1	С	OMMITTEE ON WOMEN	1
2	CITY COUNCIL CITY OF NEW YORK		
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4 5	TRANSCRIPT OF THE	E MINUTES	
5	Of the		
7	COMMITTEE ON WOME	EN	
8		October 24, 2018 Start: 10:11 a.m.	
9		Recess: 12:51 p.m.	
10	HELD AT:	Council Chambers - City Hall	
11	BEFORE:	HELEN K. ROSENTHAL Chairperson	
12	COUNCIL MEMBERS	-	
13		DIANA AYALA LAURIE A. CUMBO	
14		BEN KALLOS RORY I. LANCMAN	
15		BRAD S. LANDER RAFAEL SALAMANCA, JR.	
16		MARK HAGAR TREYGER	
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1	COMMITTEE ON WOMEN 2
2	APPEARANCES (CONTINUED)
3	
4	Cecile Noel Commissioner for the Mayor's Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence
5	
6	Jordan Dressler Civil Justice Coordinator with the Human Resource Administration's Office of Civil Justice
7	
8	Julie Goldschied Professor at CUNY Law School
9	Namasha Schelling Communications Manager at Day One New York
10	-
11	Melissa Paquette Director of the Domestic Violence Law Project at Safe Horizon
12	Amondo Hordon
13	Amanda Hayden Families Program Coordinator at the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Community Center
14	Terry Lawson
15	Director of the Family and Immigration Unit at Bronx Legal Services
16	Mark Hagar
17	Supervising Attorney in NYLAG's Matrimonial and Family Law Department
18	Celia Irvine
19	Staff Attorney at the Legal Aid Society
20	Audacia Ray Director of Community Organizing and Public
21	Advocacy at the New York City Anti-Violence Project
22	Alisha Bailey
23	Alternative to Incarceration Counselor with the Fortune Society

Mary Haviland
Executive Director at the New York City Alliance
Against Sexual Assault

1	COMMITTEE ON WOMEN 3
2	APPEARANCES (CONTINUED)
3	Dorchen Leidholdt Director of the Center for Battered Women's Legal
4	Services at Sanctuary for Families
5	Mary Luke President of the Metropolitan New York Chapter of
6	United Nations Women and Co-Chair of the Steering Committee of the New York City 4CEDAW
7	Act
8	Joanna Alverez Black Women's Blueprint
9	_
10	Sabra Jackson Domestic Violence Survivor, Board of Directors Member of the Voices of Women Organizing Project,
11	WOW WOW
12 13	Nedene Simon Domestic Violence Survivor, Member of the Voices Of Women Organizing Project, WOW
14 15	Elizabeth Cohen Domestic Violence Survivor, Member of the Voices Of Women Organizing Project, WOW
16	Sharlena Powell
17	Domestic Violence Survivor, Member of the Voices Of Women Organizing Project, WOW
18	Amy Barasch
19	Executive Director of Her Justice
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[gavel]

3	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Good morning,
4	it's nice to see everyone in purple this morning,
5	very impressive crowd out there. I'm Council Member
6	Helen Rosenthal, Chair of the Committee on Women.
7	Before we get started, I do want to acknowledge that
8	October is domestic violence awareness month, this is
9	a time to mourn victims, celebrate and empower
10	survivors and draw attention to the services,
11	resources and support there is for survivors. Earlier
12	this morning my colleagues on the council and I
13	joined the Mayor's Office to end domestic and gender-
14	based violence in celebrating go purple day. We
15	distributed materials about the city's family justice
16	centers at subway stops throughout the city raising
17	awareness for the services and resources that this
18	city has available to survivors. I'd like to thank
19	Commissioner Noel and her office for their tremendous
20	efforts every day specifically today though in
21	sponsoring go purple day and also a special shout out
22	goes to Majority Leader Laurie Cumbo who blazed the
23	trail for this important day at the council when she
24	was Chair of the Committee on Women. Last month, what
25	was formerly known as the Office to Combat Domestic

2	Violence became the Office to End Domestic and Gender
3	Based Violence or End GBV through executive order 36.
4	This name change is not only aspirational in its aim
5	to end domestic and gender-based violence, it is
6	indicative of an expanded mission for the office. In
7	addition to continuing its work on familial intimate
8	partner violence, End GBV is now tasked with
9	coordinating the city's efforts against sexual
10	assault, human trafficking and stalking. Domestic and
11	gender-based violence reflects serious and complex
12	issues that can affect any New Yorkers regardless of
13	identity; women, men, transgender and nonconforming
14	individuals and regardless of race, religion and
15	socioeconomic status. Inherent in these acts of
16	violence, our power dynamics which disproportionately
17	harm the most vulnerable and marginalized among us,
18	no one needs reminding that the current federal
19	administration is stoking these flames. Last week's
20	news from Trump's twitter account threatening to
21	undermine protections for trans and GNC people simple
22	as his twitter rages against women and immigrants.
23	Compared to men women are 4.5 times, four and a half
24	times as likely to be victim of a domestic violence
25	homicide. Compared to white women, black women are

more likely to be the victim of domestic violence
homicide. We don't currently have data on DV
fatalities that include a break down by gender
identify and sexual orientation and that's something
I look forward to discussing at today's hearings. The
current crime trends across the city require us to
ask ourselves whether we are appropriately allocating
resources to fight domestic violence. As violent
crime has steadily decreased, the reports of felony
and misdemeanor domestic violence have increased over
the past ten years. The first line of a New York
Times story that ran at the end of 2016 reads, "as
murders in New York City have declined significantly
over the past 25 years, one category has remained
stubbornly high, domestic violence homicides". Today
they represent about 17 percent of all homicides and
so End GBV's expanded role is more important than
ever. Today we will learn how End GBV views it's
mission and we will also consider four pieces of
legislation that would enhance reporting, assess the
results of End GBV's current efforts through the
family justice center by a client satisfaction
survey, create potential opportunities to train
cosmetologists to recognize signs of domestic

violence and provide survivors with access to legal
representation so they are no longer financially
obligated to remain married to their abusers.
Together these bills will ensure that the city is
delivering resources and services to domestic and
gender-based violence survivors in the most
appropriate, strategic and effective ways. We are
grateful to have Commissioner Noel and the many
advocacy organizations that are here to testify
today, these are the experts on the complexity of
domestic violence who are steeped in the work of
piecing together the intersectionality, let me say
that one more time, these are the experts on the
complexity of domestic violence who are steeped in
the work of piecing together the intersectionality of
gender, race, socioeconomic, sexual orientation and
the power dynamics in efforts to end gender and
domestic based violence. I'd like to thank the city
council staff here; Brenda McKinney, our General
Counsel Chloe Rivera, our Legislative Policy Analyst
Daniel Kroop, our Financial Analyst and my new
Director of Legislation Ned Terrace who really helped
pull together this opening statement and the
background work our office has done in understanding

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statement.

this complex issue. I want to acknowledge the members of the committee who are here today; Council Member Lander from Brooklyn and I'd like to ask Council Member Lancman who is the sponsor of one of these important pieces of legislation to give an opening

COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: Thank you. Good morning, I'm Councilman Rory Lancman, Chair of the Committee on the Justice System and I want to thank Council Member Helen Rosenthal for leading this important hearing. During domestic violence awareness month, we reflect on the progress that has been made and most importantly on the work that we must continue to do to support domestic and gender-based violence survivors, increase public consciousness and eradicate domestic and gender-based violence in our city. Unfortunately, domestic and gender-based violence crime rates have remained resistant to the steady reduction of the overall crime rate in this city as Chairwoman Rosenthal mentioned. In 2017, the NYPD responded to over 108,000 intimate partner related domestic incidents, a 16 percent increase from the previous year. The challenges that survivors face from physical and emotional trauma to lost jobs

and homelessness are public issues that require
policies and social services to help improve their
lives. The family justice centers facilitated by the
Mayor's Office to End Domestic and Gender Based
Violence provide legal services, counseling and
support services for survivors. In 2017, these family
justice centers located in each of the five boroughs
served 62,645 individuals, individuals but what do
the survivors think of the services that we provide
them? My bill, Intro 542, would create a mechanism
for clients to fill out satisfaction surveys after
they receive domestic violence services from the
family justice centers. [coughs] excuse me the
satisfaction surveys will not be mandatory and will
remain anonymous. Survivors will be able to indicate
which services are the most useful, which should be
altered, and which changes the centers can make to
better assist them. This will allow the family
justice centers and survivors to work collaboratively
to improve services and set priorities. Again, I'd
like to thank Chair Rosenthal for putting this
hearing together and I look forward to listening to
the testimony today. Thank you

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CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you so much Council Member Lancman, I'd like to welcome Council Member Treyger to this hearing and ask him to give an opening statement about his bill, Intro 1085, thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: Good morning. First, I want to thank Chair Rosenthal for holding today's important oversight hearing as well as for taking the lead on New York City go purple day. As mentioned, October is domestic violence awareness month and I'm proud we as a city are raising awareness about domestic violence and providing services for survivors as we work to make sure all survivors know that they're not alone. Today we're hearing my bill, Introduction 1085, a Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York in relation to providing legal services to victims of domestic violence in divorce proceedings. Your safety and your freedom shouldn't be determined by your income, no one should have to stay in an abusive marriage simply because they can't afford a divorce lawyer. My bill would require the Office of the Civil Justice Coordinator to establish programs to provide victims of domestic violence with full, legal

representation in divorce proceedings in civil
supreme court. Full legal representation includes the
payments of all filing fees. The bill would cover all
victims and survivors of domestic violence regardless
of gender and regardless of whether there has been
any type of conviction or criminal complaint. We know
many victims of domestic violence are not always able
to come forward to make a criminal complaint and we
want to make sure they are protected too. As we know
domestic violence impacts all of our communities
across the city. In May, the New York Times wrote an
article called Their Husbands Abuse Them, Shouldn't
Divorce be Easy. This article gave a harrowing
insight into the struggle so many women face when
they seek a divorce. With this bill a mother can
focus on her and her children's safety without having
to worry about the cost of a divorce. Our city must
take an important stand and do everything we can to
support our domestic violence victims and survivors
and I want to share a very brief excerpt from that
article where a mother and her two children were
physically abused by her husband and she moved her
family into a shelter and she had first tried to turn
to private attorneys who estimated that the cost of

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representation would cost over 3,000 dollars or more,
she couldn't afford it. New York guarantees lawyers
for poor people who can't afford them in a range of
family court cases including child custody and
domestic violence proceedings but divorce cases even
in the context of domestic violence always occur in
supreme court and litigants do not have a right to
counsel for the full case. New York took a bold step
in providing free counseling for low income New
Yorkers facing eviction, which I think was the right
thing to do and we have a moral, moral obligation to
make sure that there is no cost too high for
someone's freedom in New York and again I want to
thank Chair Rosenthal for holding this very important
hearing. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you much...
so much Council Member Treyger and I want to
recognize Council Member Ayala who represents both
Northern Manhattan and Southern Bronx for joining us
today. And I'd like to turn it over now to my
Committee Counsel.

COMMITTEE CLERK: I'm going to read the oath. Please raise your right hands. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the

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2	truth in your testimony before this Committee and to
3	respond honestly to Council Member questions?
4	Alright, thank you.
5	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: I just want to be

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: I just want to be clear that it was purposeful that I did not read that statement although other Chairs do, I have complete faith in your office and in you Commissioner and I, I can't tell you how... I can tell you that the city is lucky to have you.

CECILE NOEL: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Okay.

CECILE NOEL: Okay. Good morning
Chairperson Rosenthal, Council Member Lancman,
Council Member Treyger and other members of the... of
the Council. I am Cecile Noel, Commissioner for the
Mayor's Office to End Domestic and Gender Based
Violence. Thank you for the opportunity... [clears
throat] excuse me... to speak with you about the
Office's reports, client satisfaction surveys at the
family justice centers, domestic violence related
training for professionals and matrimonial legal
assistance for survivors of domestic violence. I am
pleased to be joined by my colleague, Jordan
Dressler, the City... Civil Justice Coordinator at

HRA's Office of Civil Justice or OCJ who is here to
answer any questions the council may have regarding
Intro 1085. On September 7 th , 2018, Mayor Bill De
Blasio signed Executive Order 36, which expanded the
authorities and responsibilities of the Mayor's
Office to combat domestic violence and change the
name of OCDV to the Mayor's Office to End Domestic
and Gender Based Violence or End GBV. The Office to
End Domestic and Gender Based Violence will continue
to develop and coordinate citywide response to
intimate partner and family violence and now has the
expanded authority to address gender-based violence
including sexual assault, stalking and trafficking,
as well as the continuum and intersection of these
issues. We will also continue to create bridges
across criminal justice and social services to
coordinate New York City's approaches and system
responses to ensure that all survivors have
streamlined access to inclusive and critical to, to
the inclusive and critical resources and services. I
am proud to be part of this administration's strong
commitment and unprecedented investment to enhance
the city's response to domestic and gender-based
violence. During this administration we have, among

other things, opened two new Family Justice Centers,
expanded domestic violence shelter capacity and
launched new initiatives focused on public housing,
domestic violence, stalking, healthy relationship
education for youth in foster care and other
vulnerable youth, increased access to mental health
services for survivors and launched a new policy and
training institute within End GBV to end domestic
violence to, to expand domestic violence education
for city agencies and community based organizations.
In addition, the city has recently invested 11
million dollars in domestic violence programming and
initiatives through the Mayor's Domestic Violence
Task Force and three million through the Interrupting
Violence at Home Initiative to develop innovative
programming to working with abusive partners. With
the implementation of the Office to End Domestic and
Gender Based Violence, we are continuing to respond
as a city to the voices of survivors and advocates
and recognizing the need for a system wide
coordinated response to these issues. The new Office
will seek to implement best practices and policies,
develop and strengthen services and intervention
initiatives, enhance coordination across agencies and

2	disciplines and employ methods for data and
3	information sharing. The Office will continue to
4	operate the Domestic Violence Fatality Review
5	Committee and will also now operate the Advisory
6	Committee to review individual case level data on
7	domestic violence and gender-based fatalities. The
8	Office will also continue to operate the New York
9	City Family Justice Centers, which are walk in multi
10	service centers in each borough for survivors to
11	access free, confidential services and support. Key
12	city agencies, community partners, civil legal
13	service providers and District Attorney's Offices are
14	located on site at the FJC to make it easier for
15	survivors to get help. FJCs welcome people of all
16	incomes, ages, sexual orientations, gender
17	identities, regardless of the language they speak or
18	their immigration status. Last year, the FJCs had
19	over 62,000 client visits across the boroughs. The
20	expansion of our mission is a multi-stage process
21	that begins with feedback and information gathering
22	from advocates, community stakeholders and survivors
23	that will inform our advocacy efforts and
24	recommendations for policies, programming, data and
25	best practices citywide. In addition, End GBV will

2	continue to advocate for and explore additional
3	programming for survivors in New York City. We have a
4	strong relationship with providers, advocates and
5	community stakeholders across the city and believe it
6	is imperative to provide them with access to
7	information, research, data, as well as information
8	about programming operated and overseen by End GBV.
9	In the last few years, we have expanded our research
10	and evaluation work and in the last two years we have
11	released the following reports, which are all
12	publicly available and accessible via our website and
13	on NYC Open Data: 2017 Fact Sheet, the 2017 Annual
14	Report, 2017 and '18 Fatality Review Committee
15	Reports, 2017 Intimate Partner Violence Community
16	Board Snapshots, the 2017 Family, Family Related
17	Violence Community Board Snapshots, 2017 Goals and
18	Recommendations for the New York City Domestic
19	Violence Task Force. Some of the metrics captured in
20	these reports and fact sheets include: the number of
21	clients assisted at each of the five Family Justice
22	Centers along with the total number of visits; the
23	number of individuals trained by End GBV staff, the
24	number of healthy relationship training academy
25	workshops conducted and the number of youth

2	participants in those workshops; the number of
3	outreach events conducted by End GBV; the total
4	annual calls made to the city's domestic violence
5	hotline. We also released ten research briefs and
6	reports in 2017 and '18 on a variety of topics
7	related to intimate partner violence to assist New
8	Yorkers in understanding the issues and encourage
9	further conversations including: OCDV in Focus;
10	survey findings from the New York City healthy
11	relationship training academy, participation in the
12	academy leads to significant improvement in knowledge
13	and attitudes around healthy relationships, this is a
14	summary of the results of pre and post workshop
15	surveys conducted by the New York City healthy
16	relationship training academy; news coverage of
17	intimate partner homicides in, in New York City, a
18	systematic review of all a review of all the news
19	articles reporting on intimate partner violence
20	homicides from 2013 through '16; brief data brief
21	data, intimate partner homicide/suicide in New York
22	City from 2010 through 2017, a descriptive analysis
23	of New York City's homicides in which the abusive
24	partner, partner murdered there, their current or
25	former intimate partner and then died by suicide;

2	OCDV in focus, a closer look at foreign born clients
3	visiting the New York City Family Justice Centers,
4	this is an overview of the foreign born client
5	population of the Family Justice Centers showing that
6	the majority of Family Justice Center clients are
7	foreign born and that the client base reflects the
8	diversity of New York City's population. We aim to
9	continue releasing periodic reports and briefs about
10	pertinent topics to inform New Yorkers about these
11	issues as well as ensure access to data and
12	programming updates through our Office's annual
13	reports and fact sheets. While the city proposes
14	while the city opposes the current version of Intro
15	351, we look forward to discussing a version of the
16	bill that is aligned with our available data and
17	metrics responsive to what advocates and providers
18	are seeking without placing an unintended burden on,
19	on contracted providers and, and that provides an
20	overview of End GBV operations and programs. [clears
21	throat] excuse me. In addition to expanding our
22	outputs in regard to research and reports, in the
23	last few years, we've also started to evaluate
24	programming operated by End GBV, as well as
25	programming that we are partnering on with other

2	agencies. In November 2016, End GBV collaborated with
3	the Mayor's Office of Economic Opportunity, NYC
4	Opportunity, to contract with ABT Associates to
5	conduct an evaluation of the Brooklyn, Queens, Bronx
6	and Manhattan FJCs specifically focusing on the
7	effective interagency collaborations, provision,
8	provision of efficient and effective service
9	delivery, and client satisfaction. Staten Island was
10	not included in this evaluation because it was still
11	in its first year of operation. This evaluation was
12	completed in 2017 and was the first ever evaluation
13	of the New York City FJCs. The evaluation found the
14	following: administrative and, and partner staff at
15	the four FJCs believe the FJC model is successful;
16	the majority of administrative and partner staff
17	believe the FJCs are collaborative; the FJCs promote
18	an increased knowledge of other partner staff and
19	create relationships between staff and most
20	importantly clients are very happy with the services
21	they receive at the FJC and believe that their needs
22	are being met. In November 2017, End GBV held
23	meetings at each of the FJCs with onsite provider
24	staff and also met with the leadership and
25	supervisors of our, our partner community-based

organizations and presented the evaluation findings.
During these meetings we sought feedback from
partners regarding how best to address the evaluation
findings and discuss some of the changes that, that
we were already being that, that were already being
implemented. Although the evaluation's findings were
overwhelmingly positive, there are targeted areas
where End GBV will be looking to enhance
collaboration and service delivery at the FJCs. One
of the key outcomes of the evaluation was the
creation of a survivor advisory group for End GBV,
which will allow those who have experienced domestic
and gender-based violence a venue to have input in
the policies, procedures and services. The voices
survivor group was established earlier this year and
will help us to identify potential service issues as
well as determine the need for additional services.
In addition, the centers have been and will continue
to implement new initiatives to ensure that the FJCs
are providing efficient and effective services to
survivors in a collaborative and supportive
environment. The help support that work, we will be
holding follow up meetings with FJC's provider staff,
implementing FIC client satisfaction survey, surveys

and getting systematic feedback from our voices
group. The city supports the goals of Intro 542 and
it is closely aligned with the work we are doing to
enhance mechanisms for client feedback that can help
to guide improvements to overall service delivery and
environment and, and the environment at the at the
FJCs such as, we look forward to and, and as such,
we look forward to discussing this further. One of
the services offered at the Family Justice Centers
and in community-based organizations throughout the
city is civil legal assistance, including matrimonial
legal assistance. With regard to Intro 1085, we agree
with the principle embodied in this legislation and
that the lack of financial means should not stand in
the way of a domestic violence survivors having
access to high quality legal services. To that end,
we would welcome an opportunity to work with our
partners at the Human Resources Administration's
Office of Civil Justice as well as with providers,
advocates and fellow city agencies, the courts and
the council to explore the best ways in which to
increase access to these services. In order to ensure
that such a program is successful, much more
information is needed to better understand the needs

and costs associated with providing proposed
services the proposed services in this legislation
as well as a realistic timeframe. We look forward to
continuing this discussion with the city council and
other stakeholders to determine the most effective
and efficient ways to provide greater access to these
important services to survivors of domestic violence.
In the spring of 2016, End GBV launched a new policy
and training institute. The institute includes a
policy team, a training team and the New York City
Healthy Relationship Training Academy and leads End
GBV's training and prevention work. It is it, it was
created to enhance the city the it was created to
enhance the city agency and community-based
organization's response to these issues of domestic
and gender-based violence, identify key areas for
policy change and development and engage in primary
prevention work, work with young people throughout
New York City. In 2017, the Training Team conducted
287 trainings to more than 6,759 participants
including city agencies, community-based
organizations, providers and community stakeholders,
providing [cross-talk]

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2	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Commissioner
3	[cross-talk]
4	CECILE NOEL:free [cross-talk]
5	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL:I'm going to ask
6	you to pause for one minute, I want to thank the
7	Sergeant for closing the doors to the outside hallwa
8	where there were people who were talking during,
9	during your testimony and it was a little bit hard
LO	to… [cross-talk]
L1	CECILE NOEL: Okay, sorry [cross-talk]
L2	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL:hear so I want
L3	to thank him for that and I want to remind the
L4	Council Members here how important it is to, to hear
L5	what you're saying, thank you very much.
L 6	CECILE NOEL: Thank you. In 2017, the
L7	Training Team conducted 287 trainings to more than
L8	6,757 participants including city agencies,
L9	community-based organizations, providers and
20	community stakeholders, providing free educational
21	and professional development opportunities for
22	frontline staff and community partners to enhance
23	their engagement with survivors of domestic and
24	gender-based violence. In addition, the Training Team

provided technical assistance to those organizations

2	to support their current policies, protocols to
3	address domestic and gender-based violence. In 2017,
4	the Academy conducted 743 free healthy relationship
5	workshops and trainings with over 13,000 youth,
6	parents and professional staff participants in the
7	schools and in schools and community settings. In
8	2017, nine new offerings were added to the training
9	team and academy curriculum catalog, including:
10	intimate partner sexual violence, trauma informed
11	practices, impact of intimate partner violence on
12	children and navigating healthy sexual relationships.
13	The institute also hosts large conferences and
14	convenings, which provide additional professional
15	development opportunities on these issues that are
16	free and open to provider staff in a myriad of
17	industry sectors across New York City, including
18	health care, education and media. The Training Team
19	recently launched a partnership with voices, voices
20	of women organizing or VOW to bring survivor to
21	bring the survivors' perspective into this work. The
22	feedback from VOW will inform the training team's
23	work as it continues to adapt and enhance and expand
24	its trainings. With, with our expanded mission and
25	new subject areas, End GBV will continue to build out

our training topic areas and will explore new
mechanisms to access our training and professional
development programming, most importantly through,
through potential web-based training opportunities.
We are currently working with the Thrive leadership
team and the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
to develop a 45-minute online module on recognizing
and responding to intimate partner violence or IPV
for, for the city's online Thrive Learning Center.
Once it is launched, this free introductory module
will be available to all New Yorkers. We strongly
support the aim of Intro 371-A to explore mechanisms
and resource to, to explore the mechanisms and
resources needed to expand the reach of our training
and education efforts through web based tools that
should be broad and wide reaching and are and are
interested in continuing to explore how we can use
technology to reach large, larger audiences and
create greater accessibility across disciplines to
train to the trainings that we offer. The trainings
are critical to not only providing professional
development professional development to staff
working with survivors and offender populations, but
also to enhance the awareness about these issues and

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2	build capacity in communities to identify domestic
3	and gender-based violence and share resources with
4	survivors. However, we are concerned about placing ar
5	enhanced responsibility on cosmetologists, who may
6	not have the expertise in serving survivors of abuse,
7	by requiring that they receive targeted training to
8	identify and respond to domestic violence. We look
9	forward to discussing with the council how we can
10	collaborate to enhance our training efforts and
11	engage with residents across the city. Thank you for
12	the opportunity to speak on this on these issues and
13	I welcome any questions you might and any questions
14	that the committee might have.
15	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you so much
16	Commissioner, I want to welcome other committee

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you so much Commissioner, I want to welcome other committee members; Bill... Ben Kallos from Manhattan and I'm going to turn it over to the sponsors of... to the pieces of legislation to get us started, Council Member Lancman.

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COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: Good morning.

CECILE NOEL: Good morning.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: It's good to see you again, I think the last time I saw you was at the Family Justice Center in... [cross-talk]

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN 1 2 CECILE NOEL: That's right... [cross-talk] 3 COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: ...in Queens a few... [cross-talk] 4 5 CECILE NOEL: That is correct... [cross-6 talk] 7 COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: ...weeks ago. CECILE NOEL: Yes. 8 COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: We're very proud 9 10 of the Family Justice Centers, very grateful for the 11 work that they do and very supportive of the 12 administration's efforts to make them as strong and, 13 and successful as possible. I naturally want to focus 14 on, on my bill which would provide for client 15 satisfaction surveys. I see in your testimony that 16 your office has done some surveying of clients... 17 [cross-talk] 18 CECILE NOEL: Yes... [cross-talk] COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: ...and 19 20 specifically it says in November 2016 you collaborated with others Mayor Offices with I guess 21 2.2 a, a consulting company... [cross-talk] 23 CECILE NOEL: Yes... [cross-talk] COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: ...ABT... [cross-24

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COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: So, so the

mechanism for evaluating or for determining whether

CECILE NOEL: That's right, uh-huh...

[cross-talk]]

COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: ...Associates to conduct an evaluation of the Brooklyn, Queens, Bronx and Manhattan FJCs specifically focusing on effective interagency collaboration, provision of efficient and effective service delivery and client satisfaction so could you tell us how ABT Associates gauged client satisfaction, what tools they used and, and then we can talk about what their findings might have been?

CECILE NOEL: Okay, so what, what they essentially did was they engaged in a multipronged process that was one surveying our providers, looking at our services, looking at our intake forms, actually holding focus groups with providers, with staff and as... as well as survivors and, and really collaborated that... or, or really compiled that into a response that really gave us information on one, one what were we doing and was it effective and how could we really improve those services so it was a combination of all of the above which also included focused groups with clients as well.

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2	clients were satisfied with the services they
3	received was focus [cross-talk]
4	CECILE NOEL: Survey [cross-talk]
5	COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN:groups [cross-
6	talk]
7	CECILE NOEL: Survey and focus groups.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: The survey the
9	survey was a was a questionnaire?
10	CECILE NOEL: Yes [cross-talk]
11	COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: It was a paper
12	questionnaire?
13	CECILE NOEL: Yes.
14	COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: Do you do you
15	know how many… how many clients were
16	surveyed through that [cross-talk]
17	CECILE NOEL: I'm [cross-talk]
18	COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN:questionnaire?
19	CECILE NOEL: I can actually get back to
20	you on that, I don't have that information, but we
21	can certainly get back to you with the number on
22	that.
23	COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: Good and could
24	you share with us the, the… a copy of this survey so
25	we just see what questions were asked?

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2	CECILE NOEL: Yes.
3	COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: Great and in
4	addition to the surveys there were focus groups of
5	clients?
6	CECILE NOEL: Yes
7	COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: Do you do you
8	know how many focus groups were conducted?
9	CECILE NOEL: We can get back to you
10	[cross-talk]
11	COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: Okay [cross-
12	talk]
13	CECILE NOEL: Okay [cross-talk]
14	COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: That's fine,
15	good. And then I see elsewhere in your testimony that
16	we will be holding follow up meetings with FJC,
17	Family Justice Center provider staff implementing
18	Family Justice Center client satisfaction surveys and
19	getting systematic feedback from the voices groups so
20	what kind of client satisfaction surveys and other
21	mechanisms are you planning to, to, to gauge client
22	satisfaction separate and apart from, from what my
23	bill would do?
24	CECILE NOEL: What we were looking at

were basically some of the areas that were pointed

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[cross-talk]

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out from our independent evaluation of our services, so we were clearly looking at how can we make our intake process a little bit easier, how could we streamline our question... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: Sorry, but...

CECILE NOEL: Right...

into the, the meat of it I just want to understand the mechanism, is, is it... is it your plan to, to continue with these surveys or, or, or different surveys, these, these written, written surveys or you're going to continue with focus, focus groups, what's, what's the mechanism that, that you have in your mind for gauging client satisfaction?

CECILE NOEL: The mechanism that I think that I have and that we've talked about with the team is really looking at a, a survey that would be an actual paper survey but, but I think that we also learn a lot from our focus group which is why we have the voices which is why we're looking for more client input so I envision that in addition to that that the voices group will help that and that we might also

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feel a need to bring in clients and engage in focus
groups as we move forward... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: So... okay, so, so let's talk about the substance of what these client surveys and focus groups found, what were clients happy with, what were they unhappy with, what, what areas were suggested for, for improvement or change?

CECILE NOEL: One of the things that I, I, I think that we are looking at very closely are, are the numbers of questions that we ask at intake and how can we streamline that process a little bit easier. I think clients told us that they found that to be kind of cumbersome at the beginning, you know we go through a lot of questions and to be able to streamline that because often those questions are sometimes asked again when they get to maybe a civil... get to an attorney or get to a case manager also. So, we're trying to look at how we can capture the information maybe once and be ... and, and maybe be able to transfer that a little more seamlessly than, than we do right now. We're also looking at how staff can better coordinate around the delivery because client information is really important but we also need to ensure that staff have all the information that they

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need to be able to work with survivors as well and so
any survey process that we intake will be yes, about
the… our, our clients coming in and, and the services
that they need but how well staff working in, in that
center also feel that, that they're meeting the needs
of survivors and, and communication is going well.
So, its, its on both sides, which I think is very
important.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: Were there other areas that clients indicated, I don't want to say dissatisfaction necessarily but that would suggest areas of improvement or things to look at?

that, that we've seen which we're doing now in Queens is that our clients often have multiple areas that they... that they experience violence and so we call it poly-victimization that it's not just intimate partner violence they could have sexual assault and they might have trafficking, they could have other areas and how can we better get that assessment up front, how can we better know that information initially so that we can pull that into the service plan in a more comprehensive way and, and trauma informed work that we do with, with clients.

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2	COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: Do you know if
3	how the consulting firm went about offering the, the
4	surveys to folks, was it over the course of a week,
5	everyone was offered a survey or, or through some
6	other… [cross-talk]
7	CECILE NOEL: It was over [cross-talk]
8	COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN:mechanism or
9	selection process?
10	CECILE NOEL: We can get back to you with
11	the whole process of how this survey was done, this
12	is almost a year now so I want to be able to be sure
13	that we're giving you all of the answers that you
14	need but it was over it was over multiple months,
15	this was not a week, it was over time and so I'd lik
16	to get back to you with the answer to those
17	questions.
18	COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: And then in
19	terms of my specific bill in your testimony you
20	mentioned that you're, you're open to it obviously
21	[cross-talk]
22	CECILE NOEL: Uh-huh [cross-talk]
23	COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN:you are open to
24	the idea of of doing the surveys and I guess you'd

like to talk about it further, is there anything that

you could tell us today that, that strikes you about
my bill that, that might be an issue in your in
your in your mind?

CECILE NOEL: I think we'd like to just discuss that with you further, we'd like... we definitely support the intent and feel that it's an important part of our work and so we, we support that but we'd like to get back to you with the specifics on what we think could be adjusted in the bill if you don't mind.

Okay, well let's do that, I look forward to it, I'm, I'm glad to hear that you are... or this is already in your mind and, and you've done some of this, this outreach to, to clients as, as well. At the end of the day as... you don't need me to, to tell you we're doing all of this to, to meet their needs and we want to make sure that we're, we're doing it as, as well as possible so I look forward to sitting down with you.

22 CECILE NOEL: Okay... [cross-talk]]

COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: Thank you very

24 | much, thank you Madame Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you so much Council Member, Council Member Treyger as a bill sponsor I'm turning it over to you next, I also want to welcome Majority Leader Laurie Cumbo who really spearheaded in my minds eye the City Council's efforts around go purple day, set the... set the bar very high so thank you for that and just a reminder to everyone here that we have a hard stop at one o'clock for this hearing. Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: Thank you Chair Rosenthal. Thank you, Commissioner, for your testimony and just for the sake of clarity, what is the exact position of the… of the administration on Introduction 1085?

CECILE NOEL: I think I said in my testimony that we certainly support the intent on... and, and that we would like to be able to look at this issue a little further both with the Human Resources Administration and our partner... and the Office of Civil Justice, partners and providers to better understand really the scope and need for these services.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: Commissioner has your office received requests for assistance to

2	afford divorce lawyers for divorce proceedings that				
3	are related to domestic violence whether they came				
4	directly to your office or to providers that we work				
5	with?				
6	CECILE NOEL: I can tell you about what				
7	we see in the Family Justice Centers which I want to				
8	caution you is just a, a portion of the, the world o				
9	survivors and, and services. So, in the Family				
10	Justice Centers when we look at 2018, we had a little				
11	over 1,100 requests for matrimonial or lawyers who				
12	were dealing with matrimonial issues.				
13	COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: So, in 2018?				
14	CECILE NOEL: Yes, that is correct.				
15	COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: 1,100 [cross-				
16	talk]				
17	CECILE NOEL: Approximately [cross-talk]				
18	COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER:requests.				
19	CECILE NOEL: Approximately. Clients,				
20	clients that were assisted with matrimonial issues.				
21	COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: And you have				
22	data from last year as well…				
23	CECILE NOEL: I don't have that with me,				
24	but we can certainly pull that data.				

2	COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: Right. Now what			
3	does the administration currently suggest survivors			
4	do?			
5	CECILE NOEL: For… [cross-talk]			
6	COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: When they are			
7	seeking freedom from abusive marriages?			
8	CECILE NOEL: So, for those specifics on,			
9	on this particular bill I would like Jordan Dressler			
10	to come to the table and maybe talk with us about			
11	that since it falls really under the Human Resources			
12	Administration's Office of Civil Justice.			
13	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Please, go ahead.			
14	JORDAN DRESSLER: Thank you, I'm Jordan			
15	Dressler, I'm the Civil Justice Coordinator with the			
16	Human Resources Administration's [cross-talk]			
17	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Sorry [cross-			
18	talk]			
19	JORDAN DRESSLER:Office [cross-talk]			
20	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Jordan [cross-			
21	talk]			
22	JORDAN DRESSLER:of Civil Justice.			
23	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Can you hang one			
24	minute, I'm going to turn it over to my legal			
25	counsel.			
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JORDAN DRESSLER: Got to do that, yes

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please. 4 Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your 5

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testimony before this Committee and to respond

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honestly to the Council Member questions?

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JORDAN DRESSLER: Yes.

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Thank you. CC:

JORDAN DRESSLER: Thank you for the 10

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Civil Justice Coordinator. In answer to your question

opportunity. My name is Jordan Dressler, I'm the

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13 Council Member, there are a number of ways that

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survivors can receive access to services obviously

the Family Justice Centers throughout the city are

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one of the main touchpoints for the city to provide a

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range of services including civil legal services as

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well as the domestic violence hotline, which is also

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a way to get access to services. Every day providers

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that the city works with are providing these

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important services, the scale of which and the

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remaining needs of which is something that we're very

interested in looking into. Again, just to reiterate

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principle that there should be increased access for

we do share the concern and really embrace the

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survivors of domestic and intimate partner violence to important matrimonial legal services. The contours of that and what precisely that ought to look like is something that's going to require quite a bit more study, we need to look at questions of existing needs and existing available services, what the capacity of the legal services field amongst our nonprofit legal provider community looks like in terms of growth and capacity for growth, distribution across boroughs, distribution across courts. We are well aware that the controversies that happen between spouses and the, the areas in which survivors can be victimized play out in supreme court but also play out in family court and so understanding the interplay between those two venues is critical to ensuring that if we are to increase access that that access is meaningful, that growth is thoughtful and intentional, it's a process that we want to engage in, it's a conversation that we're happy to be having both with the council and with the provider and advocate community.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: Right and, and I appreciate that but you, you are aware that divorce

1	COMMITTED ON WOMEN
2	proceedings occur in supreme court not in family
3	court?
4	JORDAN DRESSLER: Yes [cross-talk]
5	COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: Is that correct
6	is that correct?
7	JORDAN DRESSLER: Yes, it is.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: Okay and
9	currently with, with all the services that are being
10	provided and, and we do appreciate them that it is
11	limited, it does not extend to free legal
12	representation in supreme court for divorce cases
13	that are related to, to domestic violence, is that
14	correct?
15	JORDAN DRESSLER: The state law does not
16	extend to matrimonial work in the supreme court.
17	COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: Right, the state
18	law but nothing prohibits the city from not taking a
19	step here forward, is that correct?
20	JORDAN DRESSLER: Nothing legally.
21	COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: Nothing legally.
22	So, just to answer my question just practically and
23	basically to summarize what does the city currently
24	tell survivors, what do we tell them now today? If

2 someone walks into the office and says I can't afford 3 a lawyer what do, we tell them today?

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JARDAN: I think in most cases we're referring to one of the networks of service providers which includes legal services that the city through various agencies contracts with and I think what remains to be better understood is where the gaps remain after that process happens as well as how effective is the outreach and the, you know the sort of information around those services.

that there is... and I welcome the opportunity to work together on this but I think there is a plethora of information I think out there already, there are domestic violence shelters, there are folks who have stepped forward to come to the office and... because let me just kind of elaborate what I mean by folks... by survivors seeking their freedom, there are a number of things that they are seeking their freedom from, obviously from an abusive relationship, abusive marriage, the trauma that travels with that but also if they are working, gain employment, have a pension there are still legal ties to that partner, there are even... there are significant costs associated with

even finding and locating the abusive partner, trying
to bring them to court, their filing fees are cost
prohibitive, there are also health care ramifications
because technically the spouse is still a health care
proxy can be a health care proxy, someone has hurt
you physically could still make decisions on your
behalf about your health, that's outrageous. So and
just for their sake of peace of mind for their
children, for their family so I, I welcome the
opportunity to work together, I think that there are
a number of stakeholders and providers that will be
more than willing to work with us on this and again I
repeat for the city of New York there is no cost too
great to ensure the safety and freedom of these brave
and courageous survivors and I welcome the
opportunity to work together and I thank you Chair
for your for your time.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Sorry, are you finished Council Member, thank you so much. I want to welcome... nope... Council Member Salamanca and ask him in a minute if he's ready to give an opening statement but I just want to ask very quickly when you review the fatality... when you're doing the fatality reviews what jumps out at you as important

2	connectors and I'm not getting at what the city's					
3	doing right or wrong, that's not the intent of my					
4	question, it's more… like is there a correlation					
5	between the number of times that somebody come call					
6	the police to get help, is that a correlation to a					
7	the end of the day, you know homicide or what are t					
8	fact what are the common denominators?					
9	CECILE NOEL: Well what we've found over					
10	the years is that a good number of the fatalities					
11	actually had contact with the city agencies [cross-					
12	talk]					
13	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Yep [cross-talk]					
14	CECILE NOEL:and that's important and					
15	that's led to us looking at procedures within city					
16	agencies around survivors, their domestic violence					
17	policies as well as what training can we provide to					
18	improve that overall fast response to survivors when					
19	they present so that was [cross-talk]					
20	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Can you give one					
21	specific example?					
22	CECILE NOEL: Of, of training, of					
23	[cross-talk]					

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Well here's what... in my mind's eye I'm thinking about like where are

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the greatest agency connectors, is it NYPD or F... or
the FJCs?

example of one of the training, we've been doing an extensive amount of training with ACS because we know that often, we've seen that not only is there a child protection case there's also a DV issue so we've been working closely to improve the staff's understanding of domestic violence, their response within the context of a child protection case but also understanding those nuances as well and DHS, we have really looked at both having staff within that system better understand the dynamics, how to respond, what to do, how to connect this survivor to the... be it an FJC, to other services to looking at how they can engage in safety planning when incidents happen within that system.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Yeah, that's exactly what I was getting at so thank you very much for that and, and I trust that in those meetings that's exactly the type of thing that's going on.

CECILE NOEL: Yes.

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2	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Do you and do		
3	you report on aggregate information of that in		
4	[cross-talk]		
5	CECILE NOEL: Yes, we do… [cross-talk]		
6	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL:your report?		
7	CECILE NOEL: Yes… [cross-talk]		
8	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: You do… [cross-		
9	talk]		
10	CECILE NOEL: Yes, we do… [cross-talk]		
11	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Okay, thank you		
12	very much. Council Member Salamanca do you want to		
13	give a short opening statement [cross-talk]		
14	COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Yeah, I'll		
15	just… [cross-talk]		
16	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL:and a few		
17	questions… [cross-talk]		
18	COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA:first I want		
19	to thank you Madame Chair and Commissioner it's great		
20	seeing you again, I'm sorry for my tardiness. I know		
21	that we're deep in the conversation and I just want		
22	to open up by saying, you know how important today's		
23	hearing is especially with it being New York City go		
24	purple day and domestic violence awareness month. I'm		
25	a big supporter of helping organizations especially		

domestic violence organizations actually get funding
and ensuring that they're providing services within
the appropriate locations where we have young adults
who in my opinion that's where domestic violence may
start whether it's happening at home and they're
seeing this and they may think that it's acceptable
or they're in their first relationship and they
encounter some type of domestic violence from their
partner and continue on with that relationship
thinking that it's acceptable and when you look at my
allocation for Dove funding I normally focus on
providing funding to the organizations that can
provide this type of training to our young adults, to
our adolescents. So, today we're hearing a bill in
which I introduced Intro 371-A which would require
the Mayor's Office to end domestic violence and
gender-based violence to offer training to
cosmetologists including hairstylists, barbers,
manicurists, waxers and so on and so forth and, and
having conversations with my colleague, you know I
we I got this idea and I'm so passionate about it,
you know I really don't have much hair on the top of
my head, you know but I do go try to get a trimming
of my beard at least twice a week or once a week and,

and you know going to the same barber shop for over
you know close to 20 years now, you know in barber
shops you hear things, you know and yes, you know we,
we talk about sports, we talk about most of the time
we talk about our families, our children and at
times, you know that barber is, is, is having that
one on one relationship with you, he is you have an
intimate time with that barber and at times you're,
you're sharing an intimate experience with your
barber and I and I feel that this, this bill is for
me in my opinion I guess for, for guys it, it really
hits home where you may have a client you being a
barber you may have a client who is experiencing some
difficulties and he may experience that it may lead
to domestic violence and you know that's the
opportunity for that barber to give him information
as to where he can seek help because we all know, you
know the road that you go through when you do you
interact with domestic violence, you know you can get
arrested, you can there can be an order of
protection from your family now you're away from your
family and it can really destroy your entire life.
So, in my opinion I do I have your support for this
for this bill?

2	CECILE NOEL: I'm you we definitely
3	support the aim of 371-A however I would also like to
4	say that we have taken great pains over the last two
5	years to create a training academy to really target
6	and look at how we can broaden our reach in terms of
7	understanding the overall city's understanding,
8	people's understanding of the issue of intimate
9	partner violence and that training should be
10	available to anyone and so we support that, what we
11	don't see or believe is that it needs to be targeted,
12	there's no targeted training for cosmetologists it's
13	the general training that we offer to understand IPV.
14	I think it's also important to understand that we do
15	extensive outreach to salons and barbershops through,
16	through our overall outreach arm and we've been doing
17	that for the last two years and what we bring to
18	those outreach events are really resources so they
19	understand how if someone discloses where to refer
20	them, that's what they need, they need to understand
21	one, how, how to how to listen and how and what
22	resources are there and how to refer people and
23	that's what we do in this training. So, that's also
24	really important and we also have an online portal
25	which is NYC Hope where anyone can go and access

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services, domestic services across the city, they can see what's available. We truly support you and the belief that training is important and we want to do more of it and we want to do online, online is wonderful and we want to do more of that but what we don't see is some targeted training to cosmetologists that would be any different than the training that I would give you or any other Council Members about understanding and then being able to refer.

when I... when we're talking about targeted training I agree, it's the same training that we would receive but it's targeting... it's that specialty, you know one of my biggest concerns in ensuring that this bill is enforced is that an earlier version of my bill there was a fine for those who failed to get trained but I've removed it so that it wouldn't be a burden on the cosmetologist with a monetary penalty. Now my question is could a solution be reporting the numbers of trained cosmetologists by borough, how do... how do we get your office should this bill pass to comply in ensuring that cosmetologists, barbershops, individual barbers with licenses that they get from the city of New York so... because I know that we have that data,

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they have a license it's tracked, how do we get that information to you so that your office can go to these individual shops and train these individuals?

CECILE NOEL: What I would love to do is to sit down with you and your office to really look at the bill, look at how we can work together to reach some consensus on what we think would be important meeting your mission and also with our available resources. Clearly, we both believe that training is important and we do... we do so how, how do we then structure something that, that's within our ability as an office to be able to do and also reach the population that you're talking about. So, that's what we'd like to do, we'd like to sit down with you and really talk about the bill.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Okay, alright, I will... I will come back to the next round, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you so much Council Member. We have five panels waiting to, to give testimony today, many advocacy groups and lawyers and I just want to respect their time as well and for that reason I'm going to ask the council members who are not sponsors of bills to, to please

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try to stay within a three minute time limit if the Sergeant At Arms could, could help with that and I have Council Members Lander, Ayala and Kallos asking questions.

Thank you very

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER:

much Chair and happy birthday, thank you for giving your birthday to focusing on this really critical issue and to the Majority Leader for helping lead the Council on it as well and to all the work Commissioner that you and your team do, it's critical and, and I'm glad we're having the hearing. I'm going to just ask a couple of questions about Council Member Treyger's bill 1085 and I think it's really great to see in the spirit that we worked hard to provide universal access to council for low income tenants in housing court, to immigrants facing deportation or other charges in immigration court that this bill is really in that tradition and I'm honored that our council is thinking about how we expand access, you know Mr. Dressler I know you've done good work in the past to design really thoughtful studies in a good time bound way that help us get to the goal. Sometimes when we hear we're interested in studying that what we hear is that'll

take forever and it'll be so in this case in both
those instances you guys really worked with us to
quickly move together to expand access so, you know
do you have some work underway that can help make
that happen quickly and I guess I'll just ask all my
all my questions. I want to understand how we're
thinking about who the providers would be, I know
there's already some providers in the Family Justice
Centers and of course what we want in these cases is
to make sure that really strong, nonprofit providers
with good track records who understand the issues are
the ones that provide the legal representation, we
just don't wind up like throwing money out to private
providers who would be glad to represent people but
wouldn't necessarily provide the representation in
the ways that we want and, and how do we make sure
that access is thoughtful so people who might not be
inclined to seek it or know they're eligible can get
it but also we don't expose people to having at the
very front door to… you know to have to talk about
issues that should be kept in, you know thoughtful
and confidential ways so, really want to get to this
goal and make sure we can do it together
thoughtfully.

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JORDAN DRESSLER: Yes, thank you Council Member, those are very incisive questions and I'll take the last two as a pair. With regards to, to who would do this work, I think we do share the, the intention of exploring the opportunities with our community of nonprofit legal providers, you know as the Civil Justice Coordinator I get to work with terrific organizations and such a robust infrastructure of legal service providers in the city across a variety of fields many times the same organizations serving New Yorkers in a variety of venues in a variety of subject matters that is critical and it's critical to the success that I think we've all shared so far in a variety of areas, it's something that we would have every intention of continuing and not throwing a bunch of money out the door to, you know who knows who. That also leads to a provider community that's going to approach this in a trauma informed way so to the extent there is increased access its increased thoughtful and sensitive access so that front door is open to ...

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: You know I'm... I apologize, we now have six panels of, of individuals who are interested so I assume the questions will be

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answered to the satisfaction of the Council Members.Council Member Ayala.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Thank you Madame Chair and happy birthday and thank you Commissioner. I think my... it's not... I don't have a, a question but more of a... of a statement and I think, you know today I'm sitting here and I'm like trembling myself because this is a very emotional committee hearing and an emotional day for many of us who are survivors of domestic violence but I'm going... I am a, a cosponsor of Intro 1085 and I would... what I will say to the city is that it's 2018 and you need to make this a priority. I was married when I was 18 years old and it took me almost 20 years to get out of that marriage, it was a very abusive marriage and prior to 2010 in New York State you couldn't get divorced because you had to prove that you were a victim of domestic violence by showing three clear examples of ways in which you were abused by then I had already separated from my abuser and enough time had passed that I no longer had enough of a valid reason for wanting that divorce based on that abuse because we had been separated for enough time. I then had to prove... my other option was to prove abandonment but

then I also had then that warranted that I also
prove that I tried everything in you know in my
power to get this man to take me back. It was
humiliating, it was exhausting and it took Governor
Patterson in 2010 to finally change the law that
would allow me the right to seek a divorce based on
no fault and then it took me another three years to
save the money that I needed to pay the measly 400
dollar fee to get that divorce done and over with. I
don't understand, it's not a lot of money, I think it
was a combined 730 dollars and I still have the
receipts to prove in my closet that allowed me the
freedom to get out of this horrible, horrible
relationship that was with me for far longer than I
wanted it to be and so I don't understand how in 2018
we're still having a conversation about where we
could make, you know these funds available and how
this could happen and I mean we pay billions into
programs that, you know we all believe in and causes
that are important to all of us and this is this is
a this is an issue that saves lives. I can tell you
the day that I walked out of there when I signed that
divorce paper and my ex-husband was walking out one
door and I was walking out the other we were both

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crying and we were both crying for different reasons,
I was crying because I was free, he was crying
because he lost his control over me and its important
so we need to do better. We need to do better and
thank you, thank you Council Member because it wasn't
until I heard you today that it really brought it
back and its been many, many, many years for me and
it still… every time then triggered by events like
this and it shouldn't be, it shouldn't be it's 2018,
we need to do better. So, thank you.

Ayala we need people on the council who have lived experiences, we need people like you on the City Council, people who have lived experiences who can bring with that deep passion and knowingness in your bones how important these issues are and I'm just so grateful to you. Council Member Kallos that is a tough act to follow but did you have some questions?

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I wanted to just thank Diana for sharing her personal story and I hope it will inspire other people in a similar situation to fight to get out of a bad situation and bring that fight to City Hall where they can continue that fight as Co-Chair of the Progressive Caucus and it is a

privilege and nonor to serve with you. I wanted to
ask the Commissioner, Commissioner Noel specifically
around training, education and resources and outcomes
specifically it seems as a, a victim of harassment
the outcomes still sometimes feel like things might
actually be getting worse than previously with a
criminal justice system that seems unable, inadequate
and unwilling to protect victims of harassment and
key pieces just being in certain cases your best
outcome is an order of protection which may be six
months or two years but in all cases you spend your
time being confronted by somebody who has caused you
harm in the past and is continuing to cause you harm
and the emotional time having to take time off of
work risking employment because of court date after
court date with a court system that will give the
abusers many adjournments as they want and ultimately
support in dealing with district attorneys who are
just as likely to write a violation to the victim as
to the perpetrator and I just curious how your
office can support victims throughout every step of
the process so that they are able to go in eyes open
knowing exactly what is how, how difficult every
step is and then whether or not you're prepared to

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actually support people through it and help people keep their jobs when an abuser's decided that they're going to show up at their place of employment until they get that person terminated?

Thank you. Thank you for CECILE NOEL: that question, I'd like to begin... if I could just take a moment, Council Member Ayala, thank you so much for sharing that story, you, you give voice to so many survivors and so many of the struggles that we know that survivors face every day and collectively we are part of an administration that really does get that and really understands it and we will work together to reach a point where we could really in 2018 find some new meaning in that so again I thank you so much for sharing that story. Council Member Kallos, Kallos I'd, I'd like to talk a little bit about a few things that, that the administration has done. So, I'd like to begin with Paid Safe, which was passed in 2017 and Paid Safe is really an, an expansion of the Paid Sick Leave Act which allows survivors of intimate partner violence, of stalking, trafficking and, and sexual assault to be able to use their accrued sick time for some of the issues that

you just mentioned to be able to take time off from

2	work, to go to a legal appointment, to go see an
3	advocate, to maybe negotiate changing schools for,
4	for because they need to move so we are thinking
5	about those kinds of efforts. Around the issue of
6	stalking we, we have a, a very robust program that
7	we're working with the police department on that's
8	called the Coordinated Approach to Prevent Stalking
9	and what we do there is we work in, in partnership
10	with the police department district attorneys office
11	to really do extensive training on how we can improve
12	their reporting on stalking if we can include
13	stalking as part of the charges it elevates it and so
14	we're doing that as well and we've rolled that out in
15	multiple boroughs, we've we began in Staten Island
16	we then went to Queens and now we're in the Bronx so
17	that what we're doing there is really in conjunction
18	with NYPD and the district attorneys office to better
19	respond to survivors when they are experiencing that.
20	We are also… we're also doing a major piece on
21	economic development [cross-talk]
22	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And the DAs
23	[cross-talk]

24 CECILE NOEL: ...to be able to... [cross-

25 talk]

2	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS:are actually
3	prosecuting [cross-talk]
4	CECILE NOEL: Yes [cross-talk]
5	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS:and doing more
6	[cross-talk]
7	CECILE NOEL:and yes, they are [cross-
8	talk]
9	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS:than a, a ACD
10	and temporary order of protection [cross-talk]
11	CECILE NOEL: Yes [cross-talk]
12	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS:for more than
13	two years and people are actually seeing being forced
14	into a rehabilitation program because that's not
15	happening in Manhattan at all?
16	CECILE NOEL: What we're doing in those
17	boroughs is really looking at how together we can put
18	together response that, that really focuses on what
19	the needs of the survivors are at that point as well
20	as bringing better responses from the systems that
21	you just named in, in terms of a resolution.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And, and [cross-
23	talk]

1	COMMITTEE ON WOMEN
2	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: I'm going to ask
3	Council Member Cumbo has a question and then as I say
4	we have [cross-talk]
5	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Helen this is
6	this is actually… [cross-talk]
7	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL:some leading
8	experts [cross-talk]
9	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS:happening to
10	constituents, it's happening to me I just want to
11	hear beyond the order of protection are we actually
12	taking steps to get the people into the, the
13	perpetrators to stop and if they need rehabilitation
14	getting whatever getting the court to actually order
15	these people to get the help they need to leave
16	people alone so that they can move on with their
17	lives. As my colleague was saying this, this isn't
18	about anything other than power and we need to
19	educate them so that they can change that
20	relationship.
21	CECILE NOEL: So through our program we,
22	we are getting enhanced arrests, we're also getting
23	we're also improving the programs that offenders are

being referred to within the criminal justice system, 24 25 we are also exploring ways of having community

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responses that are not criminal justice based so that
we can get some change in behavior so that they can
leave the survivor alone so we are exploring that
whole continuum of services that are rooted in
criminal justice responses and, and also rooted in
community responses.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I'd like your help.

CECILE NOEL: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you Council Member Kallos, Council Member Cumbo.

Rosenthal and I too want to applaud or to thank

Council Member Ayala for her bravery and her courage
of speaking her truth. I know that so often our
personal issues we feel as Council Members sometimes
we have to mask all of the things that we're dealing
with personally because we want to appear to be
stronger than humanly possible but I really thank you
because you sharing that shows that you're really
just that much stronger for being able to have the
courage to share that and as Council Member Kallos
said hopefully more people will see and find their
courage and their voice through you sharing your

2	experience. I wanted to ask, I had a Town Hall
3	meeting last night and this question comes up quite
4	often Commissioner Noel and I'm so happy to have you
5	hear around housing and housing being such a critical
6	aspect in terms of people being able, able to have as
7	Council Member Ayala illustrated that freedom and so
8	can you talk about any movement or discussion or how
9	is housing lotteries interfacing with individuals who
10	are experiencing domestic violence, have we figured
11	out ways to have a preference in our housing
12	lotteries as well as with NYCHA and how does that
13	actually work because we know that housing is pretty
14	much the most critical aspect for people being able
15	to leave an abuser because as many people say, you
16	know when they hear about domestic violence their
17	first question is why don't they just leave and in a
18	city like New York that's probably the most
19	complicated question about why someone just can't
20	leave?

CECILE NOEL: Well I'd like to begin as everyone knows housing is just a very scarce resource in New York City and it is a challenge, it clearly is a challenge not only for domestic violence survivors, but I'd say for everyone in this city to find safe

and affordable housing. It's further complicated in
the case of domestic violence survivors. I'd first
like to say that, that we have been working with HPD
around the whole issue of being able to severe
leases, being able to screen appropriately for
domestic violence survivors when they issue… when
they are in subsidized housing and the issue presents
itself so we've been doing extensive training with
HPD, working with them on the improvement of those
forms, working with them on how they assess and what
they can do within that context to be able to have
hearings around, around both severing this lease for
the survivors and then determining where the
apartment goes. Clearly NYCHA has had a process in
place for a long time around domestic violence
survivors and being able to access housing, access
NYCHA housing using the domestic violence preference
and that's still in place and it has it has been
informed and updated consistent with VAWA regulations
and procedures and then we also have as part of the
domestic violence task force a whole subcommittee
that's really looking at the issue of housing across
the city for domestic violence survivors and how we
can improve either the, the entry points to reflect,

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2	right, the needs of survivors, how we can streamline
3	some of those processes which sometimes they're very
4	lengthy and, and so that's what the subcommittee is
5	doing at this point and we hope to move those
6	recommendations forward.
7	COUNCIL MEMBER CUMBO: Have we still as
8	it pertains to the lotteries is there still a push or
9	a move to make those that are the victims of domestic
10	violence a preference?
11	CECILE NOEL: Under, under NYCHA there,
12	there is a process that establishes you as a survivo:
13	and, and then gives you access through that route
14	over and above other, other avenues [cross-talk]
15	COUNCIL MEMBER CUMBO: Right [cross-
16	talk]
17	CECILE NOEL:of access into that and
18	that still exists.
19	COUNCIL MEMBER CUMBO: But not in terms
20	of the affordable housing lotteries throughout the
21	city?
22	CECILE NOEL: I would have to check on
23	that and get back to you on that.

COUNCIL MEMBER CUMBO: Okay, thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you so much Commissioner, to all of you for the work that you do every day, we really appreciate your public service so thank you for your time, look forward to following up with you on the oversight work and on all of these pieces of legislation.

CECILE NOEL: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Alright, thank you for testifying. I'm going to call up the next panel which is a group of experts and community organizations; Melissa Paquette from Safe Horizon; Julie Gold... sorry, I can't read her handwriting, Goldschied who I'm told is the expert to listen to from CUNY Law School; Namasha Schelling from Day One and Amanda Hayden from the LGBT Community Center. And I think... I think someone needs to leave, if, if the person who needs, needs to leave goes first that's fine by me and don't be offended, hang on I'm going to do some quick mental math... we have an hour and a half which is 90 minutes if I... you know unfortunately we're going to start at a two minute clock and just ... we have your testimony just let us know the most salient points that you think the public needs to hear, trust me all of us will be reading your

2	testimony. Okay, so if you could introduce yourself
3	I think we're starting with Miss Schelling or no,
1	starting with you.

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JULIE GOLDSCHIED: Great. Hi, my name is Julie Goldscheid... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you.

JULIE GOLDSCHIED: ...I'm on the faculty at CUNY Law School, I... which as you probably know is the only public law school in New York City, one of the most divers law schools in the country. For over 30 years I've advocated on behalf of survivors of gender violence including intimate partner and sexual violence. Before I joined the faculty at CUNY, I was General Counsel at Safe Horizon, which I believe is here today and I was a Staff... a Senior Staff Attorney and acting Legal Director at the organization formerly known as NOW Legal Defense Fund, its now called Legal Momentum. I won't say anything more about what I did there, but I welcome the opportunity to speak with the Council and I commend the Council's efforts to address this really important issue and I particularly appreciate Council Member Ayala's... Council Member Ayala's testimony this morning, your bravery is a reminder to all of us of the importance

of this work. So, I'll say really quickly a few words
about Intro 351, Intro 542 and Intro 1085 and I think
my the theme of my testimony is really about
coordination and conversation with the advocates and
the providers on the ground to figure out how best to
reach the laudable goals of each of those pieces of
legislation and I think some of the questions that
were raised this morning go to what perhaps might be
solutions to meet those goals and I'll highlight
maybe a few quick points. On Intro 351, I think the
idea of not duplicating efforts and identifying goals
and shared goals on how to meet those goals without
imposing additional burdens. I have specific
questions about some of the requirements that are in
my testimony and I'd be happy to answer any follow up
questions about why I raised them but in the interest
of time I won't focus on those now. For Intro 542,
similarly I think some important questions were
raised earlier. My questions are about client input,
language access and what mechanisms are incorporated
for regularizing feedback. We all we all have
participated in many surveys, that's great, I have
confidence that that feedback is taken seriously here
but I think if there's a bill like this the best

2	interest are served by developing mechanisms to
3	incorporate that as a regular practice going forward.
4	With respect to Intro 1085, civil legal assistance is
5	really important, I think you know that civil legal
6	assistance has been found to be one of the most
7	important factors contributing to reducing
8	recidivism, the incidents of abuse. I had some
9	citations in my testimony if you don't already have
10	those sources. I think the question of counsel for
11	divorce proceedings is a really important one and a
12	really complex one. So, the providers who are here
13	can testify in greater detail about, about the nature
14	of divorce representation which is complex. I have
15	questions about the needs that have whether any
16	needs assessment has been done, what data has driven
17	the, the proposal and I would just encourage
18	collaboration with the service providers so that any
19	efforts are directed towards the folks who had the
20	greatest need and so that this coordination of, of
21	provision of services with trained legal services
22	providers and I guess the, the only other things I
23	will emphasize before I close is just the importance
24	of funding that would extend over the length of a
25	divorce proceeding which can be lengthy and that

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whatever funding is provided funds training and supervision because representation and divorce proceedings is a very specialized area of expertise and whoever providers are need to both be trained but also have infrastructure sufficient to ensure that quality legal services are provided which I know is the aim of the Council. Thank you.

NAMASHA SCHELLING: Hello, my name is Namasha Schelling, I am the Communications Manager at Day One. I'm going to try to be as brief as possible. Day One is the only New York Organization committing its full resources to address dating violence among youth 24 years of age and younger through a combination of services that include prevention, social services, legal advocacy and leadership development. We work to create a world without dating violence. We appreciate the opportunity to share our experiences and perspective on the legislation pending before the Council. With this in mind we offer the following testimony focused on the unique experiences of young survivors. Regarding Intro 371 relating to the trainings to help cosmetologists recognize signs of domestic violence in their clients. At Day One, we welcome opportunities to

2	partner and share knowledge with professionals from
3	different sectors to learn about the signs of
4	domestic violence. We also believe that everyone can
5	play a role in ending dating violence from friends,
6	colleagues and trusted professionals including
7	cosmetologists. In fact, Day One has partnered over
8	the years with the Cornell Workers Institute to train
9	cosmetology students. Through our years of experience
10	in trainings we, we've learned that training
11	professionals must be accompanied by follow by
12	follow up reinforcement of practices and spaces to
13	explore challenging questions. We believe that a
14	victim sorry, we believe that a victim connecting
15	with a trained cosmetologist can create an important
16	access, access point for that victim. It also is no
17	substitute for connecting with a professional with
18	deeper knowledge about the issue of domestic
19	violence. We're concerned about one, the lack of
20	potential confidentiality; two, safety concerns that
21	may arise for victims and cosmetologists themselves
22	and three, tailoring trainings and follow up
23	resources so that they are responsive to what these
24	professionals are seeing in their field. Regarding
25	Intro 532, in relation to requiring the office to

combat domestic and gender-based violence to provide
clients with service satisfaction surveys. We believe
satisfaction surveys can be important tools to assess
client's needs and to provide feedback on the
services provided. We believe they could be used to
identify emerging issues, track progress and have the
opportunity to remedy or correct issues through each
reporting period. simultaneously we would want to
ensure that a survey of F, FJCs would not replace
more accurate surveys of youth that could be done by
the Department of Health, Education or the Department
of Youth and Community Development. At Day One we
recognize that many young people may not reach out
sorry, may not reach out to a Family Justice Center
for a variety of reasons such as fear that reporting
can lead to the unintended involvement of law
enforcement through ICE or police for themselves or
their loved ones or possibly burdensome scrutiny from
the ACS. With this in mind, we believe that
satisfaction surveys can be critical tools but should
not be used to assess the experiences of survivors in
New York City as a whole.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you, can I ask you to wrap it up, we really have your testimony.

1	COMMITTEE ON WOMEN
2	NAMASHA SCHELLING: Okay
3	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: It's it'll go
4	right in the file, I'm going to read it, the General
5	Council's going to read it, policy it's going to
6	shape the next version of our legislation [cross-
7	talk]]
8	NAMASHA SCHELLING: Okay, then I'll, I'll
9	stop then, thank you… [cross-talk]
10	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Okay, and just as
11	a reminder everyone we just want to be able to get to
12	everyone in the audience, I apologize.
13	NAMASHA SCHELLING: No worries, thank
14	you.
15	MELISSA PAQUETTE: So, thank you Council
16	Member Rosenthal for convening this and thank you
17	Council Member Ayala for sharing your story, it's a
18	story that a lot of our clients at Safe Horizon also
19	share with you. my name is Melissa Paquette, I'm the
20	Director of Safe Horizons Domestic Violence Law
21	Project. We provide free legal services to low income
22	victims of domestic violence throughout the city in
23	the areas of family law and matrimonial law. I'd like

to first address Intro 1085 and thank Council Member

Treyger for recognizing that victims of domestic

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2	violence are in need of expanded legal services. The
3	divorce process in our state can be complex and
4	daunting especially for those who in our adverse… in
5	the court process to their abusive spouse. At our law
6	project we intake victims at varying stages in the
7	legal process. Some of our clients are still living
8	with their abusive spouse, some of them are in year
9	three of their divorce litigation and some have had
10	no contact with their spouse in decades. Our clients
11	report various victimizations including physical
12	abuse, economic abuse, emotional abuse. In
13	considering how legal services can be most impactful
14	for victims, we encourage the City Council to
15	consider the following questions: how do you define a
16	victim of domestic violence; when in the legal
17	process would assignment of a lawyer be most
18	impactful; should there be an income tax to, to
19	ensure victims most in financial need receive legal
2,0	services; will lawyers assigned to victims have
21	training in domestic violence. We recommend that the
22	city conduct research and data collection to answer
23	these questions and to ensure that these legal
24	services are responses to the needs of victims. With
25	regard to Intro 0542 and Intro 0351, our primary

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concern is that clients are the focus of the Family
Justice Centers, so we don't want any surveys or data
collection to take away time from client services
that they have come to the center to receive. We also
are concerned about confidentiality and accessibility
in the survey results. So, making sure that the
surveys are in multiple languages, written simply and
protecting confidential conversations. Thank you
again.

AMANDA HAYDEN: Hello, good morning. Hi, good morning. My name is Amanda Hayden and I am the Families Program Coordinator at the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Community Center commonly referred to as The Center. We formed the center in 1983 in response to the AIDS epidemic ensuring a place for LGBTQ people to access information, care and support they were not receiving elsewhere, and we are now the large... second largest LGBTQ community in the country and the first largest on the East Coast serving New Yorkers across all five boroughs. I've personally been at The Center since 2016 working in two different roles; as a Family Permanency Coordinator I oversaw our family acceptance work and trained dozens of mental health and social service

2	practitioners on LGBTQ affirming family support, in
3	my current role I oversee all of our programming on
4	family building and relationship support and we
5	frequently see individuals seeking metal health
6	support around relationships where there is a
7	presence of active or historic domestic violence. I
8	do want to take a moment to thank the Anti-Violence
9	Project for their ongoing support related to our work
10	in this area and as a member of the LGBTQ community I
11	have personally supported multiple queer and trans
12	friends through emotionally and physically abusive
13	relationships. I can say firsthand that affirming
14	information on services for LGBTQ survivors are
15	limited, resources are strained, and we need support.
16	We commend Mayor De Blasio for his recent Executive
17	Order to expand the Mayor's Office to Combat Domestic
18	Violence with the expansion of many types of intimate
19	partner violence frequently experiences by my
20	community are given increased awareness. So, research
21	consistently demonstrates that LGBTQ people
22	experience similar or higher rates of intimate
23	partner violence compared to cisgender or
24	heterosexual counterparts. In addition, during the
25	past two years we have witnessed a rise in hate

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2	crimes nationwide and the most recent FBI data
3	includes indicates that LGBTQ individuals comprise
4	the second most targeted group. Furthermore, LGBTQ
5	individuals have historically faced higher stigma
6	about their relationships compared to cisgender and
7	heterosexual individuals. Compounding this societal
8	stigma is the fact that many law enforcement agencies
9	and staffs are not affirming of the spectrum of
10	identities creating a deterrent to report any
11	violence. So, we, we support further data collection,
12	consistent data collection and collecting data around
13	sexual orientation and gender identity across the
14	city.
15	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you so
16	much, I really appreciate it and thank you all for

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you so much, I really appreciate it and thank you all for your testimony. Professor if it's alright with you I'd like to follow up and have an in-person meeting to discuss the issues that you've worked on... [crosstalk]

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JULIE GOLDSCHIED: Of course... of course.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Okay, thank you very much. I'm going to call up the next panel; hang on, do we have... I'm sorry... who are our legal experts and I just want to note... hang on one second Judith

2	Goldiner and Celia Irvine from Legal Aid Society;
3	Terry Lawson from Legal Services and Bronx Legal
4	Services and Mark Hagar, I hope I'm saying that right
5	from New York Legal Assistance Group and I, I just
6	want to mention that we do have several
7	representatives from the organization Voices of
8	Women, we're going to hold on to that testimony till
9	the end to just sort of drive home the point of
10	everything we're talking about today so, so I want to
11	thank you and know that you are much appreciated. If
12	you could begin starting with you just announce
13	yourself, give copies of the testimony to the
14	Sergeant and again we're on a two-minute clock. Thank
15	you.

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TERRY LAWSON: Thank you. Thank you for this opportunity to testify. My name is Terry Lawson, I'm the Director of the Family and Immigration Unit at Bronx Legal Services which is an office of legal services NYC. Legal Services has been in the Family Justice Centers run by End GBV, GBV since their inception and last year we provided civil legal services in over 2,000 family, matrimonial, immigration and housing cases for FJC clients. We... sorry. We are very grateful for the Family Justice

Centers and the incredible work of End GBV. Before
the FJCs came into place, we struggled to connect our
clients to other service providers, to the police, to
district attorneys' offices and these days we rely
heavily on the counseling and case management
services that are available at the FJCs. Their
willingness the End GBV's willingness to work with
us to find the best solutions has made, made our work
together more meaningful. With respect to Intro 1085,
I want to thank Council Member Treyger and Council
Member Ayala for this bill and also thank Council
Member Ayala for speaking her, her truth. As people
have testified already, survivors will benefit
significantly from this bill. I wanted to also draw
reiterate what was said about these including
representation for post judgment contempt proceedings
an, and that they should be available for homeowners
or for those who on paper have assets bur are unable
to access those assets due to financial abuse. I want
to thank Council Member Salamanca for his bill to
make training available to cosmetologists and for
working to reduce toxic masculinity in our
communities by getting everybody on the same page on
these issues and with respect to the data collection,

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2	I just want to ask the City Council to tread very
3	carefully in imposing more administrative burdens on
4	providers because it is the providers that are
5	meeting with the clients and not End GBV so and many
6	of us are at the FJCs providing the services without
7	funding from MOCJ so we ask that the Council tread
8	very carefully before imposing additional burdens on
9	already, already over taxed providers. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you, I appreciate that.

MARK HAGAR: Sorry, thank you. Good morning and thank you for the opportunity to be here and happy birthday. My name is Mark Hager, I am a Supervising Attorney at NYLAG's Matrimonial and Family Law Department. I'm going to speak briefly about the divorce bill. We're currently doing this type of work and recognize that there are large gaps in providing both low income and working poor, survivors of domestic violence with representation in, in divorce proceedings which has, has been said can take many years of litigation. Also I think it's important to note then when we're working with the working poor and low income we can be talking about pensions, my organization has litigated cases where

both the survivor and the perpetrator of violence
were on a lease for a NYCHA apartment and when
homelessness becomes an issue in a divorce you have
almost no choice but to litigate the action to its
completion and we would welcome the opportunity to
speak with the Council further about the complexities
of divorce actions that can often take years to
resolve, there's significant complexity within the
supreme court system in order to file and obtain a
divorce successfully, it's very challenging for prose
litigants to do that that. In addition, its also very
difficult for survivors to have to go through that
process on their own, sometimes with the burden of
negotiating or litigating the settlement with someone
who previously exhibited and, and most likely still
has some amount of control and power over the other
litigant. So, it's very challenging and we'd, we'd
ask for the opportunity to speak with the council
about those issues. I don't want to repeat what has
been said already but we would also have would want
answers to questions about how this how the terms
are boing defined in terms of domestic violence, who
would be eligible and to make sure that, that
providers who would be assigned and represent clients

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in these cases would be trained to specifically address the issues that are reoccurring within domestic violence relationships that are very nuanced. Thank you.

CELIA IRVINE: Hi, good, good morning and thank you for the opportunity to speak. My name is Celia Irvine, I am a Staff Attorney at the Legal Aid Society, Judith Goldiner had to leave earlier. I'm, I'm going to speak with respect to Intro 1085. I am a Staff Attorney in the Manhattan... in Manhattan for the Legal Aid Society. My entire practice consists of contested matrimonial, I am one person. I represent people who are in all the stages of fleeing domestic violence, some have fled, some are still living with their abusers, some... and some are plaintiffs, and some are defendants. There's a huge need for services, we are forced to turn many people away every single day. There's clearly a need for expanded legal representation in matrimonial litigation. I would encourage the Council as you continue to explore these issues to look towards the non forprofit providers with proven track records of both representing victims of domestic violence in a trauma informed and holistic manner and representing

survivors in the more complicated as well as the	
simple matrimonial matters. I think we often outs	ide
of matrimonial lawyers refer to contested divorce	s as
divorces where people are in dispute about being	
divorced but a contested divorce is a litigated	
divorce and it can involve a range of issues	
involving children and financial issues. I would	also
encourage the Council and the committee to look t	o a
holistic and not a narrow definition of survivor	of
domestic violence as for many reasons which you a	re
well aware of victims do not always seek orders o	f

protection. And thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you, really appreciate your work that all of you do every day, it's a real public service, appreciate you. I'm going to call up the next panel. Do we have the... I'm sorry... now from the assault, violence and justice focused community groups we have Mary Haviland if she's still here, oh, hi Mary, from the New York Alliance Against Sexual Assault; we have Miss Ray from the New York City Anti-Violence Project, thank you; Alisha Bailey from Fortune Society and Amy Barasch from Her Justice. Thank you so much. Thank you, you may begin.

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AUDACIA RAY: My name is Audacia Ray
okay, my name is Audacia Ray and I'm the Director of
Community Organizing and Public Advocacy at the New
York City Anti-Violence Project. We provide services
and support to LGBTQ survivors of many different
kinds of violence and I'm going to focus on Intro
371-A and Intro 1085. Just very briefly on 371-A, I
want to boost what Council Member Salamanca said, I
really appreciate you also identifying that those
spaces that barber shops and salons can be a space
where we can identify people who might cause harm and
I think that's a really important piece of that
because really if we're going to be training people
to recognize signs of inter-partner violence it can't
just be about survivors, it also has to be about
people who are potentially doing harm and also we
need to complicate how we talk about gender in these
contexts that abuse and survival are not binary
identifies and they're not necessarily in alignment
with, you know the, the person doing harm being
masculine identified and the person being abused
being feminine identified. So, that's something that,
that EBP is always bringing up in these spaces and
it'd be really important to discuss as, as that bill

moves forward. And I also I want to spend a little
bit more time complicating the narrative around Intro
1085. So, really the commonly held view is that the
abusive partner is the one who's employed and
controls all of the money so that the survivor is
dependent on them. I'm a survivor of intimate partner
violence and that was not the situation I was in,
the… this bill would not have helped me because I
work… I was working, and my abuser was not, he was
spending my money and putting me into credit card
debt and exerting power and control over our
finances. He told me regularly that without me he'd
be homeless, and he'd probably kill himself and that
coerced me into staying for a while. I had family and
community support so when I was finally able to leave
and get an order of protection I would not have
needed assistant for my own divorce expenses but
because he was refusing to work or couldn't find work
he didn't have the resources to, to pay for his
expenses so it kept me trapped in that marriage and,
and so I know it's kind of counterintuitive to say
that we should be paying for the divorce expenses of
people who has who caused harm and we can, you know
hash that out a little bit more but because of the

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way power and control exists in those relationships it can really continue to trap survivors in marriages that they need to be out of. I'm going to wrap it up, thank you so much.

ALISHA BAILEY: Hi, good morning. My name is Alisha Bailey... the red button, okay, thank you. Good morning, my name is Alisha Bailey, I'm an Alternative to Incarceration Counselor with Fortune Society. I'm here, here testifying today on behalf of the Fortune Society and I'd like to thank everybody, the members of the Council for being here and listening to us testify. I'll start out with what I wrote in regard to some statistics and stuff. One in four women and one in seven men will experience severe physical violence and intimate, intimate partner in their lifetime. Domestic violence and the resulting trauma can significantly impact the person's mental health. Experiencing abuse influences how a person feels, thinks and connects with the world. For some survivors the traumatic effects of abuse can be alleviated with increased safety and support while others require more comprehensive treatment care. For me, the help was available at the Justice... [clears throat] sorry... at the Family Justice

Center. The psychological, verbal, and emotional
abuse for me had lasted five long years. Therefore,
when the only sentiments expressed are negative or
derogatory and purposely damaging to your
psychological wellbeing, it can be hurtful. If
nothing more sorry, when I heard unfortunately,
nearly half of all of the men and women in the United
States will experience psychological aggression by an
intimate partner. What resonated for me to make
changes is when I heard my teenage daughter mimic the
learned relationship dynamic in her young dating life
and like I freight train that hit me that this, this
had to stop. Recently I organized a purple ribbon
campaign for domestic violence awareness month and
Fortune Society and designated a day for the agency
to wear purple. I'm eager to continue sharing my
experience and expertise as a survivor and weigh in
on the proposed reforms like the ones before the
committee today. I wholeheartedly support Intro
Number 1085. In many African American and Hispanic
communities people fear the legal system and
therefore will not report abuse or let alone seek
divorce. Intro Number 542 is also an important step
in the right direction helping survivors increase

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access to economic resources and physical safety and legal protections. Regarding Intro Number 351, I believe this report will help the Mayor, the Speaker and the public understand certain domestic violence initiatives of the city leading to greater transparency. The Fortune Society just wanted to applaud the New York City Committee on Women for recognizing the complexities that being a survivor of domestic violence present and we urge you to explore further the intersection of incarceration and domestic violence. Thank you.

AMY BARASCH: Thank you. Thank you for the opportunity to speak today. My name is Amy Barasch, I'm the Executive Director of Her Justice, a nonprofit organization that stands with women living in poverty in New York City. We serve them with a pro-bono first approach to providing free legal assistance. We train, mentor and support volunteer attorneys to address the individual and systemic legal needs that they face. Our pro-bono motto enables our 18-person legal department to help over 3,000 women and their 4,000 children in family divorce and immigration matters every year. Our clients are the working poor, with very limited

resources. They live in all five boroughs of the
city. Over half are Latino, almost a third need
interpreters in court, 80 percent are victims of
domestic violence and most are mothers who are or
become the heads of their households. Her Justice
recognizes the severe shortage of lawyers available
for low income New Yorkers in our areas of practice
and are very grateful to the Council Member and the
Council for discussing divorce in particular. In the
family and supreme matrimonial parts, that burden of
lack of representation falls with disproportionate
weight on women who make up the bulk of the
unrepresented in these matters. These areas represent
two thirds of our practice and we have handled as
many as 200 divorce clients a year. Many of the
issues, the questions that we would raise with regard
to Intro 1085 have been raised by my colleagues
today. I just want to emphasize as I mentioned the
particular harm that come to low income women
generally when they're facing divorce and seeking
representation, the distinction between uncontested
and contested divorces and some of the implantation
questions that would need to be addressed with the
proposal. As we understand it the proposed bill would

address both uncontested and contested divorces and
as was mentioned earlier although uncontested
divorces are designed to be prose proceedings the
reality is that over 30 forms must be submitted in
these cases and at times the court does exercise its
discretion to actually calendar these cases if
they're not convinced that an underlying issue has
been appropriately resolved so we absolutely agree
that assistance is needed in these situations. It may
however be that careful review of the process of the
forms which have not been looked at in a long time
might enable many of those cases to move forward in a
ministerial way without representation. We would look
forward to discussing the overhaul of that process
together. We also did want to raise the question as
to whether council if we're considering council, the
provision of council in divorce matters whether we
might want to look beyond exclusively the victim in
partner violence. As my colleague mentioned, most
proceedings move forward better when both parties are
represented and although that may be counterintuitive
a faster more just proceeding benefits everyone most
especially the victim of abuse that is also tied into the fact that it's very difficult sometimes to
the ract that it's very difficult sometimes to

identify the actual victim. Abusers often portray
themselves as victims and may have gone as far as
filing for orders of protection. If representation
were provided in cases to both partners when abuse
has been alleged, then we would avoid that problem.
We also, because we represent all women living in
poverty, 80 percent of whom are victims of partner
violence encourage the council to really think more
broadly about the representation of making
representation available to low income people
generally, there is representation currently
available for the matters in divorce that would have
been for which you would have had representation in
family court so another words custody and orders of
protection but not for the financial element of
divorce. So, if we expanded representation to those
elements then there would be that right to counsel
and as my colleague said often times the economic
challenge is both the money and the debt are what
really impoverishes somebody post-divorce. And then
finally just some of the quality the questions about
who qualifies for who would qualify for this benefit
as well as what point during the proceeding and how
would that determination be made are some of the

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questions I think that we would need to grapple with but again we really appreciate the Council Members addressing the issue of divorce representation for low income people in New York City. Thank you.

MARY HAVILAND: Good morning, my name is Mary Haviland, I'm the Executive Director of the New York City Alliance Against Sexual Assault. I'm going to take a little bit of a different tact, I'm going to address the issues that I see coming up around the expansion of the role of the Office to... the previous Office to Combat Domestic Violence now the Office to End Domestic and Gender Based Violence and I'm going to skip ahead in my testimony just to make some sort, sort of observations. I do want to praise of the Office for the work they have historically done that has raised the, the, the issue of domestic violence. It... their leadership has led to policy improvements and access to city services for domestic violence that have been crucial including the Family Justice Centers and to their credit the evaluation of the Family Justice Centers, but I do want to recognize the 16 rape crisis programs in New York City. They, they are a host of experts in this area, they've developed sophisticated understanding in the care

required in the health sector, the clinical needs of
survivors when healing from sexual violence, the
systemic issues that face survivors who seek justice
and generally the obstacles facing survivors with
institutional responses to the issue. As a result I
would really like to encourage the council to think
about legislation that would empower these, these
stakeholders and services in the community to have
information about the Office and also to be
participating in their in their work in a daily way
and so I in my testimony and you can read it I
suggest that a couple of things that the Office
collaborate and meet regularly with these service
providers, that they actively engage in the direction
of additional resources dedicated to this issue to
community sexual violence programs and that the
council consider mandating an, an annual report that
would report out on I have six different things
listed here and I'm not going to go through them but
report out on the Office's work so that people in the
community cannot duplicate the work they're doing and
also know about the work they're doing and I thank
you very much for my for the time today.

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CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: This is like a powerhouse panel, the whole room is a powerhouse and I just want to thank you for your public service, thank you for sharing your stories. We have your testimony, it'll help flush out the legislation that we have proposed, thank you very much for coming today. The next panel is, let me call up Mary Luke from United Nations; Dorchen Leidholdt from Sanctuary for Families and Joanna Alverez from Black Women's Blueprint.

MARY LUKE: Hi, good afternoon, thank you very much Chairwoman Rosenthal and for the bills of Councilman Treyger and Lancman and thank you very much Councilwoman Ayala for your courageous testimony and sharing your story. I'm the President of the Metro New York Chapter of U.N. Women and also the Co-Chair of the Steering Committee of the New York City 4CEDAW Act and so I'm really speaking to you on behalf of both of those organizations that obviously have violence against women as a primary focus. It's, it's really wonderful to hear the compassion and the commitment of both men and women in this area and today I really want to speak to the issue of language access. I think that under the strong leadership of

2	Commissioner Noel we have fantastic Family Justice
3	Centers that are available and that have a network of
4	community-based NGOs, we have services like the
5	multilingual domestic violence hotline as well as
6	language line dual handset phones but there could be
7	a lot more. So, it's really important to recognize
8	the importance of language access to domestic
9	violence survivors. When I was a hotline counselor at
10	Women Kind, I talked to many survivors who spoke no
11	English, we were fortunate to have counselors in 18
12	different Asian languages and they had 14 they had
13	1,600 first time callers on their hotline and so it's
14	so important that victims are able to tell their
15	stories in their own language particularly when
16	filing police reports or petitions for orders of
17	protection. These services can be so complicated and
18	so personal obviously. So, let me just speak a little
19	bit to the issues of Intro 351, I recommend that I'm
20	in favor of all of these bills but I recommend
21	modification of 351 to include the numbers of
22	attorneys placed and working in FHACs by language,
23	gender, and ethnicity be reported. In the service
24	satisfaction surveys they need to be in multiple
25	languages not given by staff but by independent

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persons and that low literacy clients have the opportunity to, to answer specifically and in Intro 1085 we also recommend that attorneys who are assigned have access to multiple languages, with interpreters so that the clients can be prepared and be able to be properly represented in court appearances. Thank you very much.

DORCHEN LEIDHOLDT: Good morning, my name is Dorchen Leidholdt and I'm the Director of the Center for Battered Women's Legal Services at Sanctuary for Families. New York State's largest provider of dedicated and comprehensive services for victims of domestic violence, human trafficking and related forms of gender-based violence. Because of the limited time I'm going to focus on only one of the bills before this committee, Intro 1085, which recognizes the urgent need for free, high quality legal representation in matrimonial cases for survivors of domestic violence unable to afford attorneys. Intimate partner abusers are all too frequently... all too frequently include complex economic abuse as part of the toxic mix of physical, emotional, sexual, and other damaging forms of coercive control. In addition to the emotional trauma

of remaining legally chained to an individual who
threatened you, hurt you and made you fear you're
your life and the safety of your children, the
economic consequences of being trapped in marriages
to an abusive spouse are often severe. Marriage to an
abusive partner puts survivor's future income and
savings in jeopardy, leaves the door open to the
abuser making critical medical decisions on the
victim's behalf as has been pointed out and racking
up debt in the victim's name that may detrimentally
affect her ability to rent an apartment or access
credit. Trapped in an abusive marriage victim cannot
remarry or have other children without their abusive
spouse being considered the other parent in the eyes
of our current state law. All of this makes severing
marital ties critically important for married abuse
survivors. As Council Member Ayala made clear divorce
has profound implications for an abused survivor's
long-term safety, freedom and economic security.
Family courts in our state are designed for prose
litigants offering the availability of court
appointed attorneys for child custody and visitation,
child welfare and protective order cases. In the
supreme court where matrimonial actions are litigated

however, court appointed counsel are unavailable in
some of the most important issues; divisions of
marital property, child support and maintenance. Lay
people, especially those struggling with a traumatic
sequela of abuse, are ill equipped to represent
themselves in these complex matters. Domestic
violence is almost invariably premised on an acute
imbalance of power. Divorce exacerbates this economic
imbalance by forcing victims to go into debt to pay
attorneys who often charge legal fees of 500 dollars
an hour or more. After exhausting their savings and
taking on more and more debt, victims frequently find
that they are unable to continue to pay legal fees.
Many private matrimonial laws, lawyers have no
compunction about terminating representation once
their clients have run out of funds. Sanctuary
recently took over the representation of a case in
the integrated domestic violence court in which a
mother struggling to provide a middle class existence
for herself and her daughter in a two year period
spent her life savings and racked up racked up
200,000 dollars in debt paying for matrimonial
lawyers who were ill equipped to address the long
history of domestic violence and left her without the

2	protection from abuse that she and her daughter
3	desperately needed. Broke and indebted, with credit
4	damaged beyond repair, she found herself once again
5	slipping under her abuser's economic and physical
6	control as she stood in court unrepresented while her
7	abuser stood beside his well remunerated counsel. The
8	scales of justice tip precariously and due process
9	becomes an illusion when an abusive partner appears
10	in court with an attorney and the victim appears
11	prose as is too often the case. Without a highly
12	skilled advocate to inform them of and fight for
13	their rights and faced with the possibility of years
14	of litigation and terrifying unknowns, victims are
15	likely to agree to unfavorable terms just to put
16	their case behind them. Yes
17	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Miss Leidholdt,
18	thank you so much and we have the words of [cross-
19	talk]
20	DORCHEN LEIDHOLDT: Thank you and, and
21	[cross-talk]
22	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL:your testimony
23	[cross-talk]
24	DORCHEN LEIDHOLDT:if, if I just may

give the… [cross-talk]

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2	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: In the last yep,
3	absolutely and in your last paragraph [cross-talk]
4	DORCHEN LEIDHOLDT: Just well [cross-
5	talk]
6	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL:you make some
7	comments about how to fix the… [cross-talk]
8	DORCHEN LEIDHOLDT: Yes, well [cross-
9	talk]
LO	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL:bill if yu could
L1	wrap up just… [cross-talk]
L2	DORCHEN LEIDHOLDT: Will do… [cross-talk]
L3	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL:with the biggest
L4	highlight that pops out at you.
L5	DORCHEN LEIDHOLDT: So, simply to say
L 6	Intro 1085 is a commendable start to addressing these
L7	concerns but specific language is needed to ensure
L8	that it is applied as intended and we really look
L9	forward to partnering with the Council Member
20	sponsors in, in improving on this important bill and
21	in and advocating for it. Thank you so much [cross-
22	talk]
23	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you so
24	much.

DORCHEN LEIDHOLDT: Yep.

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2 CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: If you could 3 introduce yourself, thank you.

JOANNA ALVEREZ: Good afternoon, my name is Joanna Alverez and I'm from Black Women's Blueprint. Thank you for the invitation to give testimony on the issue of domestic violence here in New York City communities. Black Women's Blueprint works to place black women and girls' lives struggle squarely within the context of larger suggested concerns and is committed to building movements where gender matters and social justice organizing so that all members of the black communities achieve social, political, economic equality. We are in favor of the proposed bills to support survivors with legal services as well as training for cosmetologists in the issue of domestic violence. Our experience at Black Women's Blueprint reveals that the number of sexual assault and domestic violence and those that go unreported are considerably higher in our African American communities. Silence prevails and the invisibility is almost complete within our black communities and in greater society above black women's lives about the level of victimization, the systematic exclusion of our specific gendered

2	experiences and the broader agenda for civil and
3	human rights. According to the National Intimate
4	Partner Violence Survey, one in five women have been
5	raped at some time in their lives. Black women can
6	experience rape at 22 percent higher than a white
7	woman. There are several reasons for the disparity
8	and breaking silences about sexual assault and
9	domestic violence and especially rape. First the
10	marginalization of African Americans as a population
11	due to the effects of racism, socio-economic and
12	historical factors. Second, our experience working
13	with black populations in New York City reveal that
14	victims do not avail themselves to services as is not
15	congruent with African American cultural norms on
16	their communities to explore to expose
17	intercommunity, interfamilial issues that places
18	already marginalized communities at further risk for
19	discrimination and harm. Codes of loyalty and
20	protection of community which have historically
21	existed and especially been taught to black women and
22	girls who represent the bulk of sexual assault and
23	domestic violence committees and communities, can
24	also discourages black women from seeking help based
25	on ideologies that reporting a sexual assault and

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2	domestic violence will further vilify a black man or
3	betray their community and place already marginalized
4	communities at further risk for discrimination and
5	harm. The project of truth telling, and testimony
6	cannot end here, it has to continue as there are
7	thousands and maybe even millions of stories still to
8	come to forward. This is only the beginning of our
9	work as truth bearers holding the stories of black
10	women closer on spirits and the traumas that we
11	ourselves hold. In this moment we can call for truth
12	telling, honest recognition, painful confession and
13	the beginnings of reconciliation. Thank you.
14	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you so
15	much. Thanks to all of you, really appreciate it. If
16	I could just ask… sorry, hang on… Miss Alverez do you
17	have a copy of your testimony and we can make xerox
18	copies here or if you want to send it electronically,
19	I just want to really make sure your testimony is in
20	the record.
21	JOANNA ALVEREZ: Yes, I can send it
22	electronically.
23	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: I really

JOANNA ALVEREZ: Thank you... [cross-talk]

appreciate that, thank... [cross-talk]

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CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: ...you for your time. And you know in many ways we could have started the day here but I'm going to leisurely end the day with Voices and call up Sharlena Powell; Elizabeth Cohen; Sabra Jackson; and Nedene Simon all from Voices of Women Organizing Project and we're not going to put a clock on... we have plenty... we have all the time in the world for you and really appreciate your staying to hear about what public servants are doing on behalf of the survivors and hearing what they're doing I'd be really interested in hearing whatever you plan to say in your testimony but also specifically your thoughts about what we talked about today, what the city talked about in terms of what they're doing and you know whether or not you think the resources we have are sufficient, if they're misdirected, if... you know emphasis needs to be somewhere different. Thank you, could you please begin and introduce yourself.

SABRA JACKSON: Good afternoon everybody.

My name is Sabra Jackson, I'm a survivor of domestic violence. I am a Board of Directors Member of the Voices of Women Organizing Project. Just to have a conversation like this with... in front of the City

Council, thank you, that's the first thing. All of
those warriors who have shared their stories, thank
you. With that being said I'm going to speak very
shortly so that the rest of my sisters who have
survived an ordinance of things can speak. So, as I
said my name is Sabra Jackson, I'm a survivor of
domestic violence. I'm here on behalf of survivors
not only just to tell our stories but to also share
our concerns. I stand as a proud member of the voices
of Women Organizing Project, a grass roots
organization of survivors of domestic violence to
organize to improve systems that abuse women that
rely on safety and for justice. There are many
systems whose response to survivors of domestic
violence can stand to be improved which we discussed
today. However, we are here to discuss some
additional clarity for the new initiatives and
recommendations being put forth and overseen by the
Mayor's Office of to End Domestic Violence and Gender
Based Violence. Once again, I'm going to say in my
experience in 2004 there was not even a discussion
like this so to be able to sit in front of the City
Council and to be able to voice my experience as a
survivor, we thank you again. Its important that we

2	acknowledge the crucial role of the Office the
3	Mayor's Office to End Domestic Violence and Gender
4	Based Violence plays a survivor's recovery plays in
5	the survivor's recovery process. For many survivors
6	of domestic violence and their children and their
7	services provided by the Mayor's Office can be the
8	difference between life and death. So, I'm going to
9	say it again, for many survivors of domestic violence
10	and their children the services provided by the
11	Mayor's Office to End Domestic Violence and Gender
12	Based Violence can be the difference between life and
13	death. So, we would like to continue to engage in
14	continued discussions with the new initiatives and
15	the suggested recommendations being put in place and
16	how they will impact survivors and their children.
17	For survivors that can be an unsafe place to be in.
18	Systems can be changed system can change, must be
19	done in 100 percent of input of survivors and their
20	advocates. So, I'm going to cut this short and every
21	survivor's story is different, there is not a one
22	size fits all that is a solution to the complex
23	problems. It is crucial for the Mayor's Office to End
24	Domestic Violence and Gender Based Violence to
25	continue to explore and encouraging survivor's

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involvement, listening to our needs and the recommendations for change and once again we are going to say, there is no exaggeration to a survivor's involvement in policy making and changes could, could be a matter of life and death for survivors. Thank you.

NEDENE SIMON: Hello, hello. Thank you, Committee Council, for the opportunity to be here and happy birthday to Miss Rosenthal, it is too my birthday this month. And I want to thank you to Diana Ayala, Ayala for your testimony, thank you. My name is Nedene, I am a... I once was a victim of domestic violence and now I'm a proud survivor of domestic violence and a member of the Voices of Women known as VOW. VOW is a grass roots organization of survivors of domestic violence who organize to improve the systems that abused women rely on for safety and justice. It's an... it's important that we provide critical services to victims in need of a safe, compassionate and a swift manner all to let victims know that they are not alone and for many victims, this is lifesaving knowledge. One of the key gaps in providing critical domestic violence services is the lack of encouragement to survivors to apply for

employment opportunities that provide services to
victims of domestic violence. We believe that
agencies that receive funding for domestic violence
services should implement a peer delivered service
model approach and begin by having on all their
employment opportunities include language that
encourages survivors of domestic violence to apply
for open positions. Moreover, we believe that City
Council and the Mayor's Office to End Domestic
Violence and Gender Based Violence should mandate
that funding for domestic violence service delivery
include this process. Hiring survivors helps other
survivors establish connections with someone who
shares a similar story, can decrease system
navigation and frustration, promotes positivity and
can inspire hope which many survivors have lost
during an abusive relationship. This is just a
beginning and we encourage all on work in the
domestic violence services field to begin to
implement a peer delivered services model approach.
Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you, that... we're taking notes up here, thank you.

NEDENE SIMON: Uh-huh, thank you.

2	ELIZABETH COHEN: Hello, I'd like to
3	thank everyone for making this possible and bringing
4	much needed help and attention to this area. My name
5	is Elizabeth Cohen, I'm a member of VOW and I'm also
6	a victim of abuse and I'm going to read my testimony.
7	Legal representation for everyone regardless of
8	income and especially for victims of abuse in supreme
9	court and in post matrimonial supreme court is key to
. 0	equal justice and protection of abused partners and
.1	their children. Abusers often use money to control
.2	their partner, when the partner leaves, they are at a
.3	tremendous disadvantage. The partner may have stopped
. 4	working for pay, to take care of their children and
.5	may face the challenge of reentering the workforce at
. 6	minimum wage. Private matrimonial/family lawyers earn
.7	hundreds of dollars an hour, with no sliding scales.
. 8	The cost of private legal representation can and does
. 9	wipe out whatever money a partner has, while they are
20	trying to put a roof over their heads and food on the
21	table in a safe place for themselves and their
22	children. Many well-intentioned people tell the
23	abused partner that there is free legal assistance
24	available from organizations such Legal Aid, NYLAG,
25	and Her Justice, as if resources to help were

plentiful. But the reality is that when you actually
need these resources and ask for help you don't get
it. The pool of people needing help far exceeds the
available resources. The organizations appear to cope
with the scarcity of resources by selecting flavors
of the month and narrow casting them. But divorce
from an abusive partner is not a simple narrow issue
and the net result is that help is not available for
most people. Self-representation does not work. The
system is not user friendly. Putting a self-
represented abused partner in court against an abuser
with an experienced matrimonial lawyer is like taking
an ordinary person and putting them in a ring with a
prize fighter, you don't have to watch to know who
will win. On the other hand, the abusive controlling
partner has money so excellent private legal
representation is not a problem. In fact, the court
system provides a legal way to abuse their ex
partners and children for the rest of their lives.
There is no limit on how long a divorce can be
litigated. One source said the record so far is 21
years. An abuser can take an abused partner back to
court over and over again to impoverish them and
prevent them from being able to find full time

2	employment because they are constantly being served
3	paper with papers and called to court. Children
4	provide another opportunity to attack the former
5	partner. Because, unlike the financial terms of a
6	divorce settlement, custody can always be changed. In
7	an abusive situation the children are often treated
8	like furniture to be divided or shared, their
9	feelings are not counted. Made powerless by the
10	system, they lose their childhoods. I believe there's
11	a connection between the fact that the largest group
12	living in poverty in this city is single parents with
13	children and that one in five children in this city
14	do not have enough to eat, with the lack of legal
15	representation in all divorce matters in court. There
16	are many divorce cases before no, no fault divorce
17	was passed that have not been identified as domestic,
18	domestic violence because if a partner made abuse the
19	grounds for the divorce and could not prove it, they
20	were not granted a divorce and many victims were
21	discouraged from labeling the abuse in court by their
22	lawyers. Use of the court system to continue abusive
23	attacks through excessive litigation for years, and
24	very lopsided and unfair settlements should be
25	considered as indicators of abuse. Guaranteed legal

representation regardless of income is essential to
the preservation of our most important human rights.
And I'd like to add my own experience is that I am
currently still engaged in legal matters with my
former husband and we have been its now 13 and a
half years that I have been involved with the legal
system and I now have approximately 35 bankers boxes
full of legal papers in my home concerning my own
matter and my ex-husband has done very well in the
process, he is now remarried, he has a country home
on a lake, he has a large apartment, a car and goes
on vacations while my children and myself can are
very concerned about paying our rent and putting food
on the table. I'd just like to give you that as well.
And I'd like to make a point, I was listening
carefully to some of the comments that were made
especially in the beginning and people referred to
having access to justice or access to legal, legal
counseling, there's a huge difference between access
to counseling and advice which is a good for first
step and actually having access to representation,
its very different. I have I was a former corporate
librarian, I have over the 13 and a half years sought
legal assistance from many different organizations

2	and I haven't gotten any and I have gotten some legal
3	advice on helplines recently and I have visited the
4	Family Justice Center and I did get some advice and
5	it was wonderful, they see the improvement in the
6	way people are treated but at as at this point I
7	still have been unsuccessful in getting
8	representation for myself and I'm not looking forward
9	to the prospect of returning to court in the future
10	self-represented so, I'd like to just share that with
11	you. There's a big difference and I want to thank the
12	Council Members that are supporting in particular
13	1085 very much because this is something that is
14	truly needed. I have some other suggestions but
15	because of the time limitations I'm going to stop
16	here. Thank you.
17	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Would you like to
18	put those other suggestions in writing for to submit
19	or would you like a meeting or… [cross-talk]
20	ELIZABETH COHEN: Whatever I'd be happy
21	to do both.
22	CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Okay, great. We
23	you know I don't want you to stop talking.

24 ELIZABETH COHEN: Thank, thank you, thank
25 you very much. I, I think part of what, what needs to

be done frankly is I think the process of marriage
and divorce have to be looked at as a whole. I think
if we examine it thoughtfully there's the process is
backwards, I think perhaps if more is done at the
beginning when people first get married and things
are set up properly with the anticipation that things
may not work out, I think it'll be easier and quicker
to resolve them at the end. Things like for example,
requiring people to disclose when they get married
their assets and file that so that when people want
to leave its very clear what they started with and
then you're only negotiating what has been created in
the interim during the marriage, that's one thing
that's an issue. I think also people's attitudes
about children, about custody, about what's
acceptable in a marriage. For example, there should
be a manual, what, what is what is and isn't
allowed. I'm going to make the example of people
going for a drivers permit, it's, it's you when you
go for a permit there's a booklet that you're given,
a very nicely written booklet which is great and
you're supposed to read it and take a little test
before you can get a permit and then of course you
have to have lessons and you have to demonstrate your

knowledge of the road and your driving ability to get
a license. When you go by contrast to get married the
only thing you have to fill out at lease when I did
was a one-page form and that was it and there was no
there was no book explaining to you what was and
wasn't allowed. People come to it otherwise from
their own life experience with different expectations
and I think people should know from the get-go
what's, what they're getting into, it'd be very
helpful to have some kind of manual whether it was
online or in paper. I also think that it would be I,
I all the laws that concern and all the areas that
concern people when they get married, it cannot be
found in one place as one matrimonial lawyer said to
me, they're all over the place, there's not one legal
book I could recommend to you that you could read to
know what the are so things like the people's
pensions or health care choices all of these things
are… the lay 22844) person doesn't have a clue what
they're getting into when they agree to marry
somebody and they have no idea what's involved in
getting out of marriage so I think if there's more
input and thought into what we're really asking
people to sign when they get married and more

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information provided and perhaps the input of more lawyers at the start rather than at the end it would be easier to end unsuccessful abusive relationships.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you.

ELIZABETH COHEN: Thank you.

SHARLENA POWELL: Thank you. Thank you to my colleagues. Good afternoon, my name is Sharlena and I'm a survivor of domestic violence. I would like to emphasize survivor as I'm fortunate to be standing here before you to speak with you today. There are many victims who unnecessarily meet a tragic fate. I'm a member of the Voices of Women, VOW, a grass roots organization of survivors of domestic violence who organize to improve the systems that abused victims rely on for safety and justice. There are many systems whose response to survivors of domestic violence can stand to be improved however, I'm here to advocate for the passage of once again from June 2017, Intro 1610 for OCDV to provide training to cosmetologists on the signs of domestic violence and available resources for its victims and or clients. We recognize the dedication in this revised motion and propose... and proposed intent number 371-A. It's important for us to acknowledge the crucial role that

hairstylists can play in a victim's life. They can
notice signs of abuse like bald spots where hair once
grew, or bruises covered by makeup. For many a hair
stylist is a confidant and individuals may disclose
an abusive relationship. I agree, I can agree on that
from first hand experience. It is important that
cosmetologists receive, receive the proper training
on the effects of abuse, its cycles and engaging in a
victim so that they are able to provide them with
information on where to go for help. The information
provided to survivors should be clear on next steps
as navigating New York City's domestic violence
response systems and, and, and that can be extremely
confusing. We recommend that all trainings provided
by OCDV include survivors of domestic violence to
provide participants in the trainings with
comprehensive understanding of what it means to be a
victim of domestic violence; its cycles and how it
effectively how to effectively engage victims of DV
from a from a survivor's perspective. Systems
navigation really is key, cosmetologists are at the
ground level to help combat domestic violence and the
many forms that it takes. Once again as Sabra
mentioned it is not a one size fits all solution to

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solve these complex problems and yes, it is crucial to continue to explore creative ways of clearing the pathway for safety for survivors of domestic violence. We thank you Council Members Salamanca and Rosenthal for supporting this important legislation

and thank you for listening.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Thank you so much, everything all of you had to say was so powerful today. We are eager to have your testimony as part of the record. I think Elizabeth you provided written testimony, for the others if you'd like we can make a copy of your testimony right at the end of this hearing, is that okay with you?

SHARLENA POWELL: Yes...

Submit it electronically, but we really appreciate it. I'm going to call the hearing to a close, I, I just want to say for the record how much I, I've appreciated this hearing learning from the experts, hearing from survivors and victims and certainly hearing about the administration's efforts to deal with this scourge, you know upon reflection we're on the… we, we also had a hearing about the NYPD's special victims division that investigates rapes, you

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know where a, a victim would come forward and, and
the total number that come forward is around 5,600
and, and we know that's but five to 25 percent of
what really exists out there but what I was really
touched by today is when someone mentioned the word
rape as part of domestic violence and that gets lost
in the sauce. These types of violations, physical
rape, you know of course everyone's suffering from
post-traumatic stress disorder and walking around
with such burdens on their lives. I, I also oh and
Council Member Treyger wants to make a closing
statement as well, very brief. Okay, well why don't
you go ahead and then I'm just going to finish up
please.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: I, I first want to just really, really commend Chair Rosenthal for helping put this all together and your leadership has been inspiring really on a citywide level not just here in these chambers, so I want to thank you and your office and the committee staff for doing an extraordinary job. I want to thank my colleague,

Council Member Ayala, I was actually not aware of her powerful, very emotional story as I was working on this legislation but I thank her immensely for

curning her pain into purpose and for sharing
something that I believe many folks are also going
through, experiencing at this time and I strongly
commend you and support you, we have your back and
we're going to get this done Council Member. I also
recognize as the sponsor of 1085 that advocates and
organizations that have been at the front lines of
this work for so many years have to be front and
center at the table helping make sure that we deal
with the technical questions and issues, very valid
issues that we've heard here today but in closing,
its also disheartening to hear from the
administration about our current approach to this
issue because I think the message of today and the
message of this awareness month and in general every
month really about raising awareness has been you're
not alone but the current policy as we've heard from
so many powerful speakers today is that at the most
critical juncture of need when you need that critical
assistance not just access but actual representation
to secure your freedom in so many different ways and
capacities the message is you are on your own and
that is not acceptable, its unacceptable, not here in
New York. So, we will work with advocates, we will

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work with organizations, we'll work with my

colleagues, we will, and we must get this done. Thank

you so much.

ELIZABETH COHEN: Thank you.

SHARLENA POWELL: Thank you.

NEDENE SIMON: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ROSENTHAL: Council Member Treyger that was beautiful, I echo your sentiments and, and, and proud to fight alongside of you, I mean the one thing that is so unique about domestic violence is that it really takes all aspects, the ... a wide variety of government resources to help out every moment I think is a crisis; divorce, it's a horrible culminating event. I, I was going to mention that the New York Police Department responds to an average of 650 DV calls a day on average, they are investigating 760 DV cases a day and that they have 450 officers, DV officers. I, I also ... you know just to get to the point of the resources that are needed are much more than what the need is and that was something I'm, I'm repeating it back to you but I'm going to end on your... what I heard in all of your testimony, which was that the Mayor's Office of End Gender Based Violence saves lives every day, that's,

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2	that's a powerful statement and if they are not well
3	enough resourced they are not saving all the lives
4	that need help here in New York City, you know this
5	notion that the DV staff should, should be survivors
6	themselves, you know this notion of peer delivered
7	service model is, is right spot on and I, I thank you
8	for bringing that up and of course the demand for our
9	lawyer and, and for the help, you know to make sense
10	of, you know people are at the lowest point and, and
11	needs city services from every direction including
12	lawyers. So, I want to thank you for staying today,
13	thank you for your testimony and really thank all the
14	Council Members and staff for their work. I'm going
15	to call this hearing to a close.
16	[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

November 14, 2018