workplace. On December 6, 2017, the Commission convened the citywide hearing which was the first commission hearing on gender discrimination since one of my predecessors now Congressperson Eleanor Holmes Norton held the country's first public hearings on sexual harassment in the workplace over 40 years ago. The December hearing furnished an opportunity for workers, advocates, activists from a wide range of industries among them construction, fashion, media, domestic work tech, finance, hospitality and others to speak about the harassment and discrimination that they or others in their field have experienced. People also

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testified regarding the challenges whether related to Byzantine policies, unsupportive employers or outright retaliation involved in addressing the behavior. The commission heard testimony from some of New York City's most vulnerable workers, including women in male dominated industries, women of color, immigrant worker, low-wage workers, workers in isolated work spaces and LGBTQ workers. We also continued to receive written testimony through the end of the year. The agency is currently analyzing all the submissions of this analysis from the basis of a report and policy recommendations that will be released later this year. The commission also published seven decision and orders in 2017. cases involved gender discrimination and retaliation in employment, law source of income discrimination in housing, disability based discrimination and harassment among other issues. In the decisions and orders we have mandated tens of thousands of dollars in damages as well as civil penalties. We're proud of the role that each of these findings plays in reinforcing the discrimination and harassment won't be tolerated by the Commission or in New York City. In 2017, the Office of Communications and Marketing

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at the Commissions of Works to amplify not only the work of the Commission, but the values that distinguished this city. In 2017, the Commission garnered some 700 earned media hits, publicity gained through commercial efforts other than paid media advertising across print, online TV and radio. is nearly double its press coverage from 2016. office has managed to do this while also prioritizing reaching vulnerable New Yorkers who need our resources the most. In 2017, almost half of all press hits were in ethnic and community media providing accessible means for New Yorkers to learn about their rights regardless of language, religion or national origin. In 2017, we built upon previous experience fielding compelling, timely campaigns such as BUNYC and I Am Muslin NYC to launch new effort. In June, the Commission launched a citywide antidiscrimination campaign, You Do Have Rights NYC to affirm every New Yorkers' right to live, work and pray free from discrimination and harassment. The campaign, which comes-which was accompanied by the #You Have Rights NYC, helped to further establish the Commission as a venue for justice for three target audiences: New Yorkers of faith, people of color and

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immigrants. These target audiences were selected base on data from complaints and biased based incidents occurring across the city. With power eyecatching imagery and text, the campaign conveyed a simple yet power message that no New Yorker deserves to be subjected to discrimination or harassment and those who do can count on the commission for support. Over the course of the six-week campaign more than 3,400 placements were made citywide. Advertisements appeared in 25 ethnic and community new papers and radio stations, and 77 million impressions generated through online and outdoor media. Campaign videos garnered nearly a million views on the Facebook, HULU and YouTube. The Commission has continued its focus on investing in New York City's rich ethnic and community media outlets. Through these outlets the commission provides essential information to our city's most vulnerable and hard to reach communities. In 2017, 100% of our radio and print advertising budget was either in community or ethnic media. Commission regularly produces and places advertisements on its initiatives and programs on ethnic media, and social media in various languages other than English including in Arabic, Spanish,

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Chinese, Korean and Urdu. The office also played an instrumental role by developing and disseminating materials to educated New Yorkers about changes to the city's Human Rights Law including the ban on salary history increase and protections from members of the uniformed services. The Commission's Annual Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 was \$14,856,979 in city tax levy money and grants, and approximately \$350,000 in additional grant funding through a contract with the EEOC pursuant to our work shore (sic) agreement. The Mayor's Preliminary Budget tax levy for Fiscal Year 2019 provides for a budget of \$14,137,300. As I review our accomplishments in 2017, I'm extremely proud of both the good we have been able to do in the service of people of New York, and the ways in which we have strengthened the agency consistent with its legacy. With the support of the Administration and the Council, we have demonstrated the power of strategic enforcement as well as the flexibility to dynamically adjust to the changing political environment. We've expanded and deepened our relationships with New Yorkers and their understanding of their rights and obligations to one another. We have leveraged the agency's policy

2 making capacity and partnered with city-city's sister

3 agencies and offices for deeper impact, and we have

4 lifted our voices across a variety of platforms to

5 stand up for the values that make the city great.

6 While our current landscape is a challenging one, I

7 am grateful to this work each day, and deeply

8 appreciate your continued partnership. Thank you

9 again for convening this hearing, and thank you for

10 your support of the commission as we continue to

11 | rebuild and invigorate it, and I look forward to your

12 questions.

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CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Thank you very much,
Commissioner. Before I start asking you some
questions, I want to acknowledge that we have been
joined by Council Member Lander and Council Member
Perkins. Thank you very much, colleagues. [pause]
Commissioner have the Commission discussed with the
Office of Management and Budget the restructure of
its unit a appropriation as for example as the city,
you know, the budget called to accurately reflect the
operation of the agency. For example, unit of
appropriation is 003 and 004. Isn't it—oh, 004 is

named Community Development, which reflects that

commission's major funding source prior to Fiscal

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2 2016. Is there any communication, any dialogue, any talking in terms of doing a restructuring of those

4 units?

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COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Just to be clear on the question, are you asking me if there is communications between the Commission and OMB regarding changes in the appropriation of our budget between 2016--Fiscal Year 2016 and the present?

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Does the Commission have sufficient resources to carry out—let me say that before, could you tell us in detail what is the goal, what is the mission? I know that you spoke about that, but I wanted to talk a little bit more about the detail, about the goal and also the—the role of the Commission for Human Rights.

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: What is the mission and the goal of our agency?

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Yes, of the agency.

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: So, I would say the commission and the goal of the Commission on Human Rights is to combat discrimination and harassment across the city, and we have different

2 tools in our toolbox in order to do that. Some of

3 | it's civil law enforcement, some of it is community

4 engagement and education. Some of it's policy and

5 legislation and others are communication and just

6 forms of public education in different community

7 media and through community organizations and

8 different stakeholders in New York City, but broadly

9 | speaking it's to combat discrimination and harassment

10 across the city.

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CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: I know that you mentioned that during your testimony, but what I want to ask—I want to ask: Do—do you have enough resources to carry out, you know, this goal, to reach out the goal?

commissioner malalis: Yeah, you know, I—
so I've been the Chair and the Commission for the
agency for a little bit over three years now, and I
think in the last three years we've seen the agency
grow significantly. You know, as I said in my
testimony, we grew from an agency of 55 to now we're
at a total headcount of 156, and so, you know, as
with prior years, I always look forward to working
with both the Administration and folks at the Council

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2 to make sure that the agency has the resources it 3 needs to continue growing.

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Well, did you identify any new needs of the agency that require more funding, and did you submit also those needs to the Administration, to the Mayor's Office?

think, you know, as—as we've done in prior years, we've been engaged in a back and forth with the Council and looking, you know, also kind of taking account of how we've used the resources that we've been provided in the most recent budget editions. You know we received 26 newlines to really take into account how we can best use additional resources, if any.

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: You know,

Commissioner, I think I mentioned that during the first meeting that we all know that New York City is home to so many people, so many immigrants, people coming from all over the world, and people who speak different languages, and I'm so happy and I commend you for that. I commend the Commission because I—through your testimony, you mentioned that your staff speaks several languages. That's great, but could

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CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Born in the United

States or not. It doesn't matter the race, the place

of birth or gender or faith or religion. So, what

I'm trying to figure out do you have in your staff

people that reflect the communities that the

commission serves?

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: I do. You know, I'm also-I'm somebody who thinks of diversity as being, you know, something that could also always improve. So, I think that our-our agency, I'm proud frankly of the level of diversity that we have in terms of race and ethnicity and gender and gender identity and expression and sexual orientation and religion and any host of factors. I think that-I said earlier that across our staff, our staff speak more 35 languages. I think that's in part indicative of the level of diversity we have. I can tell you that, you know, if you look even at my most senior staffing level, 85% of my most senior staffing are women, women led and then, you know, we've been-we've been very fortunate that a lot of the-the people who are I think attracted to work at the Commission are folks who are coming from communities across the city in all five boroughs where they're-they're-they are

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2 attracted to work at the agency because they see how

3 the agency is making real efforts to reach out to

4 different communities across the city.. So, I'm-I'm

5 happy with the diversity that we have. I'm not

6 resting on, you know, my-my laurels on that. I'm

7 always looking to increase and improve diversity just

8 | like I think any leadership should.

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Before I continue with my questions, I just want to mention that we have been joined by Council Member Rosenthal. Thank you very much Council Member. It seemed that therethere was no report for 2017, annual report for 2017. When the report will be released? Can we expect it?

the report will be released seeing our Annual Report in the next few weeks. So, in prior years we were required by statute to recruit—to release an annual report in early March of the year that covered the calendar year. This is the first year that we are no long required by statute to do that because, as I said earlier, by—by a Local Law that was passed in December of 2017, we are now transitioning from reporting from a calendar year to—to the fiscal year to mirror the Mayor's Management Report, but even

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though we're not required to provide an annual report
this year, we will be providing one in the next few
weeks.

also there's a substantial growth in the budget and then also in the headcount of the institution. Could you tell us if there have been also some modification and structure and some effort to make sure that the growth of the budget and headcount reflects also the—the—the job that the Commission is doing?

know, I think there has been—again, I'm very appreciative of the process that's taking place between the Administration and the Council in the last three years. The last three years I think have been very interesting to say at least in the field of civil and human rights, and the types of inquiries and the quantity of inquiries that have come into our agency, have reflected that, and what we have tired to do I mean going from again a staff of 56 to a staff of 156 is considerable growth within a three-year period. And so, we have been, you know, very heavily engaged in what I think of as kind of dynamically staffing the agency. There have been

probably-I don't blame you for that because I love

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also the direct contract with the people, with the people in the community--

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: --which are goodly (sic) people, but because of we are in the era of technology, so, do feel that also it would good to extend the training to the live, you know, opportunity?

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: You know, it could be in some areas. It's—it's definitely become—

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: [interposing] Again, that—again, you know, I love the way you approach, you know, the out—outlook, the outreach of the people because I love contacting people, also going to the community, you know, reach out to people directly. But I, since we are using so much technology, many people rely on technology, go on online to find out information and see what's going on. Don't you believe that that would be a good thing also to extend the outreach, you know, through Internet or online social media and so for that?

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Yes, it's certainly under consideration. I'm most concerned with the effectiveness of trainings, and so we have

- 2 been considering different ways that we could roll
- 3 out web based trainings that would be similarly
- 4 | effective, and impact the audience of those
- 5 trainings.
- 6 CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: That's it. It seems
- 7 | that the Commission has been only certifying U and T
- 8 Visas agency since 2016. Why so late? Why not
- 9 before?
- 10 COMMISSIONER MALALIS: I will point out
- 11 | that we are the first such local agency to certify
- 12 for U Visas and provide T Visa declarations. I don't
- 13 know that First of all, I would have to go back in
- 14  $\parallel$  my mind to find out when U and T Visas actually
- 15 | became available through Federal Immigration
- 16 enforcement, but we're the first local such agency to
- 17 do so. I don't know that there was great
- 18 understanding that local agencies like the Commission
- 19 on Human Rights would be able to provide them. So, I
- 20 | think we're actually early to the game, not late to
- 21 the game.
- 22 CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: So, my other-the-the
- 23 commission is certified. It's a certified agency
- 24 | for U and T Visas. Did you identify new challenges

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because of the certification because of this new task
imposed on the commission?

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: New challenges associated with--

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: New challenges since--

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: You know, I think today we've been pretty pleased with the way our certification program has-has functioned. You know, recently the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs released report, State of our Immigrant City Report, and if you look at that report, you'll see in 2017 I think there was a total of 709 law enforcement certifications that were issued across the city by different city agencies. So, we are-we are certainly a contributor to that, but in order for us to certify your-U certifications or T declarations, there has to be a nexus with the city's Human Rights Law. there has to be qualifying crime that is also a violation of the city Human Rights Law. So, we are inherently dealing with a more limited population of claims.

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: So that means you don't believe that—that we have an impact on the

of what the commission does and the Commission's work

through different citywide public campaigns, and usually they consist of, you know, campaign posters in transit stations like the subways, and bus shelters at city kiosks. Also, public service—public service announcement type videos that run on NYC media and in other-and in other venues and, you know, consistent with what we've done in the past last year, we had released a citywide campaign that I think of as a very kind of evergreen type campaign for what the commission's work is. It was entitled You Do Have Rights NYC. I said earlier that we saw a 60% increase in inquiries to the agency. A lot of theme were based on religion or national origin or race. So, we wanted a campaign to kind of capture what some of those complaints, how they manifested, the type of discrimination, how that manifested across the city. So, that was one way that we did it by running this citywide campaign similarly to the others in transit stations, with videos. As we look forward into-into this year, we are looking again similarly to run a campaign, this one based on sexual harassment since that has obviously been a-a very big topic of conversation, and it's very important that

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folks know locally how they can file cases and claims with the Commission on Human Rights.

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: And we know that the Commission has been doing a lot of effort to reach out to New Yorkers to make sure that people are informed or educated about the human rights issues and their rights and reference somebody also (sic). We know that the Commission had been providing a lot of CUNY's workshops, but what is admitted for evaluation? How do you evaluate the efficiency of the campaign, the impact of the campaign on the community, all the communities that you serve?

you know, we have the general metrics that one would look at when looking at campaign results. So, we can look at, for instance, if we're looking at any of the—the campaign that was in digital format. You were mentioning technology earlier. So anything on social media. I can say that, you know, we've had 10 million impressions generated from across digital media from our campaigns, 148,000 clicks to the Commission's Salary History Campaign page, and this is just looking at as an example what we did with salary history since that was as new provision of the

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2 | law that became effective on October 31<sup>st</sup>. We had

3 more thank 3,000 new likes on the Commission's

4 | Facebook page, 3,598 shares of campaign

5 advertisements on Facebook. So, that's just an

6 example of looking at one individualized campaign and

7 what we were able to look at, and the metrics we were

8 able to look at based on social media.

evaluation of salvation (sic) do you believe they are other steps, new steps that should be taken to improve the outreach or the education of the people? Any other thing that you believe that should be done that can implement, you know, empower what you—the commission is doing in terms of reaching out to people, educating people?

think that there's always a great combination of kind of the in-person type outreach that happens to our community service centers and our community relations bureau as well as what we find in communications related materials like the campaigns that I was just mentioning, and we are always thinking of, you know, what are the better forms that campaigns can take based on the different populations that might be

2 disparately impacted or disproportionately targeted

3 depending on what those—those different provisions of

4 the law are. So, we're—we're always considering

5 that.

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CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Okay, again it's, you know, one of the things that I'm very concerned about is reaching out to people, educating people. I think we discussed that when we met. When we talk about human rights, if people don't know exactly what we are talking about the situation is going to be casualty (sic) regardless of what we are doing, and I am so pleased that you have big portion of your efforts, you know, go—that goes to education and CUNY. Now, I'm going to call up Council Member Lander for some questions. Council Member, please.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Thank you, Mr.

Chair and I'm going to follow up on a number of the things you've asked, and Commissioner, as always it's good to see you and your—and your team here, and I certainly heartily agree that the—the growth in your work both it's just the resources and the headcount and the diligence you've brought to it have been, would have been necessary in any case, and obviously have been just so, so important these last couple of

and furniture.

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COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Yes, it was a rollover from the prior year in order to make sure that we would be able to actually add the—the additional PS lines into our physical space.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Got it. So, there isn't a cut of any recurring expenses? There was a one-time expense associated with the space?

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Okay, that's I will note some advocates certainly did the math and noted that if we just took 1991, you know, peak headcount and adjusted for inflation, not even from New York City's 1.6 million addition people since 1991, but just for inflation, you'd be, I think about \$17 or \$18 million. So, we still are not, you know, back at the peak budget, you know, of New York City and adjusted for inflation for Human Rights at a time when we sure need to be. So, I'll just flag that where we know that it would be good to be able to do even more of the work that-that you're doing, and I guess I do want to start, you know, last year part of the way we pushed hard to get increases was focusing on the caseload processing time. You spoke to this a little in your testimony about the fact that you are

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looking increasingly at pattern and practices and trying to make sure, but-so I wonder do you-is there a way that you can pull those apart then? Obviously, we've got an investigation that you're looking more deeply into because it might connect with others. You know, it makes sense that it might take a while, but if we have a New Yorker with a very particular complaint, who is just trying to get justice in thein the face of a civil rights violation, you know, 514 days is—that's a long time. So, talk a little about I quess maybe it's two different questions. What are you doing to try to make sure you're processing those cases as quickly as you can given the-the needs of the case, and are you able to separate those where you are looking into connecting it with others and doing pattern and practice investigation from those where you're just trying to deliver justice for the individuals.

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Yeah, so I think there's a few different issues in there. Thank you for hat question. It's—it's a great one. First of all, you know, I'd note that the majority of the new lines that were added to the commission, they were literally on-boarded in December of 2017. So, I

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think the full effect of those lines has not yet hit our case processing time. I think as people have acclimated to the agency and we're able to fully utilize that new headcount, we will see a change. also think something that's been very important for us, I mentioned our dynamic staffing model earlier, and that means that, you know, even structurally within departments. You know, structures have changed, and part of that for us has been creating, you know, new things like our-our Intake Unit creating a source of income unit strengthening our Equal Access, Project Equal Access type unit. So, I think increasingly we're going to be thinking and creating a bias response team. We're increasingly looking at ways that we could be diverting things from the Law Enforcement Bureau's pipeline of cases, and trying to resolve cases that should be resolved expeditiously and early on in that way. So, I think increasingly as we look to dynamically staff the agency, we'll be looking towards, you know, how do we-how we-how do we do even more in the area of precomplaint intervention. And I know that, you know, if I just look at 2017, Calendar Year 2017, our-our pre-complaint interventions have again increased. So,

I think in 2017 we have something like 47 precomplaint related interventions, which meant there were 47 situations in which rather than having to file a complaint and go through the litigations process, either through the Community Relations Bureau or through one of the new units in the Law Enforcement Bureau we were able to resolve those claims, and I didn't have to even go into that pipeline and we are increasingly looking to do that. Source of income is another area, another issue. the past, it's been a third or our housing docket. As we've been doing a lot more in the area of housing, I think it's now a fifth of our docket source of income related cases, and we-and we now have a-a very specific Source of Income Unit that is looking at violations of the law in that space. lot of the work that's been done in that unit, which was again just staffed I think in January of 2018 has been looking at ways that we can be using information and leveraging that information to resolve situations and get people into housing without having to file complaints or-or file cases. So, I think we're still seeing the benefits of the increased headcount, and

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usually reach out to the NYPD. How-what's-how should

and—and those incidents were primarily in the areas

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of discrimination based on perceived gender identify and religion, and so what they would do is they would go into the area, the specific communities where they were seeing these type of biased incidents and they would contact victims to inform them of their rights. They would provide instructions on how they should be filing complaints at the agency. They've engaged in other types of community based actions like literature drops or events or days action. It was really—it's really an effort to come into the effective community, and let them know both how they can access the resources of the agency, and also create awareness of rights in the space to try to deter future bias incidents from happening in that space.

MEMBER LANDER: So that makes a lot of sense especially because what we've had before is just the NYPD's hate crimes task force, and I mean, of course, you want to look at a criminal incident as a crime, and get the NYPD out there, but those are often, you know, graffiti where it's hard to catch the person and—and also where the broader issues are really relevant. So, just focusing on who did it.

So, but just tell me a little more how—I mean, where

2 are people supposed to report these things. How do

3 you work with NYPD in terms of your numbers and their

4 numbers of incidents? How—how are those things

5 | handled?

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COMMISSIONER MALALIS: You know, we-we-we work with NYPD in the sense that we get and analyze their hate crime reports I want to say monthly, and so we're able to take a look at that to see there's things, if there are incidents that it makes sense for us and our team with our resources to-to follow up on. But mostly things get routed to our Bias Response team from the other areas of the Commission. So, they could get routed to the Bias Response Team from, you know, intake or-or in the Law Enforcement Bureau or from our website where they will isolate it, see if this makes sense more to go for-to the Bias response Team than it does for them to go to, you know, the-the usual investigatory process for LEB, and they take a hold of those cases. So, like another example I think where we were able to intervene fairly quickly is folks heard about the tenant harassment-there was a lot of media around this tenant harassment issue in Sunnyside, Queens where there was, you know, Nazi and Confederate

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imagery up in the lobby of a building, and so the—the tenants and residents of the building felt very harassed by that. It was very intimidating, and so our Bias Response Team initiated, you know, their—their community outreach and that effort. They worked with I want to say Council Member Van Bramer in order to get more information in that—in that scenario, and as a result of approaching the case in that way, I think that case resolved I want to say within four months. So, that was a pretty quick timeline for—for one of those cases, and certainly much more abbreviated than what would have happened through a litigation context.

might suggest is for that unit for the public and even for council members to like produce something that lets us know—like I don't think of those—some of these things we're talking about is things I would have reached out to the Commission for—again, just because we're kind of conditioned to go through the NYPD Hate Crimes Task Force.

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Yep.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: So, it would be useful. I mean it's good that you're routing things

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from other places in the Commission, but let us know what we should be sending your way here when it unfortunately happens. My last question I-I noted with interest this test-in your testimony on this project Equal Access, which is a similar kind of precomplaint effort to focus on barriers to accessibility, we've been working with the Department of Small Business Services and the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities to enable SBS to be more proactive with small businesses, to let them know that a full, you know, a range of points about what they can-can and should be doing, and then I noticed that the Department of Consumer Affairs does a little bit of that. They have a couple of proactive people to try to let folks know about what to be looking for before they get hit with a complaint from an inspector, and it sounds like you guys have one, too, but maybe it will be good to connect the dots between those things and make sure, you know, folks are comparing notes. We-we did this because some small business in our neighborhoods were getting hit with lawsuits, some legitimate and some a little more questionable about lack of accessibility of sort of, you know, storefronts and very old commercial

living in New York city. When you have advisement of

each team (sic) but I think we have to make sure that

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2 we are people also that represent different

3 communities in New York City because if you are

4 somebody who is going to intervene in a situation,

5 and don't even have a clue of the traditions or the

6 culture of the person they are going to be in contact

7 with, so that can create a problem. Could you speak

8 a little bit about the diversity of the Bias

9 intervention team, please?

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Sure. So, our-our Bias Response Team speaks several different languages. I could get back to you on how many there are. They speak at least seven different languages. Again, similar to commission staff, they're pulled from, you know, many different areas of the city. addition to our Bias Response Team we also have lead advisors in specific areas that that are specific to communities that have been either I think targeted or under attack or what we consider to be more vulnerable communities within the city. So, for instance, we have folks that are looking specifically as lead advisers or liaisons to Muslim Arab salvation communities in the city to Jewish communities throughout the city, to African communities throughout the city, to Transgender and gender non-

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conforming communities throughout the city. So, a range of different communities throughout the city.

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Thank you very much,

Commissioner. Council Member Rosenthal.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you so much, Dr. Eugene, Chair Dr. Eugene, great to see you, Commissioner. I-I want to focus in on the new sexual harassment legislation that we're all considering. We had a hearing on. I guess my overall question is do you feel you have the staffing needed to implement the laws that we've been talking about, the added responsibilities that you'll need to take on. You know, specifically I'm thinking about requiring information about sexual harassment to be made online to make it part of your community outreach work, as you're educating the community on the variety of human rights laws. As you, you know, hopefully to be honest with you get more and more complaints about sexual harassment because people will know that your Commission is there to serve them, and also changing the limit—the time limits for filing a case from one to three years.

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: So-so, I'm thinking of like the 11 bills that I know have been

- 2 under consideration, and have been discussed quite a
- 3 bit I think through—with our agency and other
- 4 entities within the administration and the Council.
- 5 I think that we would have to look at how the-how
- 6 each of the bill kind of land to-to figure out what,
- 7 | you know, what's needed to-in order to implement on-
- 8 on the bill. Some of those bills were bills in which
- 9 | I think we-the Commission on Human Rights would have
- 10 direct responsibilities, and some of them were ones
- 11 where DCAS would have more direct responsibilities.
- 12 So, I think-I know that that process is still
- 13 | underway, and I think as the-the bills are finalized
- 14 | we'll have a better sense of, you know, what if any
- 15 needs we have with relation to those different bills.
- 16 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: It might be
- 17 possible that there are no needs?
- 18 COMMISSIONER MALALIS: You know, not
- 19 wanting to comment without having actually seen the
- 20 | finalized bills, I—I really don't know. I really
- 21 can't say.
- 22 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Do you expect
- 23 | to be supported if additional staff are required in
- 24 making sure that those positions are funded?

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: I do. I think that, you know, through prior—through prior budget cycles I think that the administration and the council worked very well together to—to support this agency.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Great.

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: So, I do expect

that.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: No, I'm pleased to hear that. The Mayor's PPMR-PMMR, the Management Report-[background comments]-looks at the goal of educating the community on Human Rights Laws, and interestingly, and I apologize if you were asked this previously, but if you look at some of the indicators, the numbers seem to be going down. I'm really happy that the number for conferences, workshops, and training sessions overall has doubled over the last two years. So, that's amazing, but community based technical assistance maybe it's the change in the definition--

22 COMMISSIONER MALALIS: [interposing] Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: --but it seems to drop by 40 or 50%, and same with the school based trainings sessions conducted seems to have dropped by

calendar year versus the Fiscal Year, which is what

the PMMR is looking at. So, I'd be happy to get back

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- 2 to you on that. What I can say broadly is that I
- 3 think that the way that we look at some of the
- 4 Commission's work has re-shifted. So, you might look
- 5 at that and see that technical assistants in our
- 6 Community Relations Bureau has gone down. I think
- 7 you said the figure looks like it has gone down.
- 8 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: From 56,000 to

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: The technical

9 32,000.

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- 11 assistants is generally again considered, you know,
- 12 one of the—the things that I was speaking to Council
- 13 Member Lander about, which is our pre-complaint
- 14 relate interventions. So, it's very possible that
- 15 the number that you—that we would have in the past
- 16 put into the—the technical assistants category are
- 17 | not put into another category because they're all
- 18 part of what we now consider to be pre-complaint
- 19 intervention. Again, I'm happy to get you more
- 20 information.
- 21 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: [interposing]
- 22 | No, no, that helps. So, if I look at pre-complaint
- 23 | intervention, I am seeing the number of cases filed
- 24 go up from roughly 700 in 2015 to roughly 800 in '17.
- 25 | So that's good, although between '16 and '17 it came

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Okay.

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: This is the full year annual number. So, lastly this is so

helpful. Thank you and thank you for--

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: [interposing]

Sure, and we can get you further explanation on it.

that, and thank you for all the work that you're doing on, you know, broad—thinking more broadly about sexual harassment training, bystander training, education. When we had our hearing, I think it was the first day DCAS premiered its sexual harassment training. Have you had a chance to review that? Is that something that you would consider posting online?

in that. One, we've been talking—we've been in discussion with DCAS about their trainings since the—the hearing date, and two, you know, I was—I was saying earlier that we are—we are considering different ways of releasing out to the public our workshops and our trainings. Currently, all of our workshops and trainings are—

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: [interposing]

25 Yeah.

Schwimmer things, which I know you have utilized in a

sort of different way so beautifully. So, that's why I'm asking you because I thought you guys really get this idea of trying to catch people's attention, which is what the Schwimmer videos do in my mind's eye. And lastly, you did an amazing forum on sexual harassment in December, and I was wondering—it's now March, the end of March, when you expect to have the reporting findings from that, you have a draft, a preliminary draft that the Council could look at, anything you might have.

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Our final report should be out by the end of April.

anything in particular I mean just as a—again, as taxpayer just sort of wondering why it takes more than three months. Is there a particular hiccup that's holding it back from being reported on? Do you have maybe—do you have a video of that forum that you could put online that the public could see while we're waiting—

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Sure.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: --in the interim for that report?

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COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Sure. In think
the—the full video should be available on our
websites. It provides you—

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: It is?

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: -- the link to that-it provides you the link to that.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: [interposing]

It's these things?

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: And the other thing I would say is so we-we took in live oral testimony during the hearing from several different industries some of which I mentioned in my testimony, but across industries like, you know, domestic workers, construction, tech, media, modeling, several different areas, buy then after the hearing we continued to receive written testimony through the end of the year. So, one, we wanted to give, you know, appropriate and adequate attention to all the testimony that we received, and some of them were several pages long; and two, I think, you know, one of the things that we're trying to do is to provide helpful information over a range of different industries. I really don't think that there's anything else like that out there on this topic area

to that. So, in my mind I would respectfully thinkdisagree with-with it taking a long time. I think
we're actually doing it in-in a fairly condensed

5 period given the range.

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Does that—in looking at this information, does that—and I like—I appreciate that they're on this. I appreciate your answer. My apologies because I really do appreciate that thoroughness. One thing that I thought I heard at our hearing about sexual harassment from the different industries, was that each industry might need a different type of—I don't—I don't want to go so far as to say training, but just different circumstances, and I'm wondering if that could affect the poster—the piece of legislation that requires a poster—

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Uh-hm.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: --that gets

put up in—in the private sector. I mean you could

imagine a poster at a modeling agency may be

different than a poster at a restaurant for the cooks

in the kitchen. Are you contemplating any of that as

you look at that legislation or that idea?

2 COMMISSIONER MALALIS: You know, I think what's challenging is because we're in New York City 3 and there's just so many different types of 4 industries that—that are calling New York City home or that take place in New York City. I think 6 7 actually what the challenge is to think of like what is—what are the—the common elements across industry 8 that could provide enough information to-so that 9 people one, understand that they have rights in this 10 space, and two, who they should contact meaning that 11 12 they should contact the Commission on Human Rights to get further information that might be more specific 13 to an industry because you're absolutely right, 14 15 industries are very different, and the way that they 16 have to deal with sexual harassment related complaints or the challenges that I think one 17 18 experiences from different industries can be quite different. There would be, you know, different 19 20 challenges experienced by someone who works in an industry where for most of the day they're isolated 21 2.2 because they're out, you know, on location versus 23 somebody who is surrounded by, you know, a lot of other co-workers in an office. So, I think-I think 24 25 the challenge in-in doing that type of poster or kind of immediate frontline material is finding what's the common elements that—that causes people to know that

4 they have rights, and then who they should contact.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: I appreciate you, Commissioner. I appreciate your work on this. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Thank you very much,
Council Member Rosenthal. Council Member Kallos,
please.

by thanking the Chair Mathieu Eugene, Dr. Eugene for his work on human rights internationally, and bringing that focus from across the globe to here in New York City. I'm looking forward to the great work that he will be doing in this committee. I'd like to also focus on the Preliminary Mayor's Management Report like my colleague Council Member Rosenthal.

We may be the two nerdiest people in the Council, but it is good company. I want to start with concern about the mediation. The cases successfully mediated in 2015 were zero, '16 zero, '17 zero, '18 for the first four months zero, and there are no targets set

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from '18 or '19. Is this—does the Human—does the Commission on Human Rights do mediations?

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Yes, we do. I don't know the metrics used for that. Again, I-we usually do not testify on the PMMR. I'm happy to look back at it and get back to you. I can say in calendar year 2017, our Office of Medication successfully settled 11 cases, and was able to recover about \$333,000 in those cases. Our-our Office of Mediation has gone through significant changes in remodeling since I got to the agency. Three years ago, the-when I got to the agency, there was no Office of mediation. So, we literally had to rebuild it by brining in a line for a mediator, and then restructure it to make sure that people who use the agency or who were aware of our law enforcement abilities would know how to avail of mediation in these contexts. So, that's-in the past year, that's included sweeping--

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: [interposing] So, let's just-would you work with the Mayor's Office of Operations to make the corrections to PMMR and see it reflected in the MMR?

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## COMMITTEE ON CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Again, I cannot speak to the number right now because I just don't have it in front of me. I would look at it, and if a correction needs to be made, we will certainly do that.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Fair enough.

This—this wouldn't be the first correction to the MMR made at my request. The next item is so I—I have particular interest in your agency. I guess one question is do you believe that somebody should be able to go to Housing Court like if a landlord who is trying to evict you or—or do wrongful things to you like removing your—your toilet so you don't have a bathroom any more or engage in other ways without facing discrimination for having gone to the court? Should going to court against your landlord be a human right?

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: I can speak to what the categories or protection currently are under the law.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: It's not currently covered. So, we as a city are now funding to the tune of I think more than a billion dollars set aside for protection tenants from evictions.

## COMMITTEE ON CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS

2 COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Yep.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And every single one of those tenants is now on a Tenant Screening Report blacklist of tenants who have been in housing Court, and some of those folks can't get a new apartment because they are now on this blacklist.

So, one of the items it's Introduction 85--we introduced it previously—is to say that you should be able to go to court without facing discrimination for having been in court. So, that is a little bit of why I'm focused on some on some of the numbers. So, based on your testimony you're getting about nine—I'm particularly focused on the Law Enforcement Bureau. How many—what's your headcount there?

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: The total headcount is something around 78, but I would have

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So—so that is the bulk of the agents, 76 and how many investigators or attorneys, and so on?

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: It's primarily staffed with attorneys, and the investigators are actually mostly attorneys as well. So, there's an

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2 intake unit or Infoline Unit, I should say, which
3 takes in calls of discrimination or harassment.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And so, you've got 9,772 inquiries and then how does an inquiry or somebody filing or going through your website become one of the 806 cases or as per your testimony 888.

Sorry, according the MMR you had 806 cases in Fiscal Year 17. So, you get somewhere around 9,772 inquiries and then how—how do you narrow that down to cases that are filed?

inquiries that come in through various ways into the agency. Sometimes they come in through the Community Service Centers. They might come in through our website or calling up 311 or calling up the agency directly. We first make a determination to see if we have jurisdictional authority to even take in whatever that complaint is about. Sometimes people are calling they think that we have jurisdiction over something and, you know, we don't. It could be because they're calling about their, you know, wanting to make sure that they have heat or hot water, and that wouldn't be our agency in most instances. So, we first make sure that have

Enforcement Bureau.

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jurisdiction even to look at the complaint or to look
at the claim. Then once we decide that we do, if it
makes sense for it to go forward into an
investigation or for intake, it could get scheduled
for intake with one of our attorneys in the Law

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Okay, so about 10%--so about 10% of the inquiries you get end up being within your jurisdiction and then get an intake, and that's called a case?

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: No, I—I men I'd have to look at the numbers, but some things could go into the Law Enforcement Bureau and then even some things go into the Law Enforcement Bureau. A complaint could be filed. It could be tagged for the Bias Response Team that I testified early about. It could be tagged for pre-complaint intervention. There's different ways that that issue could be resolved depending on what the needs of the case are.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And so in Fiscal Year 17 there are about 310 pre-complaint resolutions not necessarily interventions. So, maybe we're realigning your metrics in the PMMR so that you have the interventions and the resolutions broken out.

## COMMITTEE ON CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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So, then once a case is opened, it appears that the vast majority of them actually end up getting closed without a positive resolution for the complaint, and with about 24% that are settled and then others that are referred on. So, can you help me with the—so, 806 cases were filed, 536 were closed, 65% were closed because of administrative cause.

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: I don't know if you were here, Council Member Kallos, when I said this, but we generally testify on the calendar year. So, you're using numbers that I'm actually not familiar with. If you'd like, we could—we could consult with the PMMR and then get back you on your questions, but by statute, we are accustomed to testifying on a calendar year basis.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Sure, let's-let's take this--

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: [interposing] So,

I can take your numbers, but it's academic to me

because I'm-I'm-I just don't have the numbers in

front of me.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Fair enough. The PMMR is single year. It's part of the Preliminary Budget hearing, but let's take step back from the

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numbers. So, there's this document here. The numbers may be less useful, but so more than half of the cases are closed because of administrative causes. Are you familiar with what administrative cause means and why so many of the cases that you're pursuing?

irrespective of the actual numbers, an administrative closure is generally a situation where, you know, it's within the—within the agency's interest to close the case, but to not provide a probable cause or no probable cause determination. Those could be situations in which there has been an investigation already initiated, but rather than come out with a probable cause finding or no probable cause finding, we want to actually preserve the complainant's ability to refile in state court, rather than making an election of their remedy at the agency.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So, I guess what can we do as a council whether it's the right to go to Housing Court or bringing a remedy for sexual harassment as Council Member Rosenthal is interested in sot that the—the pipeline that you're bringing in of cases that you have capacity to deal with it, and

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also that the cases have positive resolutions. seeing according the PMMR that it's just quite low that probable cause determinations are only-been determined 15% of the time in--in 2015 and then 6 and 4% in '16 and '17 respectively, and for the past four months just at 6%. So, just making sure that when somebody is making a complaint that something positive is coming from it versus some of the adverse actions that happen. I-I practiced employment law, and I practiced before the State Commission on Human Rights, and almost immediately whenever you bring a complaint for harassment or whatnot, you're also bringing a-a similar complaint for retaliation because people usually end up facing some sort of retaliation for having filed a complaint, which is also a violation of human rights.

actually a file by right agency. We are not like the State Division of Human Rights. We're a file by right agency, which means that most individuals who want to file a complaint with us whether or not they have the jurisdictional claim or not, we'll fin it, and we accept it and it goes through the type of assessment that I described earlier. So, again,

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there are situations in which we deem it better for the complainant, and I think the advocates would agree that they deem it better for the complainants to preserve their ability, and their election or remedy which, of course, you're familiar with as a

former employment attorney to into state court.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Fair enough, and just our-one of our committee analysts found that the cases mediated in Fiscal Year '13 were 5. Fiscal Year '14 was 21 and then it drops down to 0 for the remainder. So, just I-I guess-so there's this book, it's called the Mayor's Management Report. publish 40 copies of it, about 1,000 people download, but the hope would be that if this isn't a document that's useful to you currently for managing your agency, to realign it and change the indicators and the critical indicators so it's something that you can use for managing it year-to-year and quarter-byquarter as well as something that those of us on the Council or the general public who care immensely about your agency are able to reference and see where things are, and what resources you need. Thank you again to the Chair for his discretion and this line of questioning. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Thank you very much

Council Member Kallos. Thank you. Commissioner, in

your testimony it seemed that—not it seemed, but the

budget for Fiscal—Fiscal Year 2019 would be less than

Fiscal year 2018. Could you tell us how this is

going to impact the work of the Commission, and what

area exactly is going to do? Which area is going to

be more impacted by the decrease in the budget?

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Sure. I think

Council Member Lander had asked me the same question
earlier today. That—the difference in the budget is
accounted for by Other Than Personnel Services Budget
that was used for a one-time renovation of our
current physical space so that we could take in new
personnel lines. So, we only needed a rollover for
that one time renovation, and so I do not anticipate
it will have great impact.

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Okay. So, we have civil amendments recently, civil amendments and I think two of them are already in effect, already effective. Let me see if I can see where they are. [background comments, pause] Okay, here you go thank you. We had some civil amendments that on fully—fully beats (sic) employers who are inquire—inquiring

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about a new line under the perspective of—for used salary history effective on October 31' 201--

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Yep.

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: --and the other one also an employee, it's discrimination on the basis of uniformed service effective 19-2017-November 19, 2017. Could you tell us what steps or effort the Commissions-the Commission is doing to implement those amendments?

COMMISSIONER MALALIS: Sure.

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: And if there will be any challenges in term of resources also to implement those amendments?

currently seeing any challenges to implementing either of the amendments. Prior to both effective dates we issues FAQs that were employee as well as employer side for both of the new provisions so that people would have notice as to what the change in the law would be because of the salary history protection, which was I think less straightforward than the—the addition of uniformed services to our Anti-discrimination laws. We called together a roundtable of different employers and businesses and

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their advocates, and we've been kind of on a road show of going to different CLEs and convenings of employers and employer and business advocates to make sure people have it, their understanding of how we were interpreting the law, which is I think a fairly novel provision for any locality. We're actually the first locality nationally to have such a-provision in the law effective, and we've just been responding to-to questions and comments from different business based groups and—and advocates on that.

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: You know, I love the Community Development Bureau because this is a wonderful job. This is a very important task that the staff or the people in the Community Development Bureau are doing, and the funding of the Community Development Bureau accounts for 52% of the department's total Fiscal 2019 Budget, and the Administration account for 48%, but the majority of the Community Development Bureau's funding is dedicated to how to reach in the five boroughs there's a Community Services Center that provides the resources for New Yorkers to understand their rights, and obligations under the New York City Human Rights Law, and we know that we have five boroughs. Could

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: I think that that was my last question, but before we conclude, let me commend you and also your wonderful staff for what

Sure, thank you.

COMMISSIONER MALALIS:

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you are doing on behalf of the people of New York, and we know that human rights is a very, very, very important area, and all of us from government, from private sectors, citizens, and God bless our obligation (sic) to believe in a religion. We have to make sure that we have a fair society where the rights of people are respected, and I think that all of us we should be part of the team, all of us we should be part of the team, and very important also especially in New York City and the United States of America, and I mention that every time there are so many people who came to New York who are living in New York many of them they're powerless in the system. Some of them they are afraid to raise their voice, to raise their concern, and for many reasons because of the country or where they came from because of their culture, their tradition, they don't want to be in trouble. They don't know some of them that they have certain rights, and those rights should be protected, and I think that the Human Rights Commission has a very important task to do, an honorable task to do to inform those people to educate them in order for them to live like everyone with dignity and resect. And I want to say that we

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in writing. I'm not going to read it to you, but just to hit the highlights, there's an increased pressure on the New York City Humans Right Commission because federally there is no enforcement effectively, and at the state level, it was decided about six years ago that the New York State Human Rights Commission does not have jurisdiction over public schools. So, what that means in practice is that if you are victimized let's say at City University, you are precluded from having any relief from the New Your State Division of Human Rights. This was decided in 2012, and as far as I know, this remains the case today. I myself am disabled due to a childhood brain injury and I found this out the hard way because I was accepted at the Graduate Center at CUNY, and when I asked them for accommodations, I was expelled within an hour. was during a time when there was no enforcement at the municipal level effectively. There was no enforcement at that state level nor at the federal level which, of course, makes it easy for them to behave the way they choose to. This that I gave you as part of the record, you can parse it. It you want me to come back later, we can discuss it, but I

testimony. If you will do that, and you--

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- 2 SANTANO BOCA: I think it to Mr. Perez.
- 3 CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Yes, okay, thank you
- 4 very much.

- 5 SANTANO BOCA: I even have it in writing
- 6 as well.
- 7 CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: We're going to look
- 8 | into that, and we will get back to you.
- 9 SANTANO BOCA: Thank you sir.
- 10 CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: We'll be in contact
- 11 with you.
- 12 SANTANO BOCA: Thank you.
- 13 CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Thank you for your
- 14 | testimony. Thank you very much. [background
- 15 | comments, pause] Mr. Andre Hermes. Thank you.
- 16 [background comments, pause] Gabriel Leader-Rose.
- 17 | Thank you. [pause] Thank you very much to both of
- 18 you, and please state your names for the record, and
- 19 | each one of you has two minutes. Thank you very
- 20 much.
- 21 ANDRE HERMES: Yes. My name is Andre
- Hermes, and I represent the 3<sup>rd</sup> Railman over at the
- 23 MTA Metro North Railroad. I'm here due to violations
- 24 on civil and human rights, and I want to know what we
- 25 can do. We've been trying to ahead and get with

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Labor Relations, diversity of all kinds. There's a lot or racism happening there so much so that our general supervisor we have pictures of this person painted with black face, Afro and he's still sitting there, you know, on top causing anybody who is a minority there to go-undergo hardships that are not necessary. These hardships have caused many of the new people coming in both minorities and Caucasians to suffer injuries and be out of work for X amount of time. We have requested for safety protocols to be carried out the way it should be, but we constantly are denied, and not in a correct fashion, just simply we're brushed off. We bring these things on. Nobody does anything. The President of Metro North is aware of these pictures as well. I, myself, at this moment am out of service--is what they call it when they suspend you -- with no charges whatsoever. The only answer they give is pending an investigation. Because I went ahead and wrote statements on the-thethe inability of our supervisor to go ahead and address the safety issues that the men are having. I've been retaliated upon. I have a friend of mine also who works there Neal Gonzalez who has been terminated almost close to a year for the same exact

handle the situation.

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- 2 ANDRE HERMES: I appreciate that.
- 3 CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: And thank you for
- 4 your testimony.

- 5 ANDRE HERMES: Okay.
- 6 CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Please don't go.
- 7 Wait for me after the meeting--
- 8 ANDRE HERMES: Absolute--
- 9 CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: --the hearing.
- 10 | Thank you very much. Yes, sir.
- 11 GABRIEL LEADER-ROSE: [off mic] Hello.
- 12 | Shall I begin my-my two minutes?
- 13 CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Please state your
- 14 name first.
- GABRIEL LEADER-ROSE: My name is Gabriel
- 16 Leader-Rose, and I'm here on-speaking on behalf of an
- 17 organization called Good Call. So, I-my organization
- 18 has put in a request for funding from the City
- 19 | Council as citywide Speaker initiative. Good Call
- 20 | runs a 24/7 hotline in the Bronx that allows anyone
- 21 | to get in touch with a public defender right away in
- 22 case they or a loved one are arrested. Based on the
- 23 stories that we've seen and the data that we've seen
- 24 about individuals going through the Criminal Justice
- 25 System and interacting with police, individuals,

civil rights, their human rights and the Sixth Amendment rights to an attorney are not fully realized because they do not need a public defender until right before going in front of the judge, which opens them up to the opportunity to be interrogated without understanding their rights, placed in line without the involvement of a lawyer, and also can create a lot of other issues for people in communities dealing with frequent arrests and being subject to that part of the Criminal Justice System. Over the past 16 months of running our hotline in the Bronx, we've connected over 500 people to free legal support, and we've seen real evidence that having access to a lawyer earlier in the arrest process leads to fair outcomes and prevents some of the unnecessary and unjust damages that can be caused by a trivial arrest. And so, we hope that this committee will support our proposal, and that the City Council will help us expand this program from the Bronx to cover all five boroughs of New York City to make sure that all New Yorkers can have access to justice when dealing with the Criminal Justice System.

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| CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Thank you very much,              |
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| sir. This is a very important kind of services, you   |
| know, that you are providing to New York-to your      |
| constituents, and I think to New Yorkers, and we need |
| the not-for-profit organizations to help us reach out |
| to people and better serve the people, but your       |
| request is a budget request. So, we cannot really     |
| discuss and all that in the hearing because it is a   |
| budget request. So, I would advise you to contact     |
| the Speaker-of the city and request the Speaker's     |
| Office to contact the Speaker's Office and, of        |
| course, we will look into your-your-your organization |
| also, and we always do everything that we can do      |
| support organizations that are doing a wonderful job  |
| for the city of New York. So I commend you for what   |
| you are doing, and I thank you also for your          |
| testimony.  |

GABRIEL LEADER-ROSE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Thank you very much.

Thank you. [background comments, pause] Now, since
we don't have no other speaker, the meeting is
adjourned. [gavel]

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

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



Date April 23, 2018