1		WOMEN AND GENDER EQUITY JOINTLY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 1
2		
3		
4	CITY COUNCIL CITY OF NEW YORK	
5		X
6	TRANSCRIPT OF THE	MINUTES
7	Of the	
8	COMMITTEE ON WOME	
9	EQUITY JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY	
10		x
11		October 18, 2021
12		Start: 10:07 a.m. Recess: 2:46 p.m.
13		
14	HELD AT:	REMOTE HEARING - VIRTUAL ROOM 1
15	BEFORE:	Darma V. Diaz, Chairperson for Committee on Women and Gender Equity
16		Adrienne Adams,
17		Chairperson for Committee on Public Safety
18 19		
	COUNCIL MEMBERS	S:
20		Laurie A. Cumbo
21		James F. Gennaro Ben Kallos
22		Brad S. Lander Farah N. Louis
23		Helen K. Rosenthal Fernando Cabrera
24		Justin Brannan Keith Powers
25		Kevin C. Riley

Deborah Rose

1	COMMITTEE ON WOMEN AND GENDER EQUITY JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 2
1	
2	COUNCIL MEMBERS: (CONT.)
3	Robert F. Holden I.Daneek Miller
4	Vanessa L. Gibson
5	Carlos Menchaca
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	

1	COMMITTEE ON WOMEN AND GENDER EQUITY JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 3
2	APPEARANCES
3	Christine
4	Survivor of Sexual Assault
5	Michael King Inspector, Commanding Officer of the Special Victims Division for the New York City Police
6	Department
7	Oleg Chernyavsky Assistant Deputy Commissioner of Legal Matters
9	Krista Ashbery Director of Policy and Planning for the Facilities Management Division
10 11	Michael Clarke Director of Legislative Affairs Michael Clarke
12 13	Leslie McFadden Survivor of Sexual Assault
14	Meghan Survivor of Sexual Assault
15	Allison Turkos Survivor of Sexual Assault
16 17	Jane Manning Director of the Women's Equal Justice Project and
18	I'm an Advocate for Survivors of Sexual Assault
19	Tamika Stukes Mother of a Survivor of Sexual Assault
20	Fatima Perkins Mother of a Survivor of Sexual Assault
21	Jennifer Welch Demski
22	Survivor of Sexual Assault
23	Murray Schane Retired Psychiatrist
24	Sonia Osario

Survivor of Sexual Assault

1	COMMITTEE ON WOMEN AND GENDER EQUITY JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 4	
2	APPEARANCES(CONT.)	
3	Rachel Izzo Survivor of Sexual Assault	
4		
5	Shamara Survivor and Domestic Violence Advocate and Community Organizer at Voices of Women	
6	Vanan	
7	Karen Survivor of Cyber Stalking	
8	Kelly Dwyer Survivor of Sexual Assault	
9	Gina Tron	
10	Survivor of Sexual Assault	
11	Kelly Grace Price Survivor of Sexual Assault	
12	Survivor or Sexual Assaurt	
13	Angelina Rosado Domestic Violence Survivor as well as the Founder and Executive Director of a nonprofit domestic	
14	violence organization here in New York City	
15	Dorchen Leidholdt Director of Sanctuary for Families Center for	
16	Battered Women's Legal Services	
17	Robert Malek I'm a New York State Notary Public, a New York	
18	City License Process Server. New York State License Guard. Three years New York City	
19	Auxiliary Police and a Licensed Mississippi	
20	Private Investigator	
21		
22		
23		
24		

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN AND GENDER EQUITY JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 1 2 SERGEANT MARTINEZ: Recording to PC. SERGEANT HOPE: Recording to Cloud. 3 4 SERGEANT PEREZ: Backup is rolling. 5 SERGEANT BRADLEY: Thank you. Sergeant Hope, you may begin the opening. 6 7 SERGEANT HOPE: Thank you. Good morning and 8 welcome to today's New York City Council Remote Hearing on Public Safety jointly with the Committee on Women and Gender Equity. At this time, would all 10 11 panelists please turn on your videos. I repeat, all 12 panelists please turn on your videos. Thank you. 13 To minimize disruption, please place all 14 electronic devices to vibrate or silent mode. 15 wish to submit testimony, you may do so at testimony@council.nyc.gov. I repeat, 16 17 testimony@council.nyc.gov. Chairs we are ready to 18 begin. 19 CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Good morning and thank you. 20 Good morning, welcome to today's very important 21 hearing on Oversight and NYPD Special Victims or as we know it as SVD. I am Council Member Darma V. 2.2 2.3 Diaz. My pronouns are he, she and hers. I am the Chair of the Committee on Women and Gender Equity. 24

We are also joined by Committee on Public Safety,

which is Chaired by my colleague Council Member Adrienne Adams.

2.2

2.3

The Committee last met for hearing on SVD in 2018. At the hearing, Committee review a DOI report that found SVD to be unsatisfied, under resourced for at least nine years. And revealed internal NYPD documents that acknowledge that many sexual assault cases were not properly investigated as a result. Among the findings was that stranger rape and high profile cases were given priority for limited resources over acquaintance rape. And that victims were at times retraumatized and inexperienced investigators during questioning.

In response NYPD refuted the DOI report and swiftly added another 20 detectives to SVD, bringing the division up to detectives investigating 5,600 crimes annually. This is why I am very concerned and saddened to hear that many of these issues persist.

A group of sexual survivors recently called on the U.S. Department of Justice to open investigation into SVD for mismanagement, including a lack of experienced investigators. Again, lack of experience, inexperience should not be in 2021. Key evidence being overlooked and the treatment of

Additionally, that victims like that LGBTQI because

victims as if they did something wrong.

3

1

2

4 definitely labeled individuals are treated less

fairly by investigators, impossible.

6

has added staff and installed a new commander.

7

8

have also mostly weathered the pandemic today.

In the three years since our last hearing, SVD

looking forward to hearing about how NYPD responses

10

to these claims and how COVID has impacted SVD.

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

also very much looking forward to hearing from the advocates and survivors. Thank you advocates for stepping forward. For whom we are very grateful for sharing their

personal experiences with us in this policy and form a better policy rather. This is a public safety crisis and victims and survivors deserve much better.

Before we turn to testimony, I'd like to thank [INAUDIBLE 3:46], my Communications and Legislative Director, Sergeant of Arms and who are working very hard to bring this Committee Hearing possible. Chloe, the Committee Senior Policy Analyst and Eisha Wright the Finance Unit Head.

Finally, I'd like to acknowledge my colleagues that are here today. Okay, Kenneth, Brannon, Holden.

2.2

2.3

Thank you for being here today. I am going to look a little further and see who I see. Of course Chair Adams. Where are the rest of my colleagues? I will come back and inform who of my colleagues have joined as I can see them on my screen. Thank you. Turning it over to Chair Adams for her statement, opening statement. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ADAMS: Thank you very Chair Diaz and good morning to everyone who is here this morning.

I'm Council Member Adrienne Adams of the 28th

District in Queens and I am the Chair of the Public

Safety Committee. I want to thank the members of the Public Safety Committee who are here. I believe

Chair Diaz named some. We also have Council Member Riley, Cabrera, Powers, Rose, and Rosenthal.

I also want to thank the sponsors of the bills.

Council Member Rose, Council Member Rosenthal and

Council Member Chin. The hearing we are holding

today is of paramount importance. Survivors of

sexual assault deserve to feel supported and

respected by the people responsible for solving crime

in New York City.

In 2018, the City Council enacted laws aimed at addressing just this. Local Laws 189, 192, 193, and

2.2

2.3

194 of 2018 increase training for Special Victims

Division Investigators and Patrol Officers. Codified secure case management systems within the SVD. And increased oversight of staffing and caseloads.

Today, we seek to gauge the NYPD's implementation and level of compliance with these laws.

Additionally, we will hear new bills, which aim to increase transparency and the outcomes of NYPD

Special Victims cases and ensure that all law enforcement officers receive appropriate training on responding to incidents of sexual crime, domestic violence and human trafficking.

Together, this legislation serves as testament that we and the NYPD take sexual assault very, very seriously, and are committed to doing all within our power to support survivors.

I will now allow for the sponsors of today's bills to deliver their remark. Council Members Rosenthal and Council Member Rose. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Council Member Rosenthal or Rose, whoever wants to go first.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: There we go, sorry. I was waiting, I didn't see the unmute. Thank you very much. I appreciate you and boy do I appreciate

2.2

2.3

Council Members Adams and Diaz for holding this hearing and giving us an opportunity to see how the NYPD has done. It's progress to improving outcomes for sexual assault survivors.

And before I get started, I do just want to note that the DOI Report was focused on the adult cases in the SVD. And in those units, unfortunately staff has not changed over the years. Although I do appreciate the fact that staffing for the entire division SVD has increased by roughly 20 people.

I want to focus for a minute today on Council

Member Cumbo's terrific bill 189, which required all

new recruits to get sensitivity training for

responding to survivors of harassment and sexual

assault. And ongoing training for all uniformed

members whose responsibilities include routinely

interacting with victims of crime. Specifically,

getting interactive training on a biannual basis to

assist them in responding to survivors of harassment

and sexual assault.

And the reason I draw our eye there is because uhm, it is all officers who often find themselves responding to domestic violence cases in particular.

And I want to start by saying that responding to

2.2

2.3

sexual assault cases is a daunting responsibility.

We ask a lot of our uniformed officers, whether they be neighborhood coordinating officers or a detective in the SVD, or a domestic violence officer. Uhm, they have to deeply understand trauma informed survivor centric techniques as they come face to face with domestic violence or sexual assault survivors, or those who are trafficked for sex.

Specifically, focusing on the DV calls, you know every year the NYPD responds to around 230,000 DV call, about 600 every day. Uhm, but the officers responding are not necessarily trained to recognize the complexity of a situation and the critical importance of follow-up.

A month ago, on September 9, 2021, we lost oneyear-old Legacy Beauford and according to news
reports, the police had been to the home multiple
times and an SVD Detective had visited the home as
well. Responding officers reported that they
observed the children in the apartment to be in good
health with no visible marks or injuries.

When SVD got involved, it was to investigate a possible case of sexual abuse of Legacy's older brother. But again, according to the news, the

police investigation was closed and no children were examined or interviewed.

Just a few days later, on September 12th, we lost four-year-old Jaycee Eubanks. The police had been called repeatedly by neighbors concerned about domestic violence. Even Jaycee's daycare called the police after noticing bruises on Jaycee and his sibling. And while Safe Horizon did come in to interview them, SVD Officers were present but did not follow the protocols which require follow-up visits with the family, a forensic pediatrician examination, talking to neighbors. And most importantly, submitting a domestic incidents report, which would have triggered a domestic violence officer visiting the home.

My bill would seek to improve the NYPD's response to DV sexual assault and human trafficking victims. First, it would bring experts together to develop an appropriate training curriculum. I think this is so important to have representatives from many different agencies in the city. Uhm, and within the NYPD, the Sex Crimes Unit, collaborative policing and the DV department, as well as providers who are working in

2.2

2.3

2.2

2.3

these areas. Hopefully with an eye toward including survivors of sexual assault, DV or human trafficking.

I love that they would come together to develop a training program but then come back together again and again to think about how better to improve the system. So, each police officer would be required to take the three hour training that this interagency group came up with. It would have to be supplemented by additional trainings including at least monthly at roll call on topics to enhance the police response to domestic violence, sexual assault and human trafficking.

The accountability component would require the NYPD to report on the number of officers trained.

The dates of the training and the curriculum for each training session specifically for DV accountability.

We would further enhance the system by creation of a DV Fatality Committee, which similarly would be made up of a truly interdisciplinary set of people. They would review an anonymized cases four times a year to develop recommendations regarding the coordination and improvement of services for victims of domestic violence. Provided by all city agencies and the nonprofit organizations that serve survivors.

2.2

2.3

By working together in this collaborative way, I am hopeful we can prevent the next fatality and treat survivors with dignity and trauma informed support. Thank you.

5 Thank you

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Council Member Rosenthal.

CHAIRPERSON ADAMS: Council Member Rose.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Yes, go ahead.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Uhm, and I was just going to say if Council Member Rose wants to give her testimony a little later, I think that would be helpful to. But Council Member Rose.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: So, uhm, I probably will have much more to add at the end but I want to thank Council Members Adams and Diaz and everyone who thought it important enough to be in attendance at this meeting today.

My name is Council Member Debi Rose and I am one of the prime sponsors of 1488. And this law would amend the Administrative Code of the City of New York to require the Police Department to obtain information about the disposition of sex offense cases and require the Mayor's Office of Sex Offense uhm and require the Mayor's Office of Criminal

2.2

2.3

Justice to report no the outcomes of sex offense cases.

The NYPD Special Victims Division, maintains records of the number of sex related complaints it receives and the subsequent arrests that are made. However, the SVD lacks the information about the number of convictions that are achieved relative to these sex arrests.

Information and data about convictions in sex related cases as necessary to both the NYPD and the City Council in terms of assessing the efficacy of policing and prosecuting these offenses.

Uhm, and as everyone stated already, in 2018, we enacted a package of bills that were designed to raise the bar relative to the performance of NYPD and policing adult sex crimes. The bills address the issues raised by the Department of Investigation's Office of Inspector General, specifically in areas of SVD staffing, training and case management systems.

I would just like to add that the bills that are attached to today's hearing are really necessary to improve the spirit of transparency that we've been trying to increase. And the spirit will improve the dynamic in the relationship between Law Enforcement

and the community it serves and to make sure that victims get the best service that they could possibly get.

2.2

2.3

I would like to end my remarks by thanking all of my staff who helped in preparing for this hearing and I'll probably say something at the end of the hearing. Thank you so much. Thank you Chairs.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Thank you my colleagues for participating in today's hearing and for your testimony. I would like to acknowledge Council Member Powers and Councilwoman Louis as well that have joined us. Thank you and I'll turn it over to the Moderator, Committee Counsel please.

I'm Josh Kingsley, Counsel to the Committee on Public Safety. Before we begin testimony, I want to remind everyone that you will on mute until you are called on to testify. After which, you will be unmuted by the host. I will be calling on panelists to testify. Please listen for your name to be called and I will periodically be announcing who the next panelist will be.

During the hearing, if Council Members would like to ask questions of the Administration or any

specific panelists, please use the Zoom raise hand function and I will call on you in order. All hearing participants should submit written testimony to testimony@council.nyc.gov.

2.2

2.3

Our first panelist to give testimony today will be a member of the public named Christine and she will followed by the NYPD. So, we will begin now. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Thank you Christine for your willingness to share your story with us.

CHRISTINE: Thank you. Hello, my name is

Christine. Last September of 2020, I was sexually

assaulted. In this short time, I cannot detail the

extent of my experience with multiple levels of the

NYPD and Special Victims Unit, investigative and

procedural callousness, incompetence and negligence.

I plan to submit a detailed, comprehensive written testimony within 72 hours of this meetings adjournment.

Beginning with my botched rape investigation, it has been difficult to experience firsthand the systemic incompetency and lack of investigative effort. Despite personally preparing a comprehensive 13 page document detailing the incident with

2.2

2.3

supplementary documents including related images, screenshots, phone numbers and a blueprint I designed myself of the perpetrators home. The first detective failed to conduct a basic investigation, let alone a thorough one.

The detective did not interview viable witnesses or retrieve now lost footage from the bar I was last seen publicly. Instead, he insisted I partake in a traumatizing controlled phone call with the man who raped me. After no updates in the month following my report, I called the Detective myself only to find out my case had been closed. Had I not called, I never would have found out.

Seeking to understand how my case could up and close, I was met with the NYPD and Special Victims

Units lack of transparency. My experience aggressively self-advocating for basic information about my rape case. An endeavor that took nearly six months after my case was closed, reflect badly on the NYPD and Special Victims Unit.

To see the values of courtesy, professionalism and respect on every NYPD police car, is an insult to my experience. I am proud to say that I successfully reopened my rape case via Zoom in late March 2021.

J

2.3

Unfortunately, the second detective, considered one of the best in the field proved just as unhelpful. She not only lacked follow through to complete a thorough investigation but also failed to advocate for GHB hair testing after Special Victims Unit collected hair samples.

I would have needed to pay over \$1,000 out of pocket for this procedure. As I speak, my hair samples remain untested in a lab. Why am I paying for a crime committed against me?

Less than a month ago, my case was closed for a second time without a thorough investigation and without the courtesy of letting me know. The problems within the NYPD and Special Victims Unit have not been addressed, identified or remedied. One of the glaring issues is the quality, not solely quantity of detectives within Special Victims Unit.

Detectives must exhibit exemplary critical thinking and strategizing skills. Trauma conscious care and psychological and sociological awareness of an ongoing continuously updated training education on the complexities of rape and rape culture.

Despite my initial faith in the NYPD's ability to arrest the man who raped me. The only arrest that

2.2

2.3

has been made is on my ability to move on with my life. As the burden of the case continues to fall on me.

As a survivor, I have advocated, investigated, and strategized for my case, all while managing the emotional, psychological and physiological impact of my traumatic experience. Meanwhile, the detectives receiving salaries to investigate my case failed to do the minimum. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Thank you again Christine for sharing your horrific experience with us all today.

CHRISTINE: Thank you for having me. I'm open to any questions any members of the Council or the NYPD have for me as I'm happy to further expand or explain anything that I spoke about today.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: I see Chair Rosenthal has a question. Can we unmute Council Member Rosenthal please?

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you. I appreciate that Chair Diaz.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you. Christine, thank you for coming forward. Uhm, thank you for coming forward and sharing your story with us. I

happen to know that you're getting some counseling services and I'm really — I can see that in your testimony. You are a strong, strong person. It's a hell of a story. Uhm, and I'm a little bit gobsmacked. It's hard to uhm, know where to begin. Uhm, uh, so, uhm, so one of the things, it was our understanding that would happen is that when survivors came into the SVU, they would be given a sheet of paper that just allowed them to understand uhm, what to expect when they were visiting with their detective that day and how to access more resources, counseling services. Did you ever receive a piece of paper like that?

CHRISTINE: I did not receive a paper like that.

I will say I received a lot of paperwork, overloaded with paperwork at the hospital that I went to. And I will say as a survivor, that paperwork is not very helpful. It does not begin to make the process easier. And I also want to mention that I was not told my victims rights and in that six month process of me advocating for myself did I find out that I was entitled to an advocate present during any part of the procedure.

2.2

2.3

I was not told by the first detective and the first detective quite frankly felt like he had more important things to do. When I was in SVU, he kept looking at the clock and the — you know I heard you say that officers receive sensitivity training and I'm wondering if it resonates with them as my experience proves otherwise.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Yeah, I mean if you — you know, one of the bills required the NYPD to report on that sensitivity training and the attendance. And unfortunately the reports document themselves that for each of the classes, you know at most, maybe eight detectives attended one of the classes.

So, thank you for bringing attention to that imperative. Uhm, would it be possible — I would be interested in seeing the paperwork that you got from the hospital and perhaps meeting offline to understand that better as well. Did you know there's a sheet of paper that the detective is supposed to go through when they're speaking with you at the unit? Where they are asking about certain things and uhm, uhm, you know, did they ask you if there was — if you thought there might be video available?

1 2 And do you know if they ever, I know what you 3 said, I heard you but I just am so gobsmacked, I want to sort of hear it again. Did they ever follow up on 4 trying to find that video? Uhm, no, that was something that we 6 CHRISTINE: 7 further investigated after I advocated for my case to be reopened. And the fact that it took so much 8 longer after my case was closed, I feel really botched the investigation and you know really closed 10 11 on any hopes of real justice you know. 12 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Yeah. So, the video 13 was gone by the time anyone looked for it? 14 CHRISTINE: Yes and the restaurant or the bar, 15 let the second detective know that video is regularly deleted after about a week. And so, it was very 16 17 disappointing you know. 18 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: If they had responded 19 within a week, they could have seen it? 20 Yes, yes. CHRISTINE: 21 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: And I'm sure that's 2.2 sort of common practice.

23 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

24

25

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Uhm, I'm going to stop in deference to other people but Christine, I uhm,

2.2

2.3

admire you. I'm humbled by you. Thank you for coming before the Council today. Your testimony is going to have an impact and uhm, you know, what I hear from you is that the system let you down. And I think you're right, it's the whole system. It's not just one officer or another or one department, the whole system let you down and uhm, and uh, I hope everyone listening, I certainly have taken that all to heart. Thank you Christine.

CHRISTINE: Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Council Member
Rosenthal and thank you Christine as well. If any
other Council Members have any questions — oh, I see
Council Member Rose's hand is raised. Go ahead
Council Member Rose.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Thank you. First, I want to thank you Christine for your courage to come forth. Uhm, and the fact that you were revictimized is something that's not lost on us. Uh, the purpose of all of these bills has been that women continue to be revictimized by — even when they have the courage to come forward to tell their stories, they are not given the help that they deserve or the justice.

2.2

2.3

I just have one question. You mentioned that you're case was not only closed once but twice. Was there any — did they tell you why your case was closed? Uhm, and what was it based on?

CHRISTINE: It always falls on the lack of finding probable cause to warrant an arrest. And the second time it was closed, I actually kept it open as the second detective tried to close it multiple times. And I remember being on a phone call with said detective and strategizing with her, brining up multiple avenues of social media investigations.

Bringing up multiple avenues of triangulation and narrowing down on people who were either present at the scene of the crime or outside of it. And I even tried very hard to help her connect me with someone that could get me tested for the GHB, the hair testing.

And no matter how many times I provided all those different avenues, it always came down to lacking probable cause and before — I mean, then after a while, because the second detective probably got tired of me continuing to fight for my case to be reopened, this detective eventually didn't have the

courage herself to let me know that the case was closed until like less than a month ago.

So, my case was closed, actually, my case was closed actually three months ago. So, by the time I called her, the case was closed for two months after that.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: How will they uhm, I'm not quite sure how you determine lack of probable cause if you don't examine the evidence. It just, it boggles my mind that you know that that could be the reason. And so, what would you say might have attributed to them sort of — that type of dismissive attitude? Do you think it was apathy? Is it a lack of training? Uhm, the fact that uhm, their techniques in gathering criminal you know, uhm, evidence? Is it that it wasn't a high profile case? Do you have sort of — were you given any kind of indication why this dismissive attitude?

CHRISTINE: I can only speak on my experience and I can actually give two answers. One with the first detective and one with the second detective.

With the first detective, it felt as if there was an apathy. I felt that with him, considering that I gave him all the information, 13 pages worth and this

2.2

2.3

isn't just any document. I actually formatted, landscaped, made a table and it was organized by date, time, event, if there was penetration or not and what was going on in my head as to what was — it's so comprehensive. And I even made sure that I did it right after I reported the rape. So, he had everything.

And also to mention, he noted how thorough it was. So, I'm guessing with the first detective, it was apathy or just plain laziness. With the second detective, she definitely had a lot more empathy. However, because she was made to pick up the pieces of an investigation, I mean, a crime that happened so long ago by the time she had gotten me. It became hard for her to really —

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: It was cold. It looks like a cold case.

CHRISTINE: Not only that, you know, she I think was at her own wits end.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

CHRISTINE: So she wasn't able to go — and the fact that you know as much as I'm upset that I had to help her strategize, you know I come from the digital age where as she comes from a different generation

2.2

2.3

and so, there is definitely a generational gap and now that perpetrators, I'm sure are using a lot of technology and a lot of uhm, harsher drugs out there.

I do empathize with the second detective but not too much because of the fact that she didn't advocate for my hair testing.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: I just want to ask, did you think that uhm, there use of technology was used to uhm, their best ability? Or did they even put for the effort?

On the fact that I had to go back and unblock the people that led to my assault and I had to go back myself, watch their videos and link her the exact videos. And one phone call, she actually made me, held me responsible for that duty. She goes well, you didn't give me the video, so what am I supposed to do?

And that's the tone she was taking with me on the phone call. And made it feel like it was up to me to figure things out, which is why in my testimony, I said I was tasked with investigating, advocating and strategizing for my own case. Which is why, I don't have a lot of sympathy for the caseload of things.

Because this had happened to me and I was still fighting for it.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: I want to thank you. My time is up. I want to thank you again for having the courage and I hope through this — your testimony here today, we are able to get you some other result to this heinous crime.

CHRISTINE: Thank you.

2.2

2.3

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Thank you. Thank you Chairs.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Council Member.

We'll now turn to Council Member Diaz followed by

Council Member Adams for additional questions. Go

ahead Chair Diaz.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Christine, again, thank you for sharing your horrific story with us today and I know my question to you, is the least of your worries but I'm interested in knowing. You indicated personal income that you provided to your case \$1,000. I'm curious to know, did the Crime Victims Board reimburse you for the \$1,000 or has anyone had a similar conversation with you?

CHRISTINE: No, I've actually asked multiple times to the second detective if there was anyone

2.2

2.3

that she could refer me to in order to advocate for my hair testing. She repeatedly said, it's not my department. I've never had to hair test before, so it's out of my hands. Not only that, I also reached to the men who also took my hair samples, as they gave me their numbers in case I had any questions. I texted them, as they said I could. I never heard back from them.

In addition to that, I was you know like I said, tasked to pay over \$1,000 for my hair testing and — oh, and then also by the fact that I even asked her. Because I went so deep and I said look, I'm trying to help you. Just tell me, and I'm not trying to put you on the spot. This is me talking to the detectives. Like, I'm not trying to put you on the spot. Are the departments so disjointed and so isolated from each other that's it's difficult for you to contact anyone that could help me find an advocate for a hair test? And like, I even when that far and that thorough in my questioning.

And she said, no, it's not that it's disjointed.

It's not that it's disorganized. It's just that I've never done this before. I don't have — this is where my part ends. And so, just even in my inquiries, I

2.2

2.3

put a lot of attention and just like, just like, the trajectory, the force, everything and it didn't matter. All I got was a no and that I had to pay for over \$1,000 for my hair to be tested. Which is basic testing procedure to you know — and this is after I told her, you can't find probable cause? She goes, I can't find probable cause. And I said, what about hair testing?

If there's GHB, there's your ticket. There is your in and then we have probable cause. To which she said, it's out of my hands. That's not my department. That's not my department. I've heard that so many times.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: I'm sorry to hear of your experience. It's her department, it was her case, it was her responsibility as far as I'm concerned for her to figure it out and turn you on to someone — that's why we have supervisors, commanders, lieutenants. That should be the answer if she had no answer.

I'm going to turn it over back to Counsel. I'm not sure who else of the members have further questions as we are doing a second round. I do want to acknowledge Council Member Menchaca, Council

2.2

2.3

Member Gennaro, Council Member Gibson and Council
Member Miller. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair Diaz. I will also acknowledge Council Member Lander who joined us.

I'm going to Chair Adams now for a question. Go ahead Ma'am.

CHAIRPERSON ADAMS: Thank you very much Counsel. Christine, I'm just sitting here so frustrated for you. I am so sorry that you are going through this still as we here this morning. It sounds to me like you for the most part, have been your detective in your own case. And for me, that is extremely unacceptable and it's appalling to me.

It is appalling to me that we have mandated training for this division and it doesn't seem that training has taken place. It doesn't seem like training has taken and it doesn't seem like anybody even cares about what's going on in this division.

So, you know, I'm not going to vent on you. I apologize for that. I just want to know, how many calls would you say were actually initiated by detectives to you in your behalf compared to how many calls you actually initiated in your own behalf on this case?

I would say for every five phone

2

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

calls I made; it was like one. Uhm, and that I think that's like the minimum. I also emailed the first

detective when the case was closed. I also texted

6 the second detective and I actually had to be a bit

7 adamant and a little aggressive in my tone before she

8 had the courage to even let me know that the case was

9 closed two months ago. That the case was closed two

10 months ago, which this phone call happening less than

11 | a month ago.

CHRISTINE:

And she even told me about a different case she was working on and details of that case. Like, I don't need to know that there is a man on a red motorcycle going around grabbing girls. But she goes, I'm dealing with that, so I can't deal with yours right now.

And I'm just sitting here going, what? I'm giving you guys everything, everything and I'm calling so diligently and so promptly. Showing up to things very promptly. Making sure I have everything that I feel is important to this case and it just lands on nothing. And so, yeah. Short answer to your question, like five to one definitely.

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON ADAMS: Well, truly that's unacceptable. Uhm, just to share unprofessionalism one, and insensitivity to this matter two, is just so disheartening to me. And again, I'm just so sorry that you have been victimized twice. And I thank you for your testimony.

CHRISTINE: Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair Adams. We're going to turn for a second question from Council Member Rosenthal before passing it back to the Administration for their testimony.

If any other Council Members would like to ask a question for Christine before we do so, use the Zoom raise hand function. If not, Chair Rosenthal, please go ahead.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you so much.

Christine, I don't want to belabor this, but I just want to get this on the record. Uhm, because uhm, we — I really have appreciated that the NYPD has continued to meet with the advocates and you know take their ideas and put them into practice.

So, we worked really hard. They worked really hard on a piece of paper called, For the Survivors,

sort of what to expect. Could you just - and on that

35

2

paper you have an opportunity to write down the name

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21 2.2

23

24

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: By whom?

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: And secondly, uhm,

Participation form. Did you ever consent to - were

of the detective and some of the details of what's

going on. Did you receive that piece of paper?

there's a report called, a Discontinuance of

you ever asked if you wanted to discontinue your case

and consent to signing that form?

No.

CHRISTINE: No.

CHRISTINE:

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: And lastly, you mentioned you were required, you were asked to do a controlled call?

CHRISTINE: It was the only option given to me as to try to move forward with the investigation. Uhm, I even, when I first started, I even asked like, look, if he did it once he'll do it again. You know, I'm willing to do something about it. And he goes, no, no, no, just a controlled phone call.

And in this controlled phone call, I was called stupid, crazy.

2.2

2.3

CHRISTINE: By the rapist during that phone call. And he was shouting at me. And the entire time the detective is you know, recording all that. And I just don't know how any rapist is going to admit what they did and if they — and then, if you look at my report, you can tell that there was a plan. I mean, after I was assaulted, there was a clean out man who came by the house and cleaned the entire house, the entire house.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Who?

CHRISTINE: There is a cleaner, there is a man that the rapist hired who came in, washed all the clothes, cleaned all the pillows, replaced all the blankets. And I urged the first detective to find this cleaner and ask him questions. Like, how many times has he come to the house?

Things like that. It's all in the document and for him to say that the controlled phone call was the only way to move forward just makes no sense to me.

Because it was all in the documentation that I gave him. Like the cleaner — I remember when I was leaving the bathroom, the cleaner instructed, put your clothes in this pile and I said okay. And then he washed all my clothes. Like, everything was

2.2

2.3

2 washed by the time I left the scene of the crime.

And I just don't know how as a detective he could overlook that detail when I so blatantly wrote it,

5 you know.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Yeah, yeah, Christine, my heart is with you and I want you to know how powerful your testimony is and uhm, I really thank you for coming forward and thank the Chairs again for holding this hearing and giving you this opportunity. Thank you so much.

CHRISTINE: Thank you.

Rosenthal and thank you Christine. We will now be moving onto the testimony from the Administration.

We will hear from representatives from the New York

Police Department. Testifying for the NYPD will be

Inspector Michael King, Krista Ashbery who is the

Director of Policy and Planning for the department,

Oleg Chernyavsky who is the Assistant Deputy

Commissioner for Legal Matters and Michael Clarke who

is the Director of Legislative Affairs for the unit.

We will be now calling on the Administration to testify. Before we begin, I will administer the oath to the members of the Administration. I will call on

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN AND GENDER EQUITY JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 1 each of you individually to respond. Please raise 2 3 your right hands. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth 4 5 and nothing but the truth before these Committees and to respond honestly to Council Member questions. 6 7 Inspector King? MICHAEL KING: I do. 8 9 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Director Ashbery? KRISTA ASHBERY: I do. 10 11 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Assistant Deputy Commissioner 12 Chernyavsky? OLEG CHERNYAVSKY: I do. 13 14 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: And Director Clarke? 15 MICHAEL CLARKE: I do. COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you all. You may 16 17 begin. MICHAEL KING: Good morning. First I would like 18 19 to acknowledge the testimony of survivor Christine. 20 Your testimony was distressing. I think, I believe I 21 did speak with an advocate regarding this case recently and uh, moving forward after today, I will 2.2

take another look at this case personally and reach

out to the advocate with findings.

2.3

24

2.2

2.3

Again, good morning Chair Adams, Chair Diaz and members of the Council. I'm Inspector Michael King, Commanding Officer of the Special Victims Division for the New York City Police Department. I am joined by Assistant Deputy Commissioner of Legal Matters Oleg Chernyavsky, Director of Policy and Planning for the Facilities Management Division Krista Ashbery and Director of Legislative Affairs Michael Clarke.

On behalf of Police Commissioner Dermot Shea, I would like to thank you for this opportunity to discuss the New York City Police Department's investigative strategies, facilities and division structure concerning sex crimes and to provide an update on our Special Victims Division to the Council. While it is indeed traumatizing to be a victim of any crime, survivors of sexual assault face a unique trauma that requires a specialized investigative process be conducted by those who investigate and prosecute these assaults.

The investigators who decide to enter this field, must possess unique qualities and a heightened sense of empathy that will allow them to interact with those who have suffered the indignity of sexual assault. It is our responsibility to ensure that

every survivor is treated with respect and compassion. I have been the Commanding Officer of the Special Victims Division for 13 months and it is my specialized background as a forensic nurse, coupled with my diverse investigative background that led to my appointment to this position by Police Commissioner Shea and Chief of Department Rodney Harrison.

The Special Victims Division is responsible for investigating sex crimes and cases of child abuse.

The division works in partnership with victim advocates, the five district attorney's offices citywide, nonprofits and other city agencies to carry out its mission.

Four of the city's five boroughs have a separate squad devoted solely to the investigation sex crimes against adult victims and a separate squad dedicated to the investigation of abuse against children. In our Staten Island squad, investigators are trained to do both. In addition, the division had separate units to investigate cases that occur in the transit system. Investigate cold cases, monitor registered sex offenders and also has an analytical team

2.2

2.3

dedicated to investigating drug and alcohol facilitated sexual assaults.

There are currently 250 investigators assigned to the Special Victims Division including 122 investigators to the adult squads in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, Manhattan and a squad located in Staten Island that investigates both child abuse and adult crimes. An additional 77 investigators are assigned to our dedicated child abuse section in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Manhattan. Moreover 18 investigators are assigned to solely investigate sex crimes that occur in the transit system.

The remainder of the personnel are assigned to investigate cold cases, monitor registered sex offenders, and analytical teams. In March of 2018, the New York City Department of Investigation reported that the Department had 67 investigators assigned to the adult squads. Meaning that they have increased staffing by 82 percent since that report was published.

Investigators in the Special Victims Division are typically assigned approximately 46 cases per year, as opposed to investigators in precinct-based detective squads. Who are assigned upwards of 180

cases per investigator annually. This is a 50

percent decrease from the levels reported in 2017 by

DOI. Approximately 92 cases for investigator per

year.

2.2

2.3

On average, investigators in a Special Victims squad may carry approximately six to eight active cases. No other Police Department in the country has a Sex Crimes unit that is comparable to the NYPD's Special Victims Division in terms of size, scope, and mostly expertise.

Since 2017, the department initiated repairs and renovations within Special Victims Division facilities in all five boroughs to make the environments more welcoming and survivor focused. In addition, members of our facilities team met with advocates and toured facilities in other jurisdictions to determine the correct model for what a Special Victims Division office should look like. Including colocation of the District Attorney's office staff and victims advocates.

It was determined that the Staten Island office would immediately be converted to fit this model and the location was found at 137 Center Street to relocate the Manhattan adult squad. With the work

2.2

2.3

Brooklyn.

ongoing to expand and enhance that new space.

However, these types of renovations were not possible at the existing locations in the Bronx, Queens and

I am pleased to report that new locations have been identified in these boroughs, and our facilities management division is working to ensure we can relocate as quickly as possible. These facilities will be carefully designed to align with the departments mission to uphold and strengthen the NYPD's commitment to survivors of sexual assault. In the meantime, each of the existing facilities in these three boroughs have been upgraded to the extent possible to comport with these principles.

The NYPD is committed to ensuring that every detective in the Special Victims Division has the best training to support survivors of sexual assault. We have contracted with a company called Certified FETI to provide trauma informed training to all of our Special Victims investigators. However, an agreement could not be reached with the vendor to renew their contract. So, the department was forced to seek a new provider. I am pleased to report that we have obtained a new provider and we will be

2.2

2.3

resuming our in-person trauma informed training next month.

In addition, as promised during the police reform and reinvention collaborative, we will begin conducting an annual trauma informed refresher course for all members of the Special Victims division.

This course will begin in the spring and will ensure that Special Victims investigators continually improve their trauma informed interviewing technique.

In addition to this training, all members of the Special Victims Division are required to complete in advance a two week criminal investigation course, which provides investigators with comprehensive, high quality instruction regarding fundamental investigative process, tactics and the importance of both physical and digital forensics. Furthermore, for all new members of the Special Victims Division must complete a one week course specifically tailored to skills that will be required for a Special Victims Division investigator.

A tremendous value derived from the use of trauma informed techniques has now led to being incorporated into the training of all NYPD recruits and in-service training has been and will continue to be provided to

2.2

2.3

existing Police Officers on patrol. I am currently working with the Training Bureau on the next round of in-service training that must be provided biannually.

While I know many improvements have been made to the division over the past few years, our work is not done. I have successfully increased communication between supervisors in the Special Victims division, subunits and borough units. Special Victims Division executives now hold daily case management meetings with investigators and supervisors at all Special Victims Division investigative squads to discuss cases and keep everyone informed of the great work being done throughout the division.

This helps prevent information silos within the Special Victims Division and improves our ability to collaborate more effectively and share information more efficiently. Moreover, squads now learn from each other and benefit from successful case resolutions conducted by other members of the division.

During my 21 years of service in the Police

Department, and to the people of this city, I have

heard the distressing accounts in sexual assault

survivors who felt they were failed by the Criminal

2.2

2.3

Justice System. Many of these complaints centered on criticism that Police Officers, Assistant District Attorneys and others did not make them feel like they were believed. Which unfortunately discouraged them from continuing with their case.

It is our shared and collective goal to ensure that no survivor feels that way moving forward.

These stories tend to highlight that no matter how much work we have done, there is much work that needs to be done.

To that end, we continue to improve our symbiotic relationship with advocates who are currently or will be embedded in our investigative squads. Prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, we worked with advocates to review Special Victims cases as they were able to provide valuable feedback on how we can improve our service to and relationships of survivors of sexual assault.

We look forward to not only continuum but also extending this extremely valuable partnership in the near future. Even in the absence of this review, communication with the advocates is key. One of the biggest complaints that we have received is that survivors go too long without getting an update on

2.2

2.3

the status of their case. That is why I have enforced the divisions policy that requires investigators to reach out to survivors every 21 days. Even if there is no substandard update, it is important to make sure survivors understand what is going on and be given the opportunity to be an active participant in their investigation.

We have dedicated significant resources to support survivors so that they feel believed, empowered and encouraged to move forward with their investigation. However, we recognize there are many reasons a survivor may wish to not participate given the level of trauma involved.

We don't mandate that a supervisor speak to a survivor who has made the complicated decision to not continue pursuit of a criminal prosecution. This additional oversight serves to ensure that cases are not prematurely closed, as survivors do not feel pressured to make a decision to discontinue an investigation. And are aware they may come back and restart the case in the future. Should their feelings and circumstances change.

In addition, we provide survivors with access to an advocate to discuss their options prior to making

2.2

2.3

a decision to no longer move forward with the case.

There are also other notable improvements that have
been made to the division, which I look forward to

5 discussing later today.

While I am confident that we put many changes in place that have vastly improved the Special Victim's Division, I know that there is more to do. To that end, as promised during the [INAUDIBLE 58:58] forum and reinvention collaborative, the department has commissioned the RTI group to conduct a gap analysis of the Special Victims Division to make recommendations for improvement. When that report is completed, the department will make it public. Thank you for this opportunity to speak with you today and I look forward to answering any questions that you may have.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you so much. We will begin with Chair Diaz for questions. Go ahead Ma'am.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Yeah, I thank you for recognizing me. I was considering waiting to hear all testimony in hopes that I was going to hear questions or answers to the questions that I have before me but unfortunately not.

2.2

2.3

I want to thank you for your efforts in trying to uhm, speed up the training and I know you've only been in your seat for a limited amount of months and COVID has probably stalled a lot of what seems to be thoughtful processes in moving the system along. But nonetheless, I'm faced with a few questions, so I will begin my questioning.

I'd like to know what is different in the process from when you began to today? What have you specifically targeted that you can highlight for me that have been the most impactful change?

MICHAEL KING: Thank you for that question. So, I've been here for 13 months and I have put some changes in effect when I first became Commander of Special Victims Division. There are some aspects that I looked at. I tried to see exactly what was being done across the division and I made a few changes.

First of all, what I realized was that the squads, child, adult alike citywide. Really were kind of standalone. They didn't speak to each other. There wasn't enough communication. So, I immediately implemented a daily 10 a.m. citywide conference call. Monday to Friday 10 a.m. all Special Victims units,

2.2

2.3

the adult squads, the child squads the specialized squad, their commanders are all on this call. We discuss all the important cases that are ongoing at that time, moment and time during that call.

Also, updates are given and training dates etc.. When I got here I realized that investigators were really only updating their cases once every 30 days. I changed that to once every five days. In my opinion, this would allow the case investigators to be more in touch with their survivors and also, just with the case, information documentation itself.

Supervisors were also only required to look at cases once every 30 days. I changed that also to once every five days. This way, supervisors can sit with each investigator in their squad, go over the cases that they currently have open. They can get ideas from each other, make notes in the case and go onto next steps.

The 21 day contact rule was already here before I got here. What I did was I enforced that and the way it was before I got here was the case investigators were supposed to reach out to complainants once every 21 days to apprise them of what was going on with the case. So, what I did was I found that that could be

2.2

2.3

improved. So what I added was that not only will they reach out every 21 days but they should also have a supervisor on the line with them when they speak to a complainant to ensure that if that complainant has an issue, a supervisor can mitigate it immediately rather than waiting five, six months down the road.

If the supervisor cannot mitigate the problem, then it will have to be sent up a chain to myself or my Executive Officer Deputy Inspector Vicki
McDermott.

We streamlined how our squads conducted canvases to suspects. We found that to be lacking and deficient when we got here. We built a quality assurance program that focus on case review by pulling random cases citywide from both the child and adult squads. Making no restraints on witnesses found in a case and sharing these findings with investigators and supervisors division-wide to encourage best practices.

We also built a daily executive case management review process, which mandates that our zone captains pick two squads daily and review the cases of every detective working in the squad during a particular

tour via teams. So, this was not being done before.

I think zone captains were really reading cases once
a month. We have them out doing this daily. Two
squads a day with every detective that is working.

We also changed the way the division handles I cards and instead of immediately submitting our I cards based on reports, we want to makes sure we speak to our complainants to make sure we have all the facts relevant to the case before we begin our pursuit of any one, any particular person. We obtained a new vendor to continue to provide trauma informed training to our investigators. We developed an internal trauma informed course for all Police Academy recruits, so its enabled them to actually graduate the Police Academy already trauma informed. In hope that their training will transcend to survivors of all crimes they encounter but especially victims of sexual assault.

We created an investigative case checklist for our investigators in both the child and adult squads respectively to dive into their active investigations and to also be used by supervisors part of sign off of those cases. We're hoping this will make our

2.2

2.3

2.2

2.3

investigators more uniform in terms of everyone being on the same page.

We also changed the way our C3 closings are processed. Prior to my appointment to Special Victims, C3 closings are handled solely by detectives and C3 closings are when our complainants want to withdraw a complaint. Detectives would speak to the complainants and then they would document that they don't want to go forward and the case will be closed.

What we have done now is, we changed that to now to include a squad supervisor. Must be mandated to speak to anyone who wants to close a case and apprise them of their options. Their availability for an advocate and just to make sure they know if they want to reopen a case at any point and time, that is their options to do so.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Thank you. Before I go onto my next question, could you break down to me what it — you used the term ID Card and that's not one that I'm familiar with. Can you explain that to me?

MICHAEL KING: Yes. It's basically just a wanted card. It's a card that we use if we are looking for a person in regard to a crime. It's a card that we establish and we send out job wide to let everyone in

2.2

2.3

the NYPD know we are looking for someone in regard to an investigation. It may just be to speak to them, maybe a witness but it's just a way for us to reach out to all our patrol officers and to let them know if you meet up with this person, we stop this person. This is someone we're interested in speaking to.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Okay, then I'd like to hear a little bit about your intake process between a stranger rape to versus acquaintance raped when someone comes in and reports. Is there indeed a difference in how you process your cases or ID them?

MICHAEL KING: So, stranger case compared to an acquaintance, very different variables because obviously the acquaintance is known, so that is a different ID process. In a stranger case, we need some more leg work in terms of going out to get video, canvasing, speaking to people, businesses, neighbors, etc. Uhm, that does take a lot more investigations — boots on the ground as compared to someone who the complainant already knows.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Okay, I definitely see some faces among my colleagues are puzzled. I see a lot of puzzle, so I'm sure we're going to have some deep questions for you moving forward.

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

I'd like to speed up in reference to your training of your officers. What if, if you can share to this. How is someone selected to be part of your unit?

MICHAEL KING: So, anyone who is interested in becoming a part of the Special Victims Division, they would have to fill out our application that is specific to SVD. That application would then be taken in by our internal staff. It is reviewed and an interview will be set up for that person and that person will be interviewed by an executive in Special Victims and we would look at their history in the department, their disciplinary history. We also look at what they did prior to becoming a New York City Police Officer. We look at their activity. Doing our interview, we do a writing sample. We also have them speak on what they believe the mission of SVD is and we kind of get a feel for the temperament of this person to see if they would be a good fit for the mission that we're trying to accomplish here.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Okay, then in reference to you training, other than detectives, who else receives training on how to deal with a sexual assault case?

2.2

2.3

MICHAEL KING: That is everyone assigned to the Special Victims Division, whether they are a white shield Police Officer or they are a regular detective, supervisors, we all — executives, everyone in Special Victims has to take the same training.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Okay, so I, Darma Diaz, walk in to report a case. I walk into the report room, is there anyone there at the moment I mention I've been raped, I've been assaulted, can easily identify what could be my triggers and move me into a place where I could be confined and not be exposed to say 30 people in the vicinity that would have no idea how to treat me?

MICHAEL KING: So, if a complainant walks into a precinct or any other police facility and they would like to report that they are a victim of sexual assault, then as soon as the report taker comprehends that, they would reach out to Special Victims and if we do not have an office in that particular command, such as the one a precinct would have, Queens Special Victims upstairs, then they would reach out to us and we would send Special Victims investigators to pick that person up and bring them back to our survivor friendly location.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Okay, so I want to understand that there is no uniform conversation throughout the department that would address this? If someone walk in, you would have to be either a senior officer or would have to be part of the unit to be able to identify on how to treat an individual?

MICHAEL KING: No, no, not at all. Uhm, they — every police officer is trained on how to take a report from a special victim in the field. Yes, what I'm saying is after that initial interview by that officer —

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Oh, okay.

2.2

2.3

MICHAEL KING: They would reach out to us and have us conduct an in-depth interview.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Okay, then my final question before I turn it over to my colleagues, uhm, gender based training? Do you have gender specific training, buzz words, what to look for, one gender verse another gender? Are we sensitive in the training process?

MICHAEL KING: Yes. So, that is addressed in our Special Victims course which is built just for special victims investigators. And then, we also carry that over further into our trauma informed

course, which again, is mainly for our Special

you.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Okay, thank you for answering my questions. If I have more, I'll come back. Thank

MICHAEL KING: Thank you.

Victims Investigators.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Turn it back over to Counsel for any members that have questions at this time.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair Diaz. We'll now turn to Chair Adams followed by Council Member Rose. Any other Council Members who would like to ask a question, please use the Zoom raise hand function. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ADAMS: Thank you Counsel. Good morning Inspector. Thank you for your testimony thus far. I've got a couple of questions for you. You mentioned that Special Victims Division training ceased because the vendor terminated the contract. When exactly did that happen?

MICHAEL KING: Good morning. I was appointed in August of last year and when I came in to this position, this was already ongoing. I don't know at what time the vendor had tried to relocate the contract but when I got here in August of last year,

2.2

2.3

this was already ongoing with our Management and Budget team. And at that time, I was informed that the vendor could not come to terms with the city's Appendix A and at that point, we were forced to then find a new vendor.

MICHAEL CLARKE: It was sometime early last year when this happened.

CHAIRPERSON ADAMS: Alright, early 2019?

MICHAEL CLARKE: I think Chair - I'll find out the exact date but I thought it was late 2019, early 2020.

CHAIRPERSON ADAMS: Okay.

MICHAEL CLARKE: But it is ongoing.

CHAIRPERSON ADAMS: And that was a termination.

So, when was a new vendor agreed upon and uh, a new contract enacted?

MICHAEL KING: So, uhm, I, myself being a forensic nurse, I had already taught trauma informed. I immediately identified a vender but because of the new onboarding process, it took a few months to get them onboard.

So, I would say in this past summer, everything was completed and we had the courses starting next month. We have 104 investigators who are left to be

2.2

trauma informed. So, they will all be trained between mid-November to early December.

CHAIRPERSON ADAMS: So, that's an extreme lapse in training. How many did you say 104?

MICHAEL KING: Right, there were 213 already trained under the old contract and we had 104 remaining and those 104 are now going to be trained by the new vendor.

CHAIRPERSON ADAMS: How long had those 104 been operating without this training?

MICHAEL KING: There were 56 I guess operating for I guess about a year and we have the remainder of fairly new to Special Victims. Maybe three, three to four months that they have been here.

So, they have never been allowed to interview complainants by themselves. They are always with someone who ahs previous trauma informed training.

CHAIRPERSON ADAMS: Alright, so it's pretty much the buddy system when it comes to interviewing traumatize raped victims and such, so okay. Uhm, the report actually indicated that training stopped because of COVID. Are you aware of that?

MICHAEL KING: That is what I was told, yes.

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON ADAMS: Why is that? Why would the reports say that it was because of COVID, yet we know that it was because of vendor termination?

MICHAEL CLARKE: Again, in March of 2020 because of COVID, the in-person training had been suspended throughout the department during the height of the COVID epidemic. It was during this time that the contract issues began as well. Uhm, and so, the training had ceased because of COVID and then the contract — we had contract issues which we had now replaced the vendor and we will continue it later this year.

CHAIRPERSON ADAMS: That raises a red flag for me as well. Let's go back to Christine's testimony, very disturbing testimony. It's distressing for me to know that it took her to testify here this morning with us for you to say something that you are going to personally pick this case up. That's distressing to me also. So, we've got a list here of just problematic behavior, problematic interaction, problematic relationship between this division and the survivors.

Uhm, I said when I spoke with her that she was in essence, her own detective. How in heaven's name can

2.2

2.3

we allow a survivor to pick up her own case, track her own case, offer her own evidence, spend her own money and then this division comes back and pretty much slaps her back in the face again? Sorry,

Christine for saying that but — but traumatizes her even more and victimizes her even more by closing her case without ever informing her of anything. It seems to me that she — this case upon herself after her rape and then had to take herself through steps to try to remedy this situation that should have been remedied by the folks that were sworn to protect her. She testified that she had to push her own case forward. Why is this acceptable for this division?

Is there no follow-up for survivors?

I just want to know the procedure for interacting with survivors when complaints result in an arrest.

MICHAEL KING: When complaints result in arrest, the case inves-

CHAIRPERSON ADAMS: When they don't result in an arrest, what are the procedures? She's her own detective right now? What are your procedures when a case like this does not result in an arrest?

MICHAEL KING: The case is closed due to certain variables that we're not able to establish a probable

2.2

2.3

cause case. We sit down with our Assistant District Attorney's who are also partners in the case. We discuss the case with the supervisor and the ADA and the Case Investigator, and if it is determined that an arrest cannot be made, then the complainant is informed as to why and then the case is closed.

CHAIRPERSON ADAMS: It didn't happen in this case though.

MICHAEL KING: This case Council Member, I would have to personally sit down and look at it because I do not know all of the variables that are attached to this case.

CHAIRPERSON ADAMS: Great, I'm giving you a heavy, heavy exhale right now. I got to regroup myself right now. Okay, so let's talk a little bit about compliance with the law. The package of legislation brought forth by this Council in 2018, regarding all of this really. Local Law 189, which my colleague Council Member Rosenthal referenced at the top of her remarks this morning that have to do with sensitivity training.

Uhm, it seems right now that we have a number of detectives who have been trained including - I'd like to know, including the detectives that worked

Christine's case. Were they trained in sensitivity training in compliance with Local Law 189?

MICHAEL CLARKE: Council Member, your broke up a little bit there can you -

CHAIRPERSON ADAMS: I'm sorry, yeah, I apologize.

I was asking whether or not the detectives involved in Christine's case were — received sensitivity training in compliance with Local Law 189?

MICHAEL CLARKE: So, I think there are two training laws that were passed as the Law 189, which is sensitivity training. And that was sort of departmentwide and then there's specific SVD uhm, training that was you know more intensive.

Uhm, in terms of the Local 189, the departmentwide training, that involved for in-person training for recruits. Since that law passed, we've had several modules that address it from various aspects, including a module that's dedicated specifically to the LBGTQ IA community. Uhm, but then there is also requires biannual training of all officers on the job on sensitivity training. And to that end, we did do a command level training in the first biannual training and then we did an NYPD you

2.2

2.3

video with a required quiz, that all officers were required to take.

We are now in the second biannual uhm, cycle. It began in May of 2019. Inspector King is actually working with our training bureau on creating a new trainings for all in-service detectives and upgrading the training for our RN crew trainers. That's separate from the sort of SVD trauma informed training, which all SVD detectives have gotten some training. They've gotten the two weeks CIC course and the one week SVD course but on top of that, there was trauma informed training. That's subject to the contract.

I'm not sure, I don't know if Inspector King knows without seeing which detectives, whether they have had it but it's certainly something I believe he will look into.

MICHAEL KING: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON ADAMS: I hope that's the case because my question was whether or not her detectives actually did receive this training. If they did, it doesn't sound like it took. Or that they really, yeah, I'll just leave it there. It doesn't sound like it took at all. Especially the second detective

2.2

2.3

you know more troubling that it was a woman who pretty much just said, I don't know what to do with this. That's what I heard. I don't know what you heard but I heard a detective tell a survivor that I don't know what to do right now. So, pretty much, I'm just you know, giving you no more thought. That is unacceptable and cannot happen. Cannot, cannot.

Uhm, now, uh, Inspector King, you told me that you didn't know the details of Christine's case but you did say that you spoke with an advocate on the case. Which one is it?

MICHAEL KING: Uh, meaning Council Member that I have not read the case. I spoke with an advocate regarding the overall information but I have not read the case itself.

CHAIRPERSON ADAMS: Okay, alright, thank you.

Okay, uhm, I think I'm going to let it go to my

colleagues at this point. Just to again give myself

a chance to breath through my frustration in this

hearing. So, thank you very much for your testimony.

I will reserve the right to come back for another

round.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair Adams. Bear with me for a second. We'd like to acknowledge

Majority Leader Cumbo has joined us. For questions, we will now turn to Council Member Rose followed by Rosenthal followed by Council Member Holden. Council Member Rose, you may begin.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Thank you. Inspector King, based on your remarks, your statement, it seems that there is some training and efforts that are made to encourage a victim to pursue a case and not close it. It sounds as if there are efforts made to give them all the support they need if in fact, they are leaning toward not pursuing a case. But what happens when uhm, they do? What is your standard operating procedure for a victim that wants to pursue a case? And what level of evidentiary information is needed to proceed with an active investigation? And what standard needs to be met for a case to move forward? MICHAEL KING: Thank you for your question. we have a complainant and we conduct an interview and we establish the parameters of the crime that has been committed, then the investigative process will move forward with - if it is a stranger case, trying

to identify the person responsible. If it is an

acquaintance, they go into a background check.

_

may do a controlled phone call. We will speak to a — we will provide services to an open clinic with survivor, uhm which involves an advocate. We will also speak to the Assistant District Attorney in whatever Borough that this case is in. If probable cause is obtained, then we would move forward with making an arrest.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: And that's — my question really is, is probable cause. You know what level of evidentiary information do you have to have to proceed forward, as in Christine's case. Uhm, it seems as if you know she made available as much information as she could. And it did not move forward.

So, what is the standard that has to be met for a case to move forward before you close a case? You know, what precipitates closing a case?

MICHAEL KING: Again, every case is different and every case is unique, no two cases are alike. In terms of the probable cause, a lot of our cases are difficult. We have a very — again that is why we are a Special Victims Division. Our cases compared to other units are very different.

2.2

2.3

In terms of sexual assault and trying to get our information for probable cause. A lot of cases come down to we a complainant and we have a person of interest with different degrees — explanations of what happened. In terms of forensic evidence, let us say you have a burglary and you get DNA fingerprints, so a foreign person being at home. That is very different than getting the same forensic evidence in a Special Victims case.

So, and I just want to say, I don't want to pornographic. If we have a complainant saying she/he is assaulted by another person, in a room, now we find forensics in the room or we find semen on a bedsheet etc. Is this enough for probable cause?

Really, finding that evidence will indicate that sexual activity occurred. It does not indicate force was used. So, we have to dive further into the investigation. Yes, we speak to or complainants, we conduct an in-depth trauma informed interview. The controlled call is very, very important because again, having forensic evidence in a burglary or a robbery is very different in a sexual assault case.

So, let's say this is not a stranger case, these are people who are known to each other. Again, in a

2.2

2.3

cases go unsolved.

closed room with no witnesses, no video, we have party A saying something happened and party B may be disputing that.

The controlled call is what we depend on in something like that because we're hoping party B may make a disclosure that yes, force was used. Yes, I did hear you say no. Something to that effect.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Okay, I'm sorry, my time is about ready to run out and I have — I just want to ask you this, why are there so many closed unsolved SV cases? What is — what do you attribute to that? SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: What do you attribute that to? Why we have so many closed, unsolved SV cases?

MICHAEL KING: Many of our cases are closed due to either uh, a complainant maybe not want to go forward or us not being able to prove that force was used in the case. Again, it comes down to a lot of different variables with the cases. It is very difficult to pinpoint just one reason why so many

We also have cases where our persons of interest have fled the country or fled the jurisdiction.

25 We're unable to apprehend them. The case is not

2.2

2.3

close permanently but closed until we maybe have found that person.

So, again, there are a lot of different variables that go into our cases closed but again, being that no two cases are alike, is very difficult just to pinpoint one but those are a few of the reasons why.

COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Uhm, my times is up. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Council Member Rose. We'll now turn to Council Member Rosenthal followed by Council Member Holden.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Uh, thank you so much. Thank you so much Chairs. Thank you to the Committee Counsel for their help. Deputy Inspector King, thank you so much. Thank you so much for your efforts over the last 13 months.

You know, it's interesting, I'm reading her testimony, I'm hearing you. The systems you're describing sound amazing but how do you explain what went wrong in Christine's case? And further, from my understanding in speaking with the advocates who work with survivors every day, Christine's case is not an outlier. So, where's the disconnect?

MICHAEL KING: Thank you Council Member

1 2 3 4 6 7 training and it is used by each investigator 8 differently.

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

Rosenthal, great question. Uhm, you know it is difficult to pinpoint again, with the cases, the interaction with investigators and complainants, survivors uhm to give you one reason why there is a disconnect. Uhm, everyone receives a trauma-informed

Again, it comes down to their understanding of it. It comes down to their use of the training when they interact with a survivor. So, to say some are more successful than others using the technique. That is true. As to why some members may not, may not be as successful as others. That will take a whole different analysis that I really would not have

at this point. The trauma informed does - does work.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: [INAUDIBLE 1:30:55] into that. Is that one of the things RTI is studying?

MICHAEL KING: I do believe so.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: I'm sorry I

interrupted you. What were you saying?

MICHAEL KING: Yes, I do believe RTI, that is one aspect that they are looking at but as I was saying

2.2

2.3

before, in terms of trauma informed, all investigators are. In terms of how they, each individual uses it, again it just comes down the person and how they are able to convey that training into a real life scenario.

MICHAEL CLARKE: And I do think some of the increased oversight you know is relatively, recently added by Inspector King and you know the hope and the goal is that that increased oversight will limit you know survivors who feel this way, who have been treated this way. Uhm, and that we can be better on top of it.

So, some of these more recent innovations hopefully will bear fruit going forward, which may not have had the same effect going backwards.

MICHAEL KING: I do, I do -

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: You know -

MICHAEL KING: Please, sorry.

MICHAEL KING: The refresher trauma informed course that was not happening, that will be happening annually, because now, if we have an investigator who goes through trauma informed let's say four years ago, that was just one initial course. He took the basic course.

2.2

2.3

Now, what we believe will reinforce that is having every Special Victims investigator go through a refresher trauma informed course every year to reinforce that basic training.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Yeah, that sounds great. I'm looking at the report online about uhm, the training that occurred in 2020. It looks like in total there was attendance uhm, by uh some people. There were eight attendees at the Criminal Investigations Course. None at the Special Victims Investigators Course. Eight at the Trauma Informed Interviewing and it actually shows 49 for attendance at the FETI.

And then, when I look at the specific courses, which I appreciate so much your laying out. The courses themselves, for example, I'm just looking at the Criminal Investigators Course, it looks like for all of them, and there are about 47. Each one is about an hour or two. That the course itself is — and there are details about what the objectives are for each course. But the course is a power point presentation, a lecture, and it does say interactive participation, discussions, question and answer. Why

would it not be possible to do that over Zoom? We're doing a lot in our lives over Zoom.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: May I continue Chairs?

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Yes.

2.2

2.3

MICHAEL KING: Uh, so to your question, uhm, I cannot speak as to why the Training Bureau did not do that. When I got here in uh-

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: No, this is the 2020 report.

MICHAEL KING: The 2020 right. And you're referring to our Criminal Investigations Course, as to why that could not be done over Zoom?

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Look it, frankly, that was one I just set out loud. I mean, the SVD uh, the SVD Investigators Course, similarly all power point lecture, discussion, question and answer. Uh, FETI course, uh, same, same. All power point, trauma informed interview course, power point presentation lecture, interactive discussion. I've read one of the manuals on trauma informed interviewing and you know, it's pretty uh, you know you have to read it but it's fairly straightforward and I'm just not hearing that any of that has sunk in. Nor am I

seeing on the attendance page that very many of your 226 uh, staff attend the courses.

And I'm just thinking well, COVID yes but gosh, uh, so much is done by Zoom, I don't understand why this wouldn't be done over Zoom. These are — that's — I'm having trouble squaring that.

MICHAEL KING: So, that is a great point to bring up Council Member Rosenthal. Uhm, I think the problem here for me to answer that is that, uh, the training — when training occurs, we are notified. Even the Special Victim Course does not belong to us. It is the Detective Bureau Training Unit, uhm so I do not know why they don't do certain trainings over Zoom. That is something I would have to get that answer and reach to you.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: So, I'm sorry and I appreciate you so much. Do you get a report from that unit about how many of the White Shields Police Officers, Detectives in your unit get training? Do you know whether or not —

22 MICHAEL KING: I'd have to get that report.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: So, you do know whether or not they get training?

2.3

J

MICHAEL KING: Uh, when they - yes, whenever training is given, we are advised and we send the names of who would attend.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Uh, huh, great and so,

I would be — so, how — so, do you realize that of

your 226 staff that, that very few get — are you — do

you look at that? Like over a course of the year, do

you have some sort of dashboard that tells you these

many — here are the names of the people who got

trained. Here are all the names of the people in

your division. They have not received this training.

I mean, this was required under law to be annual.

Although one of the lawyers on the team here can tell

me if I'm wrong but this is annual training.

MICHAEL KING: What I, what I can tell you

Council Member Rosenthal is that when I got here in

August, there were 213 members who were already

trauma informed training. And there were —

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: You told that or you now that?

MICHAEL KING: I'm sorry, it is documented in the Special Victims Division that 213 member worked FETI trained and when the contract ended, there were 104 that were left over. And they were in limbo until we

2.2

2.3

were now able to get this new vendor and they will all be trained by the first week in December.

MICHAEL CLARKE: And I believe that the law was — it was a training requirement prior to interviewing survivors on their own. So, the eight that we're seeing is it doesn't include the people who had been trained in prior years to it. But it doesn't mean that the annual training isn't worth it and you're right, we should do an annual training, which is why we're now adding it in. And it was part of the —

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Let me hear what you said again. This will now be annual?

MICHAEL CLARKE: It will now be an annual training. It won't be the same as the introductory training the investors get, investigators get. It will be a refresher and sort of more of an advanced training. Introductory is the wrong word but like, it will be different before they get in but it will be annual training.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you and that only replies, refers to FETI. How about the Trauma Informed Interviewing Course?

MICHAEL KING: No, that is what uh we're trying to say Council Member Rosenthal. That we are going

to be doing, starting next year, an annual trauma informed refresher course. So, our members who already did FETI or trauma informed from a year or two or three years ago, every year they will be required to go through the trauma informed refresher course.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Right and of course they're different right?

MICHAEL KING: Well, we have the initial trauma informed course and the refresher will go over the points that were made in that trauma training.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Well, of course one has to do with evidence, forensic evidence. And the other has to do with the interaction, right?

MICHAEL KING: Correct.

Separate sets. I mean, they are listed on the NYPD report as two separate sets of course work, separate from SVD. Investigators course separate from criminal investigation course. They are all separate, so will, and I think in total, there might be something like — I would be making it up, 60 courses all together combined. So, are you saying each of the 60 will be annual?

2.2

2.3

MICHAEL CLARKE: So, the criminal investigator course is part of the training that all investigators receive but that is, that CIC course is also, it's broader than SVD. So, you know there are topics there that aren't necessarily into an SVD investor. Well, there's topics to every detective.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: How about the SVD investigator course. Will that be done annually?

MICHAEL KING: Yes, we already had an SVD investigative course earlier this year and we have one starting today for five days. That is separate from the trauma informed.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Yeah, yes, that's right. So, will that be done annually going forward?

MICHAEL KING: Yes, yes, that should be done annually and today starts the second one for this year.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay, the second because you stagger people attending?

MICHAEL KING: Right.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Right but, so, so that course just sort of to be clear, that was not offered in 2020 but yes, in 2021?

MICHAEL KING: So, in 2021, today makes the second offering of that course. 2020, I got there in August, I don't know what happened before that.

2.2

MICHAEL CLARKE: For the most part, it was other

- I mean other maybe - it said zero then it wasn't

uhm, but it would have been - it would have been

offered later in the year. It just - in March when

we shut down in-person training for COVID - I

understand the Zoom question, we can reach out to the

training. I think a lot of these trainings are

better in person. Uhm, if you can safely do it but

we can look into why we didn't have a Zoom version of

course.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay, I'm going to move on just very quickly. Uh, for all the new staff brought onboard to SVD, do all of them intentionally apply or is it ever the case that someone's transferred over with no application? You know, sort of like hey, could you take this person. Does that ever happen?

MICHAEL KING: So, very good question. We submit a list of people that we would like to bring to the division and of course, uh, others who are not on the list. Sometimes they are transferred in, yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: And why would somebody be transferred in?

MICHAEL KING: That -

2.2

2.3

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: You sort of like — someone who is transferred in, given as you said the SVD being so unique and challenging and nuanced, do you give them special — you know do you want — make sure that they want to be there? Because it's so hard.

MICHAEL KING: Uh, so, the transfer process usually is at the discretion at a level above Special Victims Division.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay, alright.

MICHAEL KING: So, that is why that happens.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Great. What changes have you made so that getting video evidence is happening within week? And how are you tracking that?

MICHAEL KING: So, whenever a case is brought into the division, our investigators are told to immediately respond to the video. Because video is such as fragile and fleeting aspect of the investigation. So, that is something that has to be tracked legally.

2.2

2.3

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: I mean given that it didn't happen with Christine, how you track that to know that it's happening?

MICHAEL KING: Again, that is why I created the checklist to make sure our investigators are being guided by that list. To make sure that they can see; when they pick up the checklist, video is one of the immediate things they have to go for.

In Christine's case, I would have to look at the case to see what happened regarding that, if that was a deficiency. I'd have to look into that.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Wow, I mean, that sounds like really an important thing to do given that strikes me that the emphasis seems to be on the controlled call. Not necessarily on the video evidence and the controlled call and the controlled call, almost sounds like I don't know. It sounds very traumatic for the survivor while getting a video seems pretty straight forward and easy.

It sounds like bars keep this information for a week so, gosh if a survivor heads into the hospital, an SVD is there onsite when the forensic exam is happening, why wouldn't you get that video within 24

2.2

2.3

hours, right? Do you track how many times the video is gotten?

MICHAEL KING: We don't have a tracking sheet per say. Our spot commanders are the ones who are making sure that is done and also video. Let's say video of a bar, showing a complainant with a person of interest. The video will show us that yes, they were both present. If the attack didn't happen in the bar, then the only thing that — the only probative value of the video is to show us that both people are present at one location.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Sure, I mean, it's something, right? You don't want to not get it, right?

MICHAEL KING: No, it is, it is, absolutely.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Council Member Rosenthal, question, we know you can go on but we have other members and I'm told we have -

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you. I'll get them on. Thank you Council Member, I'll get them on the second round.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Thank you. Thank you very much. I'm sure we'll do a third round. I'm not sure who's up next.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Yeah, thank you Chair Diaz.

Next, is Council Member Holden followed by Council

Member Miller. Go ahead Council Member Holden.

Thank you.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

2.2

2.3

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: Well, what a very, very important hearing this is and I thank the Chairs and I thank certainly the Inspector for his testimony and also Christine.

By the way, I apologize if I ask a question that was asked or that was stated because I was at another hearing and I got kind of the tail end of Christine's testimony, which was very disturbing. Uhm, so let me ask Inspector, there are 236 detectives or slash investigators in the SVD?

MICHAEL KING: Uhm, approximately 255.

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: 255, okay. Good you give me a breakdown of male detectives and investigators versus female detectives and investigators?

MICHAEL KING: Give me a second, I think I may have that information. At this time, we have 113 females and 172 males.

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: Yeah, that's problem number one. There should be many more female

2.2

2.3

detectives obviously and there should be active recruiting. I suppose you are recruiting female detectives for the unit?

MICHAEL KING: That is correct.

just to tell you flat out, that that number should be, there should be 200 female detectives in that unit or more because they can obviously, they can empathize with the victim. They are more sensitive to the issues, I would think. It's not automatic all the time but I would say that's a good place to start and I would identify even recruits in the academy. People that you feel have the ability in that unit.

So, I would identify detectives or investigators very early on. And other thing that was kind of disturbing and I hear this, I hear this even in the precinct level. I hear this from Police Officers that should never say this to a victim or should never say this to a complainant, that I'm working on another case or something. I'm too busy working on another case, you know that's more important than yours or it's a big case. You should never say that. And any detective that said that, should not be working in that unit or should not be working as a

_

2.3

detective. If they are going to say to any victim that this is more important. That's what's taking my time. Would you agree?

MICHAEL KING: I agree wholeheartedly sir.

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: So, there is a lack — so, we get a lack of training, a lack of empathy here and I see this, by the way, not only in the SVD I see it but like I said, I've been working with the Police Department you know for over 35 years in my local precinct. And I've seen and again, detectives and police officers are human beings and they make mistakes.

But there's got to be a level on the job that you just don't say certain things and that you show that you care and that you have to do your job. Just the idea with the video, I had the same exact experience in a local precinct where a senior was hit by a car. The police reported that he wasn't hit. The family was saying he was hit by a car. I said let's get the video and nobody got the video in the precinct and they just closed the case and said he wasn't hit by a car.

Well, guess what? My staff had to go get the video and the video showed plan and simple that he

2.2

2.3

was hit by the car. And this is the case that I'm seeing over and over again. So, I believe Christine. I believe that this can happen because it's happened to us.

So, let me just ask you Inspector, you recorded a news article of an exchange with Chief Harrison early this month and according to the article, you said it is hard to get these detectives, meaning in the Special Victims unit to document properly and write down what they should. You found that out, is that true? Is that article true?

MICHAEL KING: Uh, so, the article did not display the dynamic exchange I think correctly. What I was trying to state and I want say that these detectives, not meaning Special Victims, meaning detectives job wide and not every detective. There is a small percentage of investigators who we feel may not document cases to the extent that we would like. But again, like you said, that could be anywhere and anyone but I was not referring to Special Victim detectives only. I meant to say that job wide in both private sector and public sector, we have documentation issues that you know traverse to the entire spectrum of —

2.2

2.3

2 | SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: So, it's not necessarily or the Special Victims division uhm, does document

5 properly or they're also -

MICHAEL KING: Yes, I want to say to you sir that that conversation was regarding one worksheet in one case out of 10,000. So, I don't want it to seem that the Special Victims division has a problem that spans into our division. That was one worksheet in one case.

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: Okay, listen, you listened to Christine's testimony. Her story, I mean is what — that should not happen and you know if again, when you investigate you know her issue obviously, her ordeal, uhm, I think you might find that some detectives dropped the ball here and on many levels.

So, I think we need to have some oversight within the department to make sure that we're getting the right people for the right job and they document everything and they follow through on — like you said, you have a checklist. And then somebody has to check that list to make sure that they've looked at it.

2.2

2.3

So, there supervisors should be looking at the checklist and then also interviewing or calling the victim to make sure that everything was done properly. So, what happened to Christine does not happen again. Thank you. Thank you Chairs. I guess the Inspector doesn't have an answer for that one. Thank you.

thank you Council Member Holden for bringing that up and I don't want to lose my thought in the process and ask a final question. Is it okay for me to understand that the detectives dealing with special victims are on point. Documentation is in order. You do not have a communication issue with those under you. It's a clear slate, everything is in order. The media caption was no where near the truth?

MICHAEL KING: Like I said before, am I saying every detective in every case is perfect? No, that's not what I'm saying. In regard to the CompStat exchange, what we were speaking about was uh, one case and one report. Basically, one sheet of paper. Again, the Special Victims division generates thousands of worksheets we call DD5's every day.

This was one worksheet out of thousands that one
Chief found deficient and we spoke about that issue.
But it was not indicative of the documentation that
is going on across the Special Victims division.

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: So, to this one particular case, which me being a survivor of domestic violence, one is one too many. To that point, what have you done to rectify this particular case to assure that the victims indeed was identified and dealt with based on the needs? Was an arrest made? Were you able to fix the situation?

MICHAEL KING: So, that's a great question and let me explain exactly what would happen here. We had a complainant who stated someone in her building who was known to her touched her inappropriately.

Uhm, she came in, she gave her statement. The person was identified. We wanted to proceed with the case but the complainant stated that the person who committed the crime was moving out of the building and she did not feel the need to go forward with the case.

Uhm, at that point, she stated she wanted to not go forward. So, we gave her our C3 form, which she signed. So, the complainant in this case had no

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

problem with Special Victim. What happened was the way that the worksheet was documented in terms of, the statement was taken from the complainant and then right after that, she was given the C3 form. Only because she had stated at the end of her initial statement, she said, this is what happened. But because he is moving out, I don't want to go forward and the detective then gave her the form. CompStat, once she had a problem was, he felt that the documentation did not show that the complainant of her own volition said, hey, I don't want to go They said the way the sheet was written, forward. the DD5 was written, make it appear that maybe we gave her the form too quickly. Which is not true. She gave a statement, at the end of the statement, she said, I don't want to go forward. He is moving out and it's my right not to go forward. supervisor was advised, again, my new C3 process, the supervisor was advised immediately. He sat and spoke with her at length. At which time, she said, I still don't want to go forward. I still want to sign the form, which she did and she left.

But again, the only issue with that case, was the Chief felt that it should have been documented to say

2.2

2.3

the complainant of her own volition, said I don't want to go forward. That's what happened with that one case.

MICHAEL CLARKE: And I would like say that in response to that, we are also having everyone in the Special Victims division you know just redo a training on documentation. You know, as everyone like Inspector King said, obviously we can't say that everyone is perfect and no one could use a refresher. So, we're going to have everyone retrained on proper documentation in addition to the checklists and [INAUDIBLE 1:57:25]. Extra supervision that inspector King has instituted in the division.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: And in essence of time, I'll be courtesy to the members that are going to speak and the 24, 25 others that we have listed, I will my close my statement right now with just saying the words maybe and feeling don't fall right in the process. You're professionals, you've chosen this line of work. Chosen to be part of this department, is that I feel I should have done this. If there's a manual, that's part of the manual, it's maybe we could have closed it differently. No.

Moving forward, I would kindly ask you to strike from using those words because it's someone insulting to think, we have to feel to do this. It should be it is, it is, it's black and white.

Thank you. Turning it over to Counsel. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Uh, thank you Chair Diaz.

Uhm, we'll move on to Council Member Miller and after that, we'll follow back up to Chair Adams for a second round of questions. Go ahead Council Member Miller.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Thank you. Good morning uh, to the Chairs on the important hearing here. And also, I'm so very grateful to see that my colleagues are on the same page when it comes to oversight and accountability here.

Council Member Holden is on fire and also in sync with the members of the Women's Caucus and all. We see that uh, accountability is vitally important and I would just ask that you know, we all pick up the phone and hear that this call is being recorded for training purposes.

2.2

2.3

2.2

2.3

And so, we should be reviewing these cases, including any discourse or dialogue that has occurred to make sure that it is properly adherent to whatever those regulations that are currently in place. So, that would be a question to ensure that this, this review of the discourse is consistent with the policy, number one.

And then secondly, uhm, are we finding that there are particularly or maybe disproportionate reporting or managing of cases by the unit when it comes to communities of color. Considering the relationships with communities of color and the department. Does the data support that they are under reported or reported at the same level of communities of color as well?

MICHAEL KING: So, if I'm understanding your question correctly, I'm sorry you toned out there in the end. In regard to the demographics of our complainants, uhm is that something I track? I do not have that information in front of me. We take reports from anyone who believes they were a victim of sexual assault, regardless of demographic.

So, that is not something that I feel we have any of these efficiencies in. Like I said, anyone who

reports a sexual assault is treated the same. The investigation will be carried out. So, but in regard to the demographics, I do not have that in front of me.

OLEG CHERNYAVSKY: Yeah, I think Council Member, if you take a look, we have a report that we post that newly on our website, that both talks about the demographics of the individual arrested for particular crimes and the demographics of victims.

When you take a look at sex crimes, whether it be felony or misdemeanor, no matter what the overall number of reported crimes are in a given year, the constant is, is that about three quarters of victims are Black and Hispanic.

important data when we look at that. And uhm, is that based on your experiences? Is that representative of — are those reported cases representative of the actual differences that they occur within those communities of color. And then we find that there is some form of historic disconnect based on relationships with the department?

OLEG CHERNYAVSKY: Hey Council Member, I'm sorry, I'm sorry to interrupt but your mic is going in and out, so it's a little hard to hear the question.

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: And has there — does the data support, does the data support based on the fact that three quarters, 74 percent of the victims are Black or Latino or can come from communities of color? Obviously that would mean that there should be further resources or uh, uh, made available to ensure that we're doing something to either keep communities safe, to ensure that reporting, that we're not missing something. Within that, there are gaps that within the cracks that these crimes that are obviously prevalent within these communities are now being under reported. Based on some of the training that was stated Council Member Holden expressed, who is in attendance? But is there a particular outreach for these communities.

So, not just that we're reporting and that that the unit is responding correctly and aggressively but that when working towards mitigation and prevention particularly based on the day to day that we've uh gathered from these communities.

2.2

2.3

MICHAEL KING: I am going to address those. It was very difficult to hear you Council Member. Uhm, I just wanted to let you know that the Special Victims division does have a liaison unit that prior to COVID, did a lot of in-person outreach.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

2.2

MICHAEL KING: Citywide uhm in every borough.

They went to clinics, they went to hospitals, they went to schools and colleagues to let everyone know regarding the reporting. Opportunities that we have set forth in Special Victims, in the department to report Special Victims. No matter what community you may reside in, that is something that we are hoping to again, move forward into the community doing that again, but prior to COVID and the restrictions that we in place, we were doing that citywide in every borough.

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: And are they working with CBO's and organizations within these communities of color specifically to get to work for now and a partnership?

23 MICHAEL KING: Did you say are they working with?

OLEG CHERNYAVSKY: CBO's?

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: [INAUDIBLE 2:04:37].

2.2

2.3

MICHAEL KING: Oh, yes, yes, I have a training sergeant [NAME?]. She is always speaking with community partnerships in regarding to getting the word out yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Okay, thank you very much. Thank you Chairs.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Council Member
Miller. We will now turn to Council Member Adams to
do a second round followed by Chair Diaz as well and
then back to Council Member Rosenthal. Go ahead
Chair Adams.

CHAIRPERSON ADAMS: Thank you Council. I'm going to be brief. Inspector, you're providing sensitivity training to recruits at the academy but in too many cases it doesn't seem to be sticking. Uhm, do you review complaints by survivors regarding poor treatment by detectives. Is there some kind of eternal evaluation in place to track whether certain detectives get more complaints or others? And if so, how do those complaints stack up against other divisions?

MICHAEL KING: My Integrity Control Officer tracks complaints. I have to say since I've been here in since August of last year, I've only had

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

immediately.

maybe, maybe three or four complaints that were
brought to me directly that were reported through our
internal affairs or through CCRB in terms of
treatment. Advocates have also brought to my
attention certain issues, but I always address them

8 CHAIRPERSON ADAMS: Okay, that was my question.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Chair Diaz.

Thank you very much. Thank you Chair.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: I am going to allow my three minutes to go over to Council Member Rosenthal and I'm doing so specifically because unfortunately often panelists will move and advocates, which advocates actually mean survivors will not get to address the administration directly.

Council Rosenthal, you have three minutes.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Great, thank you so much Council Member Diaz. Just real quickly, uhm, I'm wondering who is responsible for distributing the survivor rights information sheet that I asked about? And what support is given to a survivor both for and after a controlled call as an advocate with the survivor when a controlled call is being made? And

2.2

2.3

along those lines, when a case is closed, is the survivor given other options, not legal ones?

MICHAEL KING: So, we issue a bill of rights to every complainant when the case starts. Uhm, we also give information regarding how to contact an advocate and that is in the squads where we don't have an advocate embedded at this time. Resources pamphlets are given out as well for rape crisis centers and counseling. They receive the what to expect form regarding the investigation and they are also given a form if they would like to discontinue their investigation at any time, they know that a part of Bill of Rights that states that, so that the form is made available if needed.

During the controlled phone calls, there are times that we have advocates present and there are times that we may not. It depends on if we were able to — if you are in a squad that has an advocate working there, if there is no advocate working in the squad, then we can reach out to an advocate but we if an advocate cannot respond, they may speak to the survivor and set up a time when they can speak again but they are not always present for the controlled call.

2.

time.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Wow. Uh, a lot to unpack there and for the purposes of time, uh, you know I'm going to — again, you paint a beautiful story. I think if you stay and listen to the survivors who are going to testify today, you are going to hear situations where that did not occur. But isn't there supposed to be an advocate onsite at the each of the five SVD's every day?

MICHAEL KING: So, uh, we had the space built out for that. When I got here, I spoke to Safe Horizon. Uhm, and because of COVID they were not at the time coming into the spots to sit there daily. They gave us contact information regarding the phone numbers and emails that we could pass on to survivors but I think in Manhattan and the Bronx, we have advocates that are physically present but uhm, as what Safe Horizon told me, they have not yet been able to identify their members to actually sit in the squads

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay, thank you.

Thank you all very much. Thank you for the extra

2.2

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Council Member
Rosenthal. Uhm, if any other Council Members have
any questions to ask of the administration, please
use the Zoom raise hand function now. If not, we
will be moving onto public testimony. It looks like,
go ahead Chair Diaz.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: I apologize but it's just I'm feeding off of my members here. Thank you all for being so involved and engaged. Did I hear correctly the Safe Horizon, the lead agency has not been able to give you a link to where you can actually speak to an advocate? This is the world of virtualism.

MICHAEL KING: They give us contact information that we pass on to uh, complainant's and also, not every complainant will request to speak to advocate, even when we give them the information. But we do make it available.

MICHAEL CLARKE: I think Inspector King was talking about the idea of uh collocated facilities. But Safe Horizon hasn't had everyone in their collocated facilities where we have the space at the moment. But they have people available to speak to the survivors.

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Okay, thank you for the clarity because that was definitely upsetting. Thank you. Back to Committee Counsel.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair Diaz. Do any other Council Members have any question for the NYPD before we move onto public testimony?

Okay, seeing no Council Members as well, we will now move onto the public testimony section of this hearing. Thank you Administration for testifying and uhm, we appreciate your testimony.

MICHAEL KING: Sir, may I just speak to Chair

Adams, Chair Diaz a little bit about my background.

I just want you to know, I've been a nurse for 15

years and I volunteered to be a forensic examiner,

which is as a nurse, that is a special training we

take outside of your nursing program and degree. I

took that, I volunteered to take that because it as

my passion to help victims of sexual assault. When I

took this training, this is something that no one at

my hospital wanted to do. I took it upon myself. I

worked in Staten Island. I worked in Brooklyn. I

worked in various hospital emergency rooms. On call,

at night, I would respond and I would examine victims

and survivors of sexual assault and when this job

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

became available, and Council Member Rosenthal asked
me, why do you want this job?

Again, I was not just given this assignment, I requested it because I believe it is the most challenging and the most rewarding position within the New York City Police Department. It is a tough job. I do try to identify the right people to do this job. I have transferred at least 12 people out of the Special Victims who I believe were not the right fit. I've moved around 18 other people just to make sure they have a good balance but I wanted you to know, I'm not someone who was just a patrol cop and I walked into this position. I have done years of examining survivors of sexual assault. And again, that was a job that nobody wanted to do and I volunteered and I am hoping that background will continue to help me, help survivors as I remain in this role.

CHAIRPERSON ADAMS: And I'm going to thank you for that Inspector King, for those remarks and I am going to personally request that you remain for this entire hearing, so that you can hear the testimony of these survivors that will be providing testimony. I know it's customary for Admin to leave these hearings

2.3

but due to what you just said particularly, I think that it's important that you hear the testimony of these survivors. Thank you.

MICHAEL KING: Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair Adams and Chair Diaz. We will now move to public testimony. I'd like to remind everyone that unlike in our typical Council hearings, we will be calling on individuals one by one to testify. Council Members who have questions for a particular panelist should use the Zoom raise hand function and I will call on the panelist — I will call on you after the panelist has completed their testimony.

For panelists, once your name is called, a member of our staff will unmute you and you will begin to deliver your testimony. For the public, we are going to put a three minute timer on testimony.

To begin, we will ask -

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Excuse me, I have a question before we begin.

22 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Sure, go ahead.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: I would like to thank Chair

Adams for asking the question. I did not hear a yes

or no for the Administration, will they stay? Deputy

2.2

2.3

Inspector, I thank you for standing up for the underserved and choosing your profession but I'd like to know if that was a yes. Will you have the opportunity to stay with us in here on the panelists?

MICHAEL KING: Yes, yes, I will remain, yes.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Thank you very much. I'll go back to my protocol in my script.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair Diaz. So, for the first member of the public, uhm, we will be inviting Leslie McFadden followed by Meghan (LAST NAME). Leslie McFadden, you may begin but you are muted.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

LESLIE MCFADDEN: Good morning and thank you for allowing me to share my story with you today. My name is Leslie McFadden.

Six years ago this week, I was drugged and raped by a colleague. My experience with the NYPD, however, was far worse. Earlier this morning, Inspector Michael King mentioned that many victims wind up feeling not believed. Which therefore discourages them from continuing in their cases.

I want to stress to you that the NYPD is causing that believe and in fact, is closing their cases

2.2

2.3

without their knowledge. I'll give you a personal example. I was foolishly optimistic when a Special Victims detective from Brooklyn, name Scott Greene (SP?) was assigned to my case in October 2015.

But the very first question he asked me at the start of his interview was whether this was really a case of sexual assault or just a case of sexual assault or just a case of regret. I had to start our conversation by explaining why I was wasting his time with my rape.

He told me the case depended on getting a confession or a positive drug test. At his recommendation, I went to the precinct and made a taped phone call to the perpetrator. Even though I was terrified to do so and poorly coached on what to say. After the call, the detective told me there wasn't much to go on and presented me with a form that he said would put the case on hold, pending a drug test.

I was crying so hard I could barely see the form, let alone read it. So, I trusted the detectives explanation and signed it. Once he had me signature on that form, Greene did nothing, literally nothing. He did not pursue proper forensic testing to look for

2.3

a drug. Retrieve surveillance tapes or interview any witnesses. He never even contacted the perpetrator.

Had he followed these leads, my case could have been viable. Instead, he secretly closed the case just days later without ever doing anything at all.

I would find out years later that this form was a case closure form, that C3 form that was mentioned earlier. Greene had lied to me.

In 2018, I met in-person with then Chief of
Detectives Dermot Shea and then Detective Chief
Judith Harrison and told them both about Gurney's
deliberate botching of my case. After that meeting,
I later learned Greene was selected for a newly
created drug and alcohol facilitated analytical team.

So, just to be clear, he was rewarded, not punished after I reported his failures. It was not until I filed a formal complaint in 2020 that Greene was finally transferred out of the SVU. The NYPD never held him accountable, I did. The NYPD refused to give me written proof that he was transferred. And in fact, never responded to my full request that I filed one year ago.

It's time that the NYPD be made to care. We need top down changes in how the NYPD investigates sexual

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN AND GENDER EQUITY JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 110 1 2 assault cases. We need better trained detectives who 3 will -4 SEREANT AT ARMS: Time expired. 5 LESLIE MCFADDEN: Thank you. CHAIRPERSON ADAMS: Can you let her finish her 6 sentence? Leslie, finish your sentence. 7 8 LESLIE MCFADDEN: Thank you so much. treat traumatized victims with compassion and conduct thorough investigations every single time. It's not 10 11 too much to ask. Thank you. COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony 12 13 Leslie. 14 LESLIE MCFADDEN: Happy to. 15 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: I will move on to the next uh, panelist. Uhm, we will have uh, Meghan (LAST 16 17 NAME) followed by Allison Turkos. 18 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time. 19 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Go ahead Meghan. Sorry about 20 that confusion there. Go ahead. 21 MEGHAN: No worries. Thank you. Uhm, okay. thank you very much to the Committee and to the 2.2 2.3 members of City Council for this opportunity. I'm going to try to fit everything into three minutes 24

25

here.

2.2

2.3

So, my name is Meghan, I am 26-years-old right now. Uh, almost six years ago in 2015, in the early morning hours of Halloween, I was raped by a stranger in a Brooklyn park. My rapist then walked me home to my apartment while I bled through my jeans. I don't remember giving him my number at the time but I did. I was scared and I wanted him to leave me alone so that I could go home to my apartment safely.

At the time I was 20-years-old and a full-time college student. The rape was my second sexual experience and I was not taking birth control at the time. A week later, I made the difficult decision to report to Brooklyn Special Victims Detectives at the 72nd Precinct. A female, SVU Detective, took a statement from me, collected my bloody pants and underwear and collected a swab from the inside of my cheek. I went alone to the precinct, trusting that the NYPD would help and advise me because I had no other advocate there for me.

In the course of giving my statement to SVD, I shared that my rapist had been calling and leaving me messages. As a result, I was told that if I wanted to continue to build a case against him, I would need to call him while being recorded by detectives. And

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN AND GENDER EQUITY JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

2.2

admit in an attempt to get him to admit that he had raped me while I was intoxicated, which is third degree rape or that he had continued raping me despite me crying, screaming and begging for him to stop, which is first degree rape.

I knew I did not want to contact my rapist who was already harassing me after raping me but this was the only option that was presented to me by detectives. When the detective called back a few days later, I declined to proceed with the investigation because of this. And I assumed that nothing would come from my interaction with detectives. I was 20-years-old and I had never had to rely on the police like this before. I had no idea what my rights were as a victim or what power I had, if any, into the investigation of my own rape.

Those were — sorry, those were the hardest years of my life. I was angry, suicidal, (CRYING) sorry and I was suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder.

That fall, I didn't hear a word from SVU and assumed that they had closed the investigation.

After two months of vomiting and missed periods, I

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN AND GENDER EQUITY JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 113

realized that I was pregnant and took a pregnancy test on December $31^{\rm st}$ of 2015. It was positive.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time.

MEGHAN: I'm going to keep going if that okay?

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Please allow her to keep going. Thank you for your courage.

MEGHAN: Thank you. I cannot explain to you what it feels like to have your body violated so violently and then to learn that your body still does not belong to you because you are carrying your rapists child.

The week between realizing I was pregnant and my abortion was so hard. I considered every method I could think of to harm myself or end the pregnancy. I no longer cared what happened to me because I wanted out of my body so badly.

On the day of my abortion, as I sat in the waiting room, I received a call from an SVU Detective informing me that they had pulled DNA off my pants. This was the first time I had been contacted by SVU in two months, two months. And this was the first time I had been informed that they were testing the clothing I had given them for DNA.

2.2

2.3

2.2

2.3

I informed the detective that I was pregnant, which is a pretty solid piece of evidence. But then I could not wait any longer to have an abortion.

That was the last time I spoke to an SVU Detective.

I never had a say in the decision to prosecute my own rapist. It was decided by SVU detectives without me.

It was decided when the only option for justice in my case was to contact my own rapist. It was decided when SVU neglected to contact me for months. Leaving me thinking that they had dropped my case entirely instead of informing me that they were testing my kit for DNA.

All NYPD had to do was keep me informed with a phone call and they neglected to do that. By the time I was aware that they were actually working to investigate my rape, it was too late for me to provide the evidence of a pregnancy that would have significantly assisted in an investigation.

You can't see my face here but I'm White. I presented to SVU what is arguably an easy case by their standards. A young woman violently raped by a stranger. If they couldn't manage to call me once in two months, how do they treat victims that are people of color? If they couldn't manage to investigate a

2.2

2.3

stranger rape without an assistance of his victim,
how do they investigate cases where there
perpetrator, like most rape cases is in an intimate
relationship with the victim? What kind of an
investigation is it when the victim is asked to do
the investigating?

A few months after the rape, I did investigating of my own. I searched my rapists number on Facebook and I found his profile in under five minutes. I identified my own rapist, which is something that the NYPD could not or would not do for me. It should never be on the backs of survivors to investigate our own case. We should not be asked to contact the person who violently raped us. Which I am now hearing from previous testimony, it seems to be the investigative MO by NYPD SVU Detectives.

All the progress I have made in recovering from my rape including hundreds of hours of therapy at my own expense has been despite the actions of the NYPD. Not because of anything they provided to me. They only contributed more to my trauma. People deserve better, I deserved better. Unfortunately what I'm hearing from previous testimony is that this method of investigation has not changed. I hope in the

2.2

2.3

future, this does change so that other people don't go through this as well. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.

Council Member Rosenthal, you have your hand raised,
you may go ahead.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you so much. Meghan, thank you for your testimony.

MEGHAN: Thank you.

appreciation to the NYPD for staying on. I see all four people in the conference room and uhm, you know it's uhm, I know it's meaningful that you're here listening. And uhm, as people, as we heard, are obviously retraumatized even by coming forth and for the public, uhm, the people on the panel are able to see a gallery with the other people who are coming to testify. And you should know that people are weeping now Meghan hearing your testimony. Because it resonates, it resonates with other survivors who have suffered like you.

Uhm, I know this not totally protocol but — and if it's just not and you can't you know it's just not anything you can answer, could I ask the NYPD and I'm going to step away for a moment on adult cases,

really because this recent testimony is a little overwhelming to me too.

Uhm, but in the same vein on follow-up, in my opening statement, I referred to two child deaths within the last month in a half, where there were many opportunities for follow-up where someone could have asked more questions before these children were sexually abused and killed. And I'm wondering if there have been changes since then to require officers do more to determine whether or not there is a plausible explanation for an injury.

MICHAEL KING: Sorry, the plausible explanation for what Council Member Rosenthal?

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: The child's injury.

In other words —

MICHAEL KING: Oh, yes, yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Hmm, hmm, have there been changes since we have learned, yeah, thank you.

MICHAEL KING: Yes, uhm, so first of all, let me say to the survivors who had the courage to speak here today, that your testimony does not fall on deaf ears. Uhm, since I have been the Commander here, let me say that I have spread the word throughout the

2.2

2.3

division that laziness and carelessness will not be accepted here.

Which is why I have already transferred at least 12 people out of Special Victims. I have given people command disciplines which are writeups for bad behavior or bad case management. I review complaints that I get from advocates and from the general public and I call people into the carpet to explain why certain behaviors are done.

And there is no excuse for any behavior that will make a survivor feel not believed or not encouraged. So, I just want you to know, I was not here when your cases occurred, except for Christine, which I will look into that. I was not here five years ago. But just to let you know that today, regarding any complaints, is heavy handed. We do not accept anyone working here who does not have the compassion that is needed to be here.

In regard to your questions Council Member
Rosenthal, those two cases, are very, very
unfortunate and before I address that, I just want to
say, one philosophy that I try to push through the
division and Meghan, she highlighted this. And this
is again, from me being a sexual assault forensic

2.2

2.3

examiner, and this is something I tell to everyone who come and works here and to everyone who wants to become an investigator in the Special Victims

Division. They need to understand that when a woman is sexually assaulted, and I will say the word rape. When a woman is raped, you can't give her back what she lost.

So, all cases are different because - SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time.

MICHAEL KING: A robbery case, you can give someone back the TV, the car that was stolen, the wallet. When a woman is raped, you can't give her back what was lost. This whole idea of justice and closures, only a myth. But when we show that we attempt, when we show that we even try or are trying and doing everything we can to meet, that means a lot more than putting handcuffs on someone.

Because we are showing that not only did we take your complaint seriously but we are moving forward with the investigation. We are trying our best and I have this fight with district attorney's all the time. Just show that you are trying to do the right thing. We may not end up making an arrest. I understand that but how does it look to a survivor

2.

Э

that we're not even trying? So, I do not accept anyone here with laziness. Just so you know that. This is the new Special Victims Division.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Thank you for your heartfelt feedback. I'd like to turn it back over to Counsel, as I'm eager to hear from the victims. You know this is mental anguish. Oh, you can't hear me. Can you hear me or not?

MICHAEL KING: Yes.

as I heard, bottom line is — Council Member
Rosenthal, we'll come back to you but we have victims
that are mortified at this moment. We don't know how
long it's been since they've been able to have a
proper meal. They have been able to get up this
morning and move forward. I am asking Council
Members to please; we can go back at the end at a
later time and ask questions but our victims need to
be heard. Thank you.

MICHAEL KING: Council Member, regarding the two children, Legacy, I believe the case that we had on the household was regarding a child that basically didn't exist. The complaint that we got months ago before Legacy was killed was on — another child was

2.2

2.3

named but when the Special Victims Investigators went to her home, there was no complaint regarding Legacy. It was regarding another child that did not live at the location and that case was closed because whoever the anonymous complaint referred to, did not reside with Legacy.

And at the time that they went there, Legacy — there was no issue regarding Legacy. Now, with the four-year-old child that was killed recently, a very, very unfortunate case. And in that case, I know I heard Council Members state that there was no follow-up. When that case was received, the ACS workers did go out and they did see a child and they did not I guess see any other injuries to escalate the situation. But the marks that were seen, were photographed and were given to the medical team at the CAC. The CAC then reached out to the mother and told the mother to bring the child in, so that the child could be physically examined.

On the day she was supposed to come in, she did not and then two days later, the child was killed.

So, there was and yes, a DIR was not done and that was a mistake by the investigator. We have not seen him commit that mistake in prior cases. In this

2.2

2.3

case, he neglected to fill that out. But in terms of the child seen, the child was seen prior to death and was not brought back when he was supposed to.

So, in regard to what has been done since then, I took at look at how we investigate child abuse. Our relationship with ACS and what I have implemented is in the past, child abuse investigators would get the case and ACS would do the visits. I have now changed that to our child investigators will be doing unannounced visits to families when there are complaints of child abuse against children.

So, we will be going out immediately once we get a complaint, prior to the case being closed, we will be conducting another unannounced visit. Also, most importantly, this will be a red flag. Whenever the child squad sends out a request to a parent or a caregiver to bring an alleged abused child into our space and for some reason that parent either calls and says, I can't make it or they are a no show, that will be a red flag and that will be an immediate visit from the Child Abuse Squad to find out, why did you not bring that child in. And to document if there are any further interests.

2.2

2.3

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Okay, thank you so much for that testimony. We are going to move forward. We're going to have the panelists give their testimony and after each, we have maybe four more people to testify here and then we could turn to Council Members. We could ask the testimony — or providers of testimony specific questions. I see Council Member Holden you put your hand down, so if after we're done with this panel we could come back to you if you have any specific questions for the panelists.

In terms of questions for the Police Department, we will follow-up with addition information to them. So, if we could try to keep the focus on the members of the public at this moment for now.

But Council Member Holden, speak up but we're going to try to move it back to the individuals from the public. But go ahead sir.

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: Yes, and I appreciate it.

I'm sorry, I'll just be very quick. Meghan's

testimony was so heartbreaking and so moving that I

think, I'd like to hear if the Inspector can look at

her case and we get some commitment that she gets

some closure? I know it's late but we need to — she

knows the perpetrator. She knows her assailant. She

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN AND GENDER EQUITY JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 124 knows his name. We have DNA. Can this be investigated Inspector? MICHAEL KING: [INAUDIBLE 2:38:25]. COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: It was 2015 I quess, right? MICHAEL KING: Yes, yes. So, I will definitely reach out to the Brooklyn squad. We will pull that case. Myself and the uh, squad commander and his own captain will take a look at it and see what can be done. COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: Thank you. MICHAEL KING: Can I just have the last name of Meghan? MICHAEL CLARKE: It's up there. COMMITTEE COUNSEL: No, please, let's leave that off of the record for now. Thank you. We will follow-up with the NYPD specifically on that individual. CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Thank you Committee. you Counsel for jumping in because I was going to. Thank you. COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Okay, thank you. Uhm, we'll

now turn to the next panelist. Again, Council

Members if we could uh, you could use the Zoom raise

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2.

S

2.3

hand functions. We're going to go through some more individuals from the public and then we could turn back for other questions for the members of the public. And again, we're going to — we could do a follow-up letter with the NYPD if there are specific things you want to address additionally.

So, for the next testimony, I'm going to invite Allison Turkos to testify followed by Jane Manning. Go ahead.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Thank you.

ALLISON TURKOS: Thank you and I appreciate that the Committee Members are allowing survivors to tell our entire stories and not being cut off by time.

I want to start by acknowledging that Mr. King said that our testimonies don't fall on deaf ears.

Sir, I want to acknowledge that this is for many of us, not our first rodeo. Many of us have been doing this for years and you have heard these words before from people and we have heard these words before from people in your position in power. For many of us here working nothing, because we want to see action.

As you know, actions speak louder than words.

You are in your position of power right now accepting

2.2

2.3

2 this and it's happening under your leadership, so I
3 look forward to seeing actions.

Thank you to the Committee and Members of the City Council for this opportunity. My name is Allison Turkos and I am a multiple rape survivor. On Monday, October 17, 2017, I reported to the Brooklyn Special Victims Division after being kidnapped and gun point and gang raped by Lyft driver and at least two other men. I thought I was taking a step towards ending my trauma. I had no idea that in reporting my rape, I was simply entering another chapter of that trauma.

The NYPD tells victims of sex crimes that they want us to report. That they are ready with resources to bring us justice, but I am here today as an example of what reporting a rape to the NYPD Special Victims Division really looks like, callous, disregard and retraumatization. Chair Adams highlighted how egregious it is that we as victims and survivors must become our own advocates.

I want to highlight some of the ways that I was forced to do so. After reporting my rape to a local Brooklyn Hospital, I received a bill for my kit.

Because I also did not know my rights as a victim of

2.2

2.3

2 a sex crime, I paid out of pocket for my own rape 3 kit.

It wasn't until later that I had learned that in New York State no victim of a sex should pay for their own kit. I had to contact the New York State Attorney General Office. At that time, who was Eric Schneiderman who we now know is a serial perpetrator of harm and violence. I had to fight tooth and nail to get a refund.

A month later, I had to contact OCME, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner for the results of my own rape kit because Maria Quinones, a detective within Brooklyn Special Victims refused to hand over those results. I had to beg and plead for Brooklyn Special Victims Division, specifically Maria Quinones to return my phone calls, emails and voicemails.

To your point Council Member Holden, women are not the answer. Detective Quinones refused to collect video evidence. Refused to bring the driver in for questioning for at least three months. I could go on and on. But that's not what I'm choosing to focus on because you have heard from numerous survivors before me and you will hear from them after.

2.2

2.3

We are here today because of survivors. We are here because of the collective power of survivors.

We had the courage to report. We had the courage to be here today to speak our truth and yet the New York Police Department Special Victims has never had the courage to show up for us.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

ALLISON TURKOS: The Special Victims Division cannot simultaneous— I will finish thank you. The Special Victims Division cannot simultaneously be our savior and the people who put us in this position, the people who are actively harming us. Members of the Committee, I hope you hear our stories, our trauma, and turn them into action. I don't want our testimony to become just another data point to be erased or to sit on shelves.

I reported in October 2017, it was literally four-years-ago last week. I reported in October 2017 and in that time, we have seen three different people at the helm of Special Victims and yet no significant changes. The Special Victims Division has not fixed or adapted anything. Who do these broken systems benefit? We should not even have to be here today. How many time will these survivors like myself have

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

25

to break themselves open to be believed? How many times must you bear witness to our pain, our suffering, our stories in order for the New York Police Department Special Victims to take true action?

Victims and survivors refuse to remain silent so that Special Victims can stay comfortable. Who is more important here because I assure you it is not It is not victims. It is not survivors. victims and survivors in front of you today are magic. Our bravery, our courage and our resilience is not finite. The Special Victims has tried for years to exhaust us out of existence. Out of a system that they tout as survivors in trauma centric and supposably built for us but yet has repeatedly failed every single survivor in front of you. Survivors will not shrink ourselves to fit within the system that has tried to silence us from the very moment that we run to Special Victims to seek justice. Our bodies have been rewritten by the suffering and the harm caused by that New York Police Department Special Victims Division.

Members of the Committee, you now have an opportunity to rewrite the script and truly center

2.2

2.3

that you might have.

us. Center the survivors and victims in front of you. Sometimes it astonishes me how much violence one body can contain. When a bomb goes off inside a building, the walls fall back from the sheer course of the blast. But survivors and victims stand in front of you fully intact. The power to hurt is a kind of wealth and the New York Police Department has the largest budget. Thank you for witnessing our leadership. I am opening to answering any questions

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony Allison. We're going to move on to one more person and then we can have Council Member questions as well after that. Uhm, I will now turn to Jane Manning followed by Tamika Stukes. And again, we will have full questions for this panel afterwards. Go ahead, I believe Jane you are unmuted. Go ahead.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

JANE MANNING: Thank you so much. I am Jane
Manning, I'm Director of the Women's Equal Justice
Project and I'm an Advocate for Survivors of Sexual
Assault. Thank you so much Chair Adams and Chair
Diaz and Council Member Rosenthal and members of the
City Council. Thank you for your spot on questions

today and for your staff who have been so accommodating to the survivors who are speaking today.

Most of all, I am grateful to the survivors who are testifying today. This is not easy to do. And they are summoning the strength to do it in hopes that it will lead to change.

What I can offer to you as an advocate is that that the stories you are hearing today are not isolated. They are systemic. I see them in case after case, the effects of the lack of proper staffing, proper training, proper experience, and desperately needed culture change.

Just to touch on a few of the themes that survivor's raised uh, from Christine's story. The experience of drug facilitated sexual assault. This is an epidemic in this city and an epidemic that the NYPD is not on top of and is totally unprepared to deal with. Detectives who are not trained to investigate, who don't understand the importance of hair testing. That's like a burglary unit that doesn't understand why fingerprints are important.

The understaffing, the stories you are hearing about detectives looking at the clock or saying,

2.2

2.3

well, I have another case to work on, so I can't work on your case. Uhm, I had the same thing said to me by the second in command of Special Victims, uh, then Executive Officer Paul Saraceno. Who said to me, well, we have two stranger rapes right now, so we can't investigate your case where the victim is being stalked by her rapist.

Uhm, Council Member Holden was right that should never be said. But let's look at why detectives are saying this. The answer is because it's true. 255 investigators in a force of 35,000 police officers, that equates to less than one percent of the police force assigned to investigate all cases of sexual assault. And all cases of child abuse in New York City, though they are some of the most demanding and labor intensive cases.

Christine was right, we don't just need the quantity of detectives, we need the right quality and right now, Special Victims is being flooded with White Shields. These are officers who are not even detectives and have no investigative experience. The problems with this are obvious. They are not trauma trained. They don't know how to investigate a simple

2.2

2.3

case, let alone a rape case. The video footage is
one example of that. It is not being retrieved.

And finally, the controlled phone calls. I just want to say, uh, this is a really important investigative tool if it is done correctly. But the detectives in Special Victims don't know how to prepare the survivor. How to defer to the wishes of the survivor. Whether or not the survivor wants to participate in this controlled call. How to plan the call based on the facts and the evidentiary needs of that case, and how to support the survivor during and after a procedure that can be intensely stressful.

The advocates and the survivors have been crying out for $-\$

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

JANE MANNING: For years about this and nothing has been done to fix it. If the NYPD leadership cared, we would see a Special Victims with topnotch investigators in sufficient numbers with trauma informed training to a person. What we are seeing in reality is the opposite. And so, I beg those of you on the City Council who have access to mayoral candidates, our two mayoral candidates to say to them, the next police commissioner of NYPD needs to

be someone with a mandate to take sexual assault seriously in New York City. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.

Uhm, we will have one more person on this panel

followed by Council Member questions. Again, Council

Members use the Zoom raise hand function if you have

any questions. Uhm, we will now turn to Tamika

Stukes I believe. Are you here Tamika? Yes, there

you are. Go ahead.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

TAMIKA STUKES: Good afternoon members of the Council. My name is Tamika Stukes and I am the mother of a sexual abuse victim. Uhm, I'm very emotional, so do forgive me but uhm, I encountered system failure from the top to the bottom, starting with NYPD. Let me first state that I am a retired 911 Operator from 17 years of experience.

At the time, when I placed the call here in Staten Island for the police to respond to my location, the officers who responded were end of tour. They were tired. They had no empathy. My daughter was then 17 at the time and she did not want to talk to them. I requested a Sergeant to respond to the location because of the mannerism in which

Ŭ

they were speaking to my daughter. First thing went wrong there, a woman should have responded. That's number one. A victim, I'm a mother of a victim. The victim should never, ever, ever have to feel like they are being rushed, they are being treated cold. So — okay, just give me a second.

Moving forward, the Sergeant responded, did the paperwork, we were transferred to — since the incident occurred in Brooklyn, unlike a lot of the victims on this Zoom, my heart goes out to you but uh, when we went to Special Victims, nobody from Safe Horizon was there. Uhm an arrest was made in my daughters case. Uh, the arrest, I don't think the Special Victims Unit did the appropriate investigating because my daughter woke up to her perpetrator on top of her. She was [INAUDIBLE 2:50:51]. They charged him with a felony misdemeanor instead of for a felony.

I'm not a police officer, I don't know how charges but I do know that that shouldn't have been the charge. Moving forward, Members of the Council, I do want you to understand in regards to how this case was handled, we went all the way. So, I'll start it — I wasn't planning to go further but now I

2.2

2.3

am. We started with the Police Department where they failed her with the lack of empathy, they came and when they first responded. Then we go to Special Victims, not appropriately charging the perpetrator. But then if you want to go further, we went all the way to court.

We were available to testify and the DA's Office dropped the ball. The perpetrator went 3030 Motion and I received a call from Eric Gonzales apologizing for his office sloppy work. So, tell me for my victim, my daughter, an apology? We were offered therapy and counseling. She has that already.

System is flawed. It started from the Police Department. To everybody.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time.

TAMIKA STUKES: I would just like the members of the Council to look from the beginning to the end. I have all types of paperwork. And also Jane Manning, thank you. I found her on News One to be able to help me get to the bottom of this case.

Any members of Council want to contact me afterwards, I have envelopes full of information.

So, what I'm basically saying after listening to all of these victims and being the mother of a victim, it

•

starts with the Police Department. Proper training, first of all, women should be the only, only ones responding to females of sexual abuse. There's a little bit more comfort and a little bit more ease there with a woman. It takes a lot of courage for you victims, Meghan, Christine, all of you guys. We did get a little bit further than you all. We did get an arrest but he walked because the system failed.

So, City Council when Ms. Manning said, the Mayor's Office even failed her. Three minutes is not enough for my story but I've been fighting and I have to go and I've been getting compliments about the work I've done. I don't need a compliment. I need justice and change to make sure no other victims feel failed by the city system. That's all I have to say.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.

If any Council Members would like to ask questions of any of the panelist who just spoke, please use the Zoom raise hand function.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Councilwoman Diaz. I don't have a question but I will be following up with DA Gonzales and with Safe Horizon. We need to do better and that's the bottom line.

2.2

2.3

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair Diaz. Uhm, it looks like we have questions from two Council Members. Members of the public, we will uh, after the — we are calling on a panel in order, so if you could remove the raise hand function, you will be called on as accordingly. Uh, apologize.

Council Member Holden followed by Council Member Rosenthal for this panel. Go ahead Council Member Holden.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: Yes and let me just assure the you know the people giving testimony, the victims and Tamika, by the way, don't give up. I mean, I think we're going to change this. The fact that the Inspector is listening, the Police Department is listening to this and I think that's a great move to request that they stay on. The Administration did stay on, the NYPD is here.

And Jane, you made a great point and I promise as a Council Member in the next Council that I will do everything to increase that number from 255 and we should double it, like you said or more. That's very, very important because in a city of almost nine

2.2

million people I guess, that's so little that obviously these things will happen.

So, the detectives are overworked. I mean you see that from police officers every day responding to things in the community. They're kind of burnt out at this point. They are handling so many calls and they see the very worst of New York City residents all the time because they are going to problems.

So, they are human beings too. So, we really have to hire more cops and I know that's not popular but I think if you look at you know, the areas that we need them, the Special Victims Unit is — it should be doubled or tripled in the number of officers and detectives.

So, Jane made a great point and I thank her and Allison made some great points. I think all this testimony is very valuable. But thank you, thank you all to the panelists that just spoke. You've done a great service to the victims of these crimes. Thank you so much.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Council Member

Holden. Uhm, next, we'll go to Council Member

Rosenthal for questions and if any other Council

Members have any questions, please use the Zoom raise

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN AND GENDER EQUITY JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 140

2.2

2.3

hand function. Thank you. Go ahead Council Member Rosenthal.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

council Member Rosenthal: Yeah, first just very simply for all the survivors, you, no question, we don't need to — your testimony raises all of the problems. I don't — I uhm, you know, we need to as Council Member Holden said, double the size of the SVD Detective Squad. I'm not sure, I personally don't think we need to add police officers to do that with 36,000 officers and quite a few detectives. I'm quite sure that you know with the proper training, intense training, that we can find 500 detectives who could really do this work. And again, just making that connection.

If you had more detectives doing the work, they would never feel that pressure of oh, I have another case to work on, right? They would — the pressure would be lightened. Right now, there are according you know to the public information, something like 50 to 60 cases for each open cases for each, newly opened cases for each detective. Not, not counting the ones that they have from the previous year.

2.2

2.3

We know from other localities and research, even including inside the NYPD that the better numbers 14 to 20 cases per detective. So, that's really the goal when we get to that number and we are training them. We're not — we're going to be in a better place.

Uhm, and secondly, when I flip my screen, I know this has been a very triggering event for a lot of people. You are going to see the RAINN hotline number and I would urge you to contact them. I know, I see you shaking your head to me. I'm with you, I'm with you. It's, it's, it is the least I can do is to provide the hotline number. Of course, the real solutions are training and doubling the size of the force and by training you know, this is 40 days of training we're talking about. Real intensive training.

I'm sorry, I wish I could do more. My heart is with you Tamika. You are right, there's nothing I can say. So, I agree with that and my hearts breaking. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Council Member Rosenthal. For our next panel, we will begin with

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN AND GENDER EQUITY JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 1

Fatima Perkins followed by Jennifer Demski. I saw

Fatima had her hand raised earlier. Is she back on?

FATIMA PERKINS: Yes, I'm here.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Yes, go ahead, go ahead.

FATIMA PERKINS: Good afternoon all. My name is Fatima Perkins and I too am here as a mother of a raped survivor with disabilities.

Uhm, after witnessing firsthand the utter maltreatment and blatant disrespect and disregard for my daughters mental capacity, I drafted a bill which is named Deez(SP?) law calling for and demanding reform this states rape laws for people with disabilities.

My daughter suffers from what is called receptive language disorder, meaning that she misinterprets things. And that was used against her from beginning to end by the SVU and the Queens District Attorney.

My daughter was scrutinized for over 20 plus hours which included her getting a rape kit done, which concluded unequivocally, that she was a virgin who had been brutally raped, yet due to her mental illness, all of that was overlooked because as I heard over and over from both NYPD, SVU and the DA,

2.2

2.3

are you sure that's what happened? Are you sure she fully understood what occurred?

These are absolutely inappropriate questions to ask of a victim or their family members, especially when there's solid evidence proving an assault took place. Also, there are things — pardon me. There needs to be proper timeframe as to when victims are questioned. No person disabled or able bodied should be questioned by a DA after succumbing to such a trauma. Then being drugged by multiple antibiotics, HIV preventative meds, which are given as part of a rape kit. And if they are disabled, their own psychotropic medication, which then on top of that creates fatigue and ultimately confusion.

No one under that much stress and that much drugs, could possibly give an accurate statement deemed good enough to fully prosecute a perpetrator. I feel both the NYPD, SVU and the DA as a whole should be better trained in how to deal with cases involving the disabled and there should be special advocates well versed in dealing with disabled people. Who assist them and those other entities in handling such cases.

2.2

2.3

And most of all, their needs to be some sympathy shown for all victims across the board. Personally, I feel that their personal feelings and assumptions are not a part of their job descriptions. And therefore need not to rare their ugly heads at the most inopportune times in a persons life.

There also needs to be a definitive definition of what the word minor is considered to be. You can not say that a 15-year-old can't sign a legal document because they are a minor, yet they can be questioned by authorities without a parent or guardian because they are not a minor.

But again, this is where the word assumption comes into play. Because I was told my 15-year-old was allowed to be questioned without me, because and I quote from the Queens District Attorney, "teenagers don't like talking about things in front of their parents." And according to my understanding, a district attorney is supposed to deal with facts and not that assumption.

Hence, my daughter, not being — excuse me, being questioned without me present and without the District Attorney fully understanding the extent of my daughters mental capacity. All in all, there

2.2

needs to be changes made immediately because sexual violence rates have gone up. But the proper treatment of victims diminishes every day with every reporting victim. And that cannot and will not be tolerated by myself as a mother or by millions of victims who are being violated and further violated by the groups of insensitive beings that are put in place to protect and serve.

My daughter got absolutely no justice but I am determined to make sure that it doesn't happen to another mothers child by never remaining silent. And to Tamika, I will never, ever remain silent for your child, my child or anyone else. And I thank you the Council Members and everyone listening for their time.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you so much for your testimony. We are going to continue with public testimony. As a reminder again, if Council Members have questions, we will go to those questions after the panel is completed. We have next is Jennifer Demski followed by Sonia Osorio(SP?). Jennifer, you may begin.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

2.2

me okay? Okay, great. Uhm, thank you uh, thank you again everybody for the opportunity to testify today. And thank you to everybody who has shared before me. This is not what I have written down but I you know; this is the middle of the day on a Monday. I'm juggling work deadlines as I'm listening to everybody's accounts and it's, I mean just the mental bandwidth that I have given to this issue over the past five years is, I don't have words for it.

Uhm, I going to just read what I wrote. Okay, I am currently the plaintiff in a pending lawsuit against the NYPD. That seeks to address the misogyny in sex discrimination that is at the root of the lack of resources in training and efforts to address sexual violence, which is predominantly felt by women.

The issues at the NYPD are systemic. I want to speak to the importance of training. Uniformed officers and holding them accountable for how they interact with victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, including their misuse of domestic violence incident reports.

3

4

5

6

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

In January of 2016, I walked into the 78th

Precinct to report a partner rape. I knew that
reporting would be emotionally difficult but did not
expect to be denied the chance to even speak with an
SVD detective.

I did not expect that I would be giving my report in an open room with the door wide open while random officers were in and out eating meals, etc. I did not expect inappropriate comments on my appearance from a male sergeant. I didn't expect that I'd be told that even though I was asleep when the assault began, it wasn't rape because I didn't fight back. I did not expect to have a sergeant sit across from me and say that he has sex with his wife while she is asleep and she is not reporting him for rape. I walked away with a domestic violence incident report that classified my rape as a dispute, on which the officers written description of my complaint did not match my written account of a clear sexual assault on the same document.

In 2018, I filed a complaint to the CCRB regarding my treatment by these officers. I received a letter stating that my complaint was going to be

2.2

2.3

2 investigated by IAB and I never heard anything from 3 IAB about the complaint after that.

I was now burdened with processing the trauma of my reporting experience in addition to the trauma of the actual rape. I developed PTSD, which resulted in insomnia, panic attacks, agoraphobia and flashbacks. My friendships and working relationships suffered. I obsessed over what I could have done differently. I blamed myself for not bringing an advocate with me. For not being able to remember the perpetrators address, for crying when I reported the assault.

Then in March of 2018, I read the Department of Investigations Report on the NYPD's Special Victims Division. I learned the NYPD we've had for many years lacked adequate staff, funding and training to properly investigate the number of adult sex crimes that were reported each year. I learned that the NYPD leadership had ignored all recommendations to resolve these issues. I learned the NYPD policy and practice meant that uniformed precinct officers with little to no appropriate training were often the only law enforcement officers with whom victims of acquaintance, date and partner rapes would ever interact.

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN AND GENDER EQUITY JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 1

2.2

2.3

The result was the perpetuation by the NYPD's leaderships of immeasurable harm on victims of rape by a known assailant who are mostly women. The report made me furious because of the NYPD's decisions to do nothing to improve well-documented issues in the Special Victims Division. I walked into a situation on January 6, 2016, that was guaranteed to traumatize me. I walked into a situation where precinct officers with no training and sex crimes were given the sole discretion to judge the merits of my report.

And because they were able to use the dispute checkbox on the mandatory DV incident report, which I later learned is only meant to be used when police are called to incidents that are clearly a misunderstanding. They basically ensured that my report would not be included in any statistics regarding reported cases of assault.

The NYPD says that it wants to empower victims to report their rapes and then as a policy, it traumatizes us further when we do. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony

Jennifer. We have one more panelist on this panel.

Uhm, we will ask one second, Murray Schane to testify

2.2

2.3

and again, Council Members, we will turn to questions to you after this individual speaks and please use the Zoom raise hand function if you'd like to ask any questions of the individuals who just spoke. Thank you.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

MURRAY SCHANE: Hi, my name is Murray Schane and I am a retired psychiatrist. I worked as a psychiatrist in New York City for 40 some years. I'm also President of a Male Survivor, a non-for-profit organization that advocates and basically provides support services and referral services for men who have been sexually abused. We've been in existence for 25 years and the kind of services we offer — our primary one is a worldwide discussion form which has 15,000 registered users and thousands more who are visitors.

We also have a moderated and testing moderated chatroom. We provide webinars of training free. We also do training programs for agencies and in fact, I gave a one hour presentation to the crime victims right conference in 2019 here in New York. Basically dealing with male sexual abuse and how to intervene. And we also refer people to other programs such Men

2.2

2.3

Healing which offers weekend webinars of intensive healing programs.

We support the development of local support groups, including one in New York City OBDI, which is operating in Yonkers. It mainly serves men of color and we also refer people to the Mount Sinai morning site group sponsored by the Police Departments

Special Victims Unit for — it's a time limited I think 15 week group for male survivors. And of course we have a massive therapist referral system.

But the thing that I wanted to focus on was what I've been hearing and which is that the training, the sensitivity training for people interviewing people who come in to report a sexual abuse is one of the most critically sensitive kinds of interviewing one can do and the important part of that training has to be the persons ability, the interviewers ability to turn off a sense of himself, herself, her regard to anything, any judgements about the person reporting. It's as though if you're — as I a psychiatrist interviewing someone who is actively suicidal and getting anger at them that they are taking my time and that they dare to you know, make this ridiculous effort to try to kill themselves.

J

I mean, it's the insensitivity that starts and also, I think what happens is that people who are confronted with really desperately terrible situations get angry at the person who is reporting and inadvertently —

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

MURRAY SCHANE: On the basis we've heard, they actually tri-traumatized and actually accused indirectly the person reporting their own assault as though they are assaulting the interviewer. And everything proceeds from there. And I think what happens, the more people are active in trying to pursue their case, the more anger they engender in the people that they are trying to get help from. And they point out the things that were not, that makes the Police Department or whoever they are reporting to, feel insecure, inadequate that they didn't do it what they were supposed to do and they get angry back at the person.

So, it's a horrible, vicious cycle but I think that the things that the — the sensitivity training, 40 weeks with all the other information hardly seems enough time for people to get aware of what they are

3

2

4

6

7

8

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

going to have to be like when they interview people reporting abuse.

And I just wanted to read some of the things that male survivors have said about their experience with police. One said, because of the way I was treated as a teenage street kid by police, I would not likely pursue any justice through them.

Another one said, I believe most survivors have not gotten justice in any form from the abuser, the institution and many times those around them who deny the abuse. Which is very common with men. that they are told that their abuse is denied as it has happened with many of the women testifying today.

Another one, the police said the statute of limitations has passed on my story. They said I should try to forget it. Uh, another one, I made a trip to the city where I was abused and filed police reports. Originally, the detective didn't believe my story. He said all the words were there but the emotion wasn't. He told me after the investigation. Maybe I took too many anxiety pills prior to walking in the door.

One of the things men tend to do when they are reporting is they feel that they have to present

themselves considering what they've experienced as intact. As their manhood or their maleness is there, so they will try to appear calm and in charge. And

this will make it seem, oh, they're not victims at

all.

Another one said, I tried to go to the local
Police Department and have a report made. I had all
the paperwork of my research back then. The cop
threw up his hands and said, "there are too many
people involved and that he could not make out a
report."

So, I think that finally, I'll get one more in.

I was raped at 13 by a stranger. The policeman said

I should have tried harder to escape. He then made

some cracks about AIDS that terrified me and in

response, this too happened about 30 years. When the

police showed up, they said, I should have fought

back harder.

And so, the issues are really complicated and — but I think it begins with the interviewers and everyone involved in dealing with survivors. They have to an ability to process their own feelings and listen and only use empathy to engage with these

people reporting. And that's very difficult and not something you learn from a power point. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you so much for your testimony. Uhm, we are now going to have Sonia Osorio, who I believe I skipped over before. Uhm, you may testify now following which, we get a break for Council Member questions and then the next panel would be — I'm going to just run off some names so you are aware. Shamara, Karen, Kelly Dwyer.

Uhm, but for now Sonia, you may begin and again, Council Members if you have any questions for the folks who just spoke, please use the Zoom raise hand function. Go ahead Sonia.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

SONIA OSARIO: Thank you so very much and thank you to all of the Speakers uhm, Murray for talking about men in this whole situation and all of the survivors today.

I wish that I could say as my colleagues, I'm sure agree, that we wouldn't have to go through this over and over. For those Council people who are on this call for the first time, thank you so much for your interest and I know that you are going to work really, really hard to change this dynamic. And for

2.2

2.3

priority.

New York City to become a place that is known for making crimes against women and sex crimes a

But for many of us, we have been doing this over and over, year after year. Of everything that I've heard today from the NYPD, I don't see where the change is going to happen. The DOI report, that was 2018, year long investigation. Understaff division, 67 detectives for 5,000 cases. Too little specialized training, failure to call victims back to keep them informed. You've heard it all. I don't

have to go through the list.

The one area that there has been a great deal of improvement is on the facilities. Though there is great progress being made on that and you should get credit for that. But frankly, we're not going to get the movement that we need until we have real leadership from the top.

As one of my colleagues Jane Manning stated it's not going to happen. You know when our current Mayor, his response the DOI report in 2018, was to have somebody else say that it was the best in class in the nation. And if you think that it stings you today to listen to these survivors have to tell their

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN AND GENDER EQUITY JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 157

1

2

3

4

5

6

8

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

stories over and over, that four and five and six years later, they are still fighting for justice. That was a real slap in the face for survivors from the Mayor of the city. And it is going to be on us and that's me as well. I wrote an organization; it's called Women's Justice Now.

But I need you to work with us. Everybody that's on this call, to make sure that we spread this message of what's important and what our priorities are going to be and galvanize everybody else in the City Council and the incoming Mayor. We are on a precipice right now. We have that opportunity to finally do it. I don't want to be here next year. don't want to be here the year after that. Because I'm afraid to tell you, that the women who came before me were also here doing the same thing.

We've identified the problems; you've heard from them first hand. We have great detectives, we have great -

SONIA OSARIO: Incentives within the NYPD to

SERGEANT AT ARMS: TIME.

We've got to push forward. Thank you so very much for your time.

2.3

Z 4

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you so much Sonia.

Uhm, we're going to do a bit of an Inaudible here,

we're going to have Rachel Izzo who is with us at

work, who is asking to kind of make a quick

testimony. We are going to do her to finish up the

panel, then turn to Council Member questions and

continue on as I mentioned before. Thank you so

much. Rachel, go ahead.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

RACHEL IZZO: Alright, can you guys hear me okay?

Okay, uhm first of all, Sonia, I remember you wrote something about my case that came up at one point and I really appreciated that. That was a few years ago, so I wanted to mention that because I remember that very clearly.

Uhm, so I'm going to start trying to get through this quickly. I know you guys are on a time crunch and so am I, I got to go back to work but.

My name is Rachel Izzo and I am an ER Nurse and I'm also a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner. My experience with the NYPD stated on July 5, 2013.

When I first met Detective Lucas Skorzewski and Lieutenant Adam Lamboy in a small room in Seattle

2.2

2.3

2 University, I was impressed by the professionalism.
3 However, that soon evaporated.

The next day, what started out as a casual meeting, turned into a ten hour drinking binge in downtown Seattle. After this adding, I pleaded with him that I needed to go back to my home. Lieutenant Lamboy suggested that I lie to my parents and call out of work the next day and that they would take care of me at their hotel room in Bellevue.

In my gut, this entire experience felt wrong, loaded with red flags but my trauma brain convinced me otherwise. They were the ones with the badges and in charge and I trusted them. I ended up in a hotel room with Detective Skorzewski that night and he gave me the bed while he slept on the couch.

The next morning, Detective Skorzewski climbed into bed with me and started touching me. I completely froze. My heart was pounding in my throat and I thought to myself, how is this happening? The only thing that I could say was I need to leave my clothes on. This was the exact boundary I had set with the person who had sexually assaulted me. And when I told Skorzewski this, he chuckled.

2.2

2.3

I laid there frozen feeling his erection pressed against my back, my heart and my throat and then he kissed me. He eventually stood up and went to the shower and I sat there crying, blaming myself, feeling disgusted with myself that I let this happen. I left pretending like nothing had happened.

The next day Lieutenant Lamboy said, everything that happened this weekend had to stay between us or my credibility would be shot. I pushed this experience down for many weeks, but the trauma manifested in my body in anxiety attacks and sleepless nights. It reached full havoc on my nervous system and I could barely function.

Weeks later, he confessed that he had feelings for me and the trauma of the hotel room came back. I had ignored that feeling deep down because I wanted to trust that they had my best intentions at heart. But at that point, I knew they didn't.

In the end, they closed my case without ever speaking to my rapist. When I called the Precinct in November for a follow-up, a female detective answered the phone and said, your case is closed Rachel, don't call here anymore.

2.2

2.3

I asked why and she repeated the same response, adding we don't play games here. I'm sorry he gave you an STD but that does not mean anything criminal happened. After this, I had a complete meltdown and was taken to a very dark place. I was left with a tremendous amount of pain and trauma that I did not know how to heal from.

I moved to New York in January of 2014 to attend NYU nursing school and started to rebuild my life.

In April of 2014, I filed an internal affairs complaint against the SVD. Eight months later, that case closed. Skorzewski was transferred out of the SVD but still kept his badge. And Lieutenant Lamboy retired with his full pension.

After years of trauma with the NYPD, I had to leave the city that I loved. It was the only way for me to heal. Because what the NYPD put me through was actually far worse than my actual sexual assault. Let that sink in. It was worse than my sexual assault itself.

I am a Registered Nurse, if I had even had just one shred of the interaction that Skorzewski and Lamboy had had with me, I would have been fired and had my license revoked immediately. Their

4

6

7

8

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

SHAMARA: Thank you. Good afternoon. My name is

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

Shamara Kelly, Survivor and Domestic Violence

What I experienced with the NYPD was both

unnecessary and disgusting and there needs to be

these actions would have been far more severe.

punishments were unacceptable. Given that in any

other professional organization, the consequences of

drastic change. And in the eight years since this

has happened and since I have been advocating for

change, I have seen very little. Survivors of

gender-based violence deserve better. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.

Now that we have completed that panel, we'll have an opportunity for Council Member qu4estoins, so please

use the Zoom raise hand function is you have any

questions. Afterwards, we'll be turning to a panel,

which we'll start with Shamara followed by Karen

followed by Kelly Dwyer.

So, do any Council Members have any specific

questions for the folks who just testified, please

speak up now. Okie doke, we will now turn next to

Shamara followed by Karen. Let's see, I'm sure that

you are unmuted and you may begin.

2.2

2.3

Advocate and Community Organizer at Voices of Women. During the pandemic, they knew that many government official empathize how DV was increasing. When the reality, DV advocates like myself and others, this was normal. The pandemic just uncovered the truth. Domestic Violence is a pandemic in itself. All city and government officials were closed. They provide an advocate — so victims reached out to grassroots or CBO's like the one I work for, so we can navigate them through the system.

Systems at the same time, we found issues as well. Domestic incidence reports weren't filled out right, correctly. Victims worried about [INAUDIBLE 3:26:10]. And advocates on the ground had to relay the message that they were automatically reviewed.

Order of protection, are in protection. They actually are a tool that abuses youth that keep track of victims. We need crucial solutions to provide victim safety when victims come into precincts. They should be taken to an office from the DV unit or even sometimes that isn't effective. So, DV advocates should be implemented and the structure of the way that police report victims. It's important.

J

2.2

When victims fill any police report out, it should not lead to an automatic ACS investigation, reached out to the DV Community led org to assist with that victim and its family's needs, so that families can stay together.

Reality is that that there is so much more work to be done. If we listen to one another and understand that there are solutions and we can help victims and survivors get the things that they need.

We must shift the narrative because you don't see bruises, doesn't mean that the victim isn't telling the truth. We must build a care informed system that cares for the victim as a whole. We got work to do. While training is great but it's not effective, what good is training. It is not effective.

Survivors of DV advocates are the experts of their experience and should be implemented if any policy and safety of victims of DV. As a survivor that went through these systems, my abuser got caught and so, didn't caught after 13 months after I was brought in.

Instead, I received an order of protection for just two years. He was released even at the — before I even got that order of protection. Because NYPD

2.2

couldn't find him. I gave every known address to NYPD, repeatedly did wellness checks and acted as if I knew where he was at. Not realizing that was victimizing in itself.

Why would I know that? It has been a year after I got away from him. I am here as an advocate but also as a thriver and a survivor saying that NYPD has to start handling DV cases with care and compassion and start understanding that victims and survivors aren't really going to fully trust the system because we already are dealing with being in prison.

So, have the ones that know how to identify DV implement these policies. Survivors that testify today, my heart goes out to you. But in reality as a Black woman injustice throughout these systems is normal for myself and being victimized by NYPD is nothing new.

So, today, I speak to survivors that lost their lives through DV and victims and survivors that are still struggling through the system. NYPD being overworked is an excuse. We have to do better. Thank you.

2.2

2.3

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.

Next, we will move onto Karen followed by Kelly Dwyer and then Gina Tron. Go ahead Karen.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

Members for providing this forum and also for the police leadership advocates and survivors. In 2017, I met a man through the internet. After one date, he broke into the dating site where we met, changed the password to lock me out and deleted messages from my mailbox. After doing this a dozen times, he fanned out and hacked into my email and social media accounts, internet provider account and bank accounts.

There were hang up calls and harassing texts always disguised. There was a key logger and other malware planted on my computer. After spending months on my own trying unsuccessfully to stop this, there was a financial crime and at that point, I reported all of the harassment to NYPD. My first shock was when a civilian employee at the station said, you're lucky someone loves you so much.

The case was assigned to a detective who said, he really didn't understand computers and he didn't

understand the internet and later, he finally just said, you know, we don't investigate cyber stalking because it's only a misdemeanor.

He ignored the computer tampering, which I believe is a felony. And then, and this really shocked me, he told me it was my job to uncover not just evidence but forensic proof of the perpetrators identity at which point, NYPD would make an arrest. In fact, I did hire a cyber security investigator and an attorney to gather evidence that I gave to NYPD and I'll show it to you.

I gave them this notebook but this man was never arrested and they did not want to investigate the crime. Desperate for help, I contacted the SVD through the Sex Crime Hotline, the Cyber Crime Squad and a Domestic Violence Officer all repeated with the Detective had said. They didn't investigate cyber stalking. Either it's too hard. It was hard to get Subpoena's approved by legal. They were too busy or cyber stalking wasn't part of their mission.

There is more to my story but because it's hard to understand what it's like to be cyber stalked until you've lived through it. I'm going to briefly tell you the impact of this. First of all, I lost

2.2

2.3

three years of my life because trying to regain my privacy and fix my equipment became a part-time and sometimes a full-time job.

I had moved to New York to work in media but because of this ongoing crime, I removed my online presence to try to flea from the stalker and my career stalled. I also spent about \$15,000 repairing and replacing my devices, hiring legal and investigative experts to do NYPD's job for them. And moving my household to try to stop the cyber stalking but nothing worked.

In the initial phase of this, I didn't know if this man was going to physically harm me or maybe someone I was seeing. So, after months I started suffering panic attacks and they became frequent. In the second year, the panic abated but because I realized he was probably not going to come and assault me or hurt somebody I cared about, but it was also clear that because the NYPD would not investigate this, this harassment would go on unabated. It was my new normal and realizing this, I sunk into a depression.

By the third year of being cyber stalked, I just got angry and I decided to speak out to change the

2.2

2.3

landscape for other victims and I'll leave you with this, what haunts me still is knowing that because this man was never held accountable by NYPD, he is at liberty to stalk and harass women with impunity. He is free to turn their lives inside out as he did mine and I think that's a crime. Thank you for listening and I'll answer any questions.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.

Next up will be Kelly Dwyer followed by Gina Tron.

Kelly, you may begin.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

MELLY DWYER: Okay, hi, thank you. Uhm, excuse me if I'm like a little bit all over the place. I'm visiting my family and all the notes that I have for my cases are back in California where I live now. I actually left New York because of the way my cases were handled.

Uhm, and I do hope, like I wanted to say you know I've heard so much of my own story in uhm, other survivor stories today. It's hard for me to even, I feel like I'm just saying the same thing but that's the point you know. I'm not an exception. It seems like, well you know it's pervasive and I do hope that our bravery and our vulnerability make this a better

2.2

2.3

situation. But I honestly do not believe that this is going to make a difference but I'm here and I'm going to try.

The quickest side, like I said, I've had two sexual assault cases. Uhm, the first one was very much like Christine's. I ended up having to do my own detective work. I collected all my video evidence and my case was dropped twice. And I don't even want to talk about that case because I will talk about my second case.

Uh, in 2017, I was raped on the roof of my apartment building where I lived by a man who I had met walking home. He said he would walk me home. I don't really need to get into the details of that, I don't think. I'd rather speak on how uhm, how much worse I feel the police — how much, I'm sorry. Uhm, I didn't really want to use too many notes because but I'm very emotional, so I will look at my notes.

Uhm, I'm here instead to talk about the worst thing that ever happened to me. That was the second worst thing. The worst thing that ever happened to me uhm you know was the way the NYPD handled my case. Uhm, you know it's one thing to say you know rapists,

2.2

2.3

they are terrible human beings but I got to say, the NYPD beat him on this one for me.

You know I was taught I could trust the police.

Uhm, they were there to serve. They were there to protect. They were there to catch the bad guy. You know they had badges, they have guns, they have power. And instead, what's obvious to me here today, then is that they need training reform and empathy.

Their role, the gaslighting, the condescension, the victim blaming, the insensitivity, the incompetence was more psychologically damaging like I said, than even the rape itself.

The cops who were at the scene, continually tried to shape the statement, my statement. Pushed a narrative that did not exist and was not true. The very tone and the questioning made me feel like I was a suspect, I was a criminal and they very much made me feel like I was somehow lying by telling the truth.

Uhm, that I was an adulterer, that I had a reason to be ashamed or to hide the reality and I felt, I felt immediate anger. I felt deep sadness. I was in danger and for even having called them. Specifics, I want to say because I think that really helps show

2.2

2.3

you what I'm talking about. When I was getting my

uh, my, when I was in the hospital getting my rape

kit done, the officers were there and a female

officer and again, I wish I had all my notes because

I have all the names but I don't have them here, I'm

sorry about that.

A female officer kind of leaned in and aside, and like we were on some kind of team together or something and said, you know, the HIV medication is very, very difficult on your system. So, you know, if you don't have to take it, you know I wouldn't. Insinuating that what had happened, what had occurred was between me and someone I knew or trusted or whatever and that had been caught or something attrist and nefarious situation was going on and that was certainly not the case.

Now this is I think, one of the most important things and again, if I get something about this wrong, the name or the wording, I apologize. I don't have my notes here. I was eventually called into the DA's office for what I was very optimistic, I was understandably nervous but I was optimistic they had caught my rapist.

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN AND GENDER EQUITY JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 173

2.2

2.3

And uh, I felt like it was time vindication, that
we were going to move forward, we were going to bring
him to justice. I was going to go to court.

Instead, I was shocked and I was heartbroken and I
will never recover from what happened in this
meeting. Because instead of trying to find my
rapist, which there was plenty of video, there was —
not of the rape itself but there was of leading up
to. You know they have the rape kit. They had all
the things they needed instead of putting a case
together and finding my rapist, they sat me down and
they showed me video of me walking with him. Video
of me talking to him. Video of him holding a heavy
bag of mine. And said, that this made it look like I

So, they were not willing to pursue the case any further. I had my — I had an advocate with me only because I did that on my own. Not because anyone helped me find an advocate. I did bring an advocate. She was shocked, she was horrified at the way I was treated but neither of us knew what to do at that point.

knew him and wanted to be with him.

And last, I want to say, and she was from the Brooklyn Coalition, I want to say that because if

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN AND GENDER EQUITY JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 174

1 2 anyone else needs an advocate, please look them up. 3 They are amazing. Uhm, I want to reiterate how I had 4 to pay for my own rape. Not only through my taxes to fund the police, to help find my rapist, which they never did. But I had to pay for all my counseling. 6 7 I had to pay for my husband's counseling. You know 8 this effects other people in your family and people who love you. And uhm, I had to pay for my follow-up OBGYN visits and uhm, I could never get reimbursed 10 11 for that.

So, I'm just going to leave it at that. Uhm, I know a lot of — there's other women that want to speak and I just appreciate being heard but again, I don't believe anything is going to happen and I really hope I'm wrong. Please change the system, please. Thank you for letting me speak.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony Kelly. Next, we have Gina Tron followed by Kelly Grace Price followed by Angelina Rosado.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

GINA TRON: My name is Gina Tron and I really appreciate the time to be heard. I was kidnapped in Park Slope by a serial rapist in 2010 and then

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

2.2

2.3

2 transported to a second location in Sunset Park where
3 I was raped.

I hesitated going to the police because I was using drugs at the time. I assumed that they would treat me poorly for that reason and I was already being very, very hard on myself. Within a few days though I decided to report it because I knew in my heart that this man had done it before and I couldn't live myself if I did nothing to stop him from hurting others.

[INAUDIBLE 3:41:18] Predator, this wasn't a crimes of opportunity. He was brazen and violent in his attack and I truly feared that he was going to murder me. When I walked into a Police Station in Brooklyn, I was beyond relieved when the officer I first talked to, a man at that, was respectful and sensitive about my situation. While at the hospital I was told that SVU detectives would be coming in to interview me, my initial reaction was that these guys would be even easier to talk to. That they would at least pretend to care like the SVU detectives on television.

But as we all know life is not a TV show. Two men walked in and did the good cop, bad cop routine

2.2

2.3

I've long heard of, like I was a suspect. The bad cop made it clear through his body language and demeanor that he didn't want to be there and thought it was a waste of his time. One of the first questions he asked me was, what makes you think you got raped? He asked if I was a party girl. Focused on what I wearing and my intoxication.

He told me that this case probably wouldn't go anywhere because I was on drugs. He criticized me for not running away sooner. For the record, I did literally run away and into the streets. He tried to discourage me from going forward but I was determined to keep going. Later at the SVU office, the same officer continued to discourage me as I looked through mugshots, telling me I was wasting his time.

He also kept commenting to another officer about how I looked like one of their colleagues. They were eyeing me and looking me up and down as if we were at a bar. I told them to please stop talking about my appearance and that I'd feel more comfortable if I had a friend stop by to be with me. I did not have a victims advocate with me, nor did I understand that I could.

2.2

2.3

He told me that they were doing me a favor by humoring my iffy rape case. He threatened to drop my case completely if I kept giving him attitude was his phrase. After that interaction, I got a call from a new SVU Detective I had never talked to before. He said that they had tracked down my rapist and linked him to two other reports of sexual assault by two other women who reported him independently of each other and months apart from each other.

I was then reassigned to this officer who treated with the basic respect that any human being should receive. Maybe because my claims had been substantiated. While the rapist was indicted on multiple counts of rape, he is still out on the streets to this day because apparently the DA's office made mistakes prosecuting him. It haunts me to this day that they, like some of the people at the SVU didn't find me and others to have much worth as a person.

I had to testify twice in front of the grand jury and the treatment I received from the DA's office was horrific. They showed me pictures of me from the internet that my rapist private investigator gathered as they prepared for trial. Photos of me in bathing

2.2

2.3

suits from my Facebook and costumes and weird doodles

I made on line, telling me that some of this was

damning evidence that hurt my credibility.

Even though I testified for them twice, they told me not to contact their office anymore. Very recently, a fourth woman contacted me to let me know that this man also attacked her, in ways that were even more violent and shocking than I ever thought he was capable of. I have reason to believe that he has attacked more than dozen women. Not only was this an injustice for me but for the safety of women of Brooklyn as a whole. And yet, I was encouraged to not even try to get him off the streets by the Special Victims Unit.

I can only imagine how many other reports of violent rapists were discouraged over the years by the Special Victims Unit. I've held many jobs in my life and if I treated any of the customers or clients with the distain and disrespect that I was treated with in this situation, I would have been tired or reprimanded severely and I was not a customer. I was a victim of a horrific crime. The way I was treated by the NYPD was more traumatic in many ways than the rape because I didn't expect the rapist to have any

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN AND GENDER EQUITY JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 179

moral compass but I expected this department to.

Please do better. I wouldn't wish how I felt, how I was treated, on my worst enemy. Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.

Next, we're going to call on Kelly Grace Price

followed by Angelina Rosado followed by Dorchen

Leidholdt followed by Robert Malek.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Yes, go ahead Kelly.

KELLY GRACE PRICE: Hi, good afternoon. This is
Kelly Grace Price. I'd like to address you first
uhm, Inspector King. We've met. Remember, you
worked on the JTTF with my friend Oscar. You know my
story. Most of the people on this call know my story
and I don't want to spend a lot of time going over
it. I do want to add though, that I finally have
proof that my version of my story is true. That I
was maliciously pimped by an informant of the
District Attorney's Office. They held on to phones
that I have given over to prove my narrative in 2001
during a Queen for a Day with the Manhattan District
Attorney's Office. For nine years after my charges

2.2

2.3

2.2

were dismissed, so I never had proof and I finally got those phones back.

And now, speaking of victims still having to pay to prove their innocents, I've had to hire a forensic expert for Cellebrite Software to give proof to the court that my version of the story is true.

It never ends and Mr. King, I know that you took this job because you had your choice of all the positions in NYPD to take because of your success on the joint Terrorism Taskforce and I'm looking for you in earnest to do something. Because I've been coming to these hearings since my first experience trying to climb out of trafficking into 2013. And every year in 2015, as Sonia Osario mentioned, the first DOI report came out. In 2018, the second DOI report.

We've seen at least four of the Special Victims Unit since 2008 alone. I don't even know the name of the current Special Victims Unit Chief. Where are they today sir? Why aren't they answering questions?

I want to focus the rest of my time and I'll really try and keep it quick. On Intro. 1488, because as futile as I believe these hearings have been, we can pass legislation. And Intro. 1488 has been hanging out there since the wake of the last

2.2

2.3

Special Victims Unit hearing at City Hall and that is Councilwoman Rose's Intro. demanding that we have transparency in case closures of Special Victims cases in sexual assault and related sexual abuse cases from the NYPD.

And this is going to require some work with the District Attorney's Offices in all the boroughs to provide proper closure rates. I've sent around to most of the Council Members on this — my revisions for Intro. 14— [LOST AUDIO 3:48:51]. I suggest that we ask the DA's office to report directly to the City Council. I don't believe that this game of telephone with reporting data is ever efficacious.

I've also circulated a brief and I will turn in again in my written testimony, a brief that shows that data currently available from the Mayor's Office to end gender-based violence. By the way, where are they today? The NYPD and the NYC Open Data the scant data on sexual abuses cases is not even matching between those two entities. It hasn't been and I cannot fathom a place where Intro. 1488 could read proper reporting if the DA's Offices all had to report to the NYPD and then the NYPD had to filter all that information back to the City Council.

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

1213

14

15

16

17

1819

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

We will never get an efficacious reporting through a third party and I think that this is the biggest change that we can make. If we had transparency in reporting, we can keep people accountable.

I want to add a couple quick things that I think are really important and no one ever discusses them in the City Council or in the Mayor's Office to End Gender-Based Violence or in the Downstate Coalition Against Sexual Violence. But I would add that there is federal reporting on case closures. That the Bureau of Justice Statistics requires and the NYPD and the City of New York to provide every year in order to get our federal funding. Who keeps these reports? Who keeps this data? I'm talking specifically about the reports that are due under public law 96.157. The 1979 Amendment to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. And also public law 90-351, that requires assault and harassment data to be reported by state and municipalities to the borough.

These reports are not transparent. We don't know who passes on this information and what it says but it would be great to have these reports transparent.

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

2 Uhm, my foil attempts have been very futile. I also 3 haven't heard anyone talk about rape kit processing.

I have foiled and I have the data, I'll put it in my testimony but uhm, no one will be surprised the rape kit processing has plummeted to almost ten percent of what it was pre-pandemic. And this is an issue that needs to be flagged, I'll put it in my testimony as well.

Uhm, regarding sexual assault reporting. Uhm, the first thing that we can do uhm, is look at the reports that the Special Victims Unit has even provided us. The scant reporting on their website. They say some things are that are very alarming. For instance, uhm, there are, the only data [LOST AUDIO 3:51:45] Complaint and Staffing Statistic Systems division and that specific language on that report reflects that the New York City Police Department only is reporting on cases opened. But this is new language. I haven't seen this before, cases opened. Why aren't you reporting on cases that people report Uhm, is there a distinction here? a difference between these two categories or is it purely semantic.

2.2

2.3

But when I see these things, the language change suddenly on official reports, I get worried that in fact you're not even reporting on all the people who have given complaints. And I believe from the testimony that we've heard today from various people, that this is a reality. That my fear of looking at your web page and the language on your reporting is definitely a reality. I'd like that to be parsed out Mr. King. Please, I'd really like an answer to that. You can [LOST AUDIO 3:52:46] Coalition. I think if we have transparent reporting, not only if we know what's flowing to the federal government, but we know it's flowing from our city agencies.

Often times city agencies do their own investigative reporting on sexual assaults. If you look at New York City open data, that Fire Department from the City of New York has not reported one rape or sexual assault to the NYPD in the last 15 years. Now, we know this isn't true just from news reports. The same with the Department of Correction. The number of rapes and sexual assaults that DOC is reporting to the NYPD to be passed along to the Bureau of Justice Statistics is only 11 percent of what they've even reported publicly.

2.2

2.3

So, as long as we have some reporting, we can start to hack away at these issues. But keeping the data hidden and mysterious as Councilwoman Rose referred to at the beginning of this hearing is — [LOST AUDIO 3:53:46]. The city government to perpetuate.

So, as long as we have a little modicum of data transparency, I'll be happy if the results of this hearing and everyone that have come forward to testify actually bring the fruit of reporting that is solid and we get continuously on a constant basis.

I'm tired of the sound of my voice. Thank you so much for listening to me and I will submit my written testimony.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Kelly. Next, we'll move on to Angelina Rosado followed by Dorchen Leidholdt and Robert Malek. Angelina, you may begin.

ANGELINA ROSADO: Hi everyone.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

ANGELINA ROSADO: Hi, thank you for having me.

My name is Angelina Rosado, I am a Domestic Violence

Survivor as well as the Founder and Executive

Director of a nonprofit domestic violence

organization here in New York City. I'm quite

2.

J

surprised with the lack of presence for domestic violence in this room. Being that you know we know that domestic violence members have only skyrocketed. Uhm, even before the pandemic uhm, you know crime was down before the pandemic and domestic violence was one of the only crimes that actually numbers — they did not see a decrease in. They only see the rise in it, so uhm, I'll get started.

My issue, I have a couple of issues. Okay, one,
NYPD, I will address the three people that are
sitting there. Uhm, when talking about you know
police interaction with domestic violence victims, it
is absolutely horrendous. Okay, uhm, we have
specifically as well as people of color, there is
36,000 Police Officers, only 400 are assigned to
domestic violence units. And there is not enough to
spread out throughout our five different boroughs.

You know I worked — we just had a domestic violence march in Harlem, which we worked at the 28th Precinct, where we found out there is only two domestic violence officers in that unit. That makes absolutely no sense being that you know domestic violence in Harlem is extremely high.

2.2

2.3

So, if you only have two to maybe three or four officers even responding to domestic violence, knowing that not only do they have to respond to the domestic violence calls, the have to do home visits, which takes both of them out of the Precincts. And now, when a victim comes in, there is no one there to actually interact.

When we're talking of domestic violence, we have to be extremely uhm, I can't press it enough about you know trauma informed training. I know you guys spoke a lot about this trauma informed training that we keep hearing about yet we have yet to see it actually be implemented.

So, I'm just confused to what is this training that we keep hearing about? You know you guys had repeated to yourselves about this trauma informed training a lot. Uhm, as you guys said, it's like what two weeks for officers, one week for new officers. That makes absolutely no sense because when it comes to being trauma informed, is this a one time training? Are we doing this every two months? Every two weeks? Like, what is the process for that?

Uhm, NYPD is responding to over 230,000 calls of domestic violence. That is 600 calls a day. There

is no way that 400 officers can respond to all that and not be overwhelmed.

You know, uhm, we talked about possibly adding more officers, that is exactly what we do not need. We do not need more officers on who are not trained properly. We need the officers that are already in place to have some serious training. And when we talk about training, make sure who that training includes, right? I don't have no clue whose giving you guys the training. You know, you guys just said that in a year, you know, there was no training happening. Yet there were still officers out responding to these calls.

So, untrained officers are not responding to sexual assault calls as well as domestic violence calls. When we talk about domestic violence victims actually even going in and speaking, a lot of them don't even know that there is a domestic violence unit. I deal with a lot of victims. I train a lot of victims on even how to go into the office, to even speak. Uhm, making sure that they are able to even access domestic violence unit, which now I've learned a lot of them, officers aren't even there. The

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN AND GENDER EQUITY JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 189

because they are out making house calls. So, that is an issue.

2.2

2.3

We talk about victim shaming. You know I've had a lot of victims come to me and state when they go to speak to officers, they are shutdown. You know, I've heard stories where officers are asking them, well, why did it take you this long. Well, why didn't you just leave? And if officers are trauma informed trained as you guys had stated several times, there's no way that an officer would ask that kind of question at all to a victim of domestic violence, as

well as I'm sure a victim of sexual assault.

Uhm, when we talk about, I'm going to talk about law, like this is what needs to be changed. We need to have laws in domestic violence. As you all know, there's no actual domestic violence crime. Which is a problem, right? Now, when we decide to start talking about domestic violence laws and I'm trying to push you know domestic violence becoming a felony. We have to make sure that the language on this law is correct. Because what we don't need is for victims to now — for the system to be able to turn it and now victims are the people who are arrested for one,

2.2

2.3

protect themselves or even speaking up for
themselves.

Uhm, Connecticut just passed the Jennifer Law, which now allows victims of domestic violence that experience mental and emotional support to be able to get orders of protection. New York City has to back this up. Because unlike physical violence and physical abuse, you can't prove mental and emotional abuse. There's no way for you to prove. It's literally your word against someone else's, so that's another issue.

When we speak on wellness checks, that is not mandatory of NYPD. That is an issue. When it comes to domestic violence and unfortunately, there is no law that states that NYPD is mandated to do a wellness check. That's a problem. There is no way that that should even be a thing, right?

Now, when it comes to women of color specifically, we have the highest numbers on domestic violence. We are taking the least serious when it comes to domestic violence. Officers have looked at women of color and basically laughed in their faces.

Okay, I've had a person of the LGBTQ community, a transwoman come to me and she stated, you know,

2.2

2.3

officers laughed at me when I walked into the precinct in Queens. I was mortified from this woman's experience and I'm not sure whether it was due to her being a woman. Whether it was due to her being a member of the LGBTQ community. But as we know, the LGBTQ community has the highest numbers in domestic violence compared to heterosexuals, which is another issue.

And I need NYPD to get on board with us. You know, Senator Rose, I applaud you. I looked at your bill. I completely agree with you when it comes to making a Committee to actually hold NYPD not only just accountable but being at this table when we're talking about trainings. What is this training looking like? How long is this training going to take to actually be implemented? And are we making sure that officers are mandated to take this training? That's what needs to happen because if you're times are showing that officers are not doing it and we're going to use COVID as an excuse, Zoom works perfectly fine. Okay, Zoom has been helping us through this pandemic this whole entire time. So,

Legal Services. Like many of you, I was blown away

by the story in yesterday's New York Times. Fighting

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2.2

Back with Her Own Badge. In 1993, Katrina Brown, was repeatedly denied police protection from her violent boyfriend. A corrections officer at Rikers, who beat, raped, tortured and imprisoned her.

Katrina Brown went on to have a successful 20year career at NYPD, rising to the rank of First

Grade Detective. One troubling facet of the story is
that Detective Brown had to conceal her history of
victimization and her survivorship from her
supervisors and fellow officers at NYPD.

She knew that she would be divested of her credibility and worse if she revealed it. NYPD proudly reports that it is the most diverse police department it the country. It is crucially important that NYPD recognize that part of that commitment to diversity entails recruiting, promoting, and honoring officers like Detective Katrina Brown.

The article takes us back to a time when police officers responding to a domestic violence 911 call, would tell the abuser to take a walk around the block or tell the victim to go to family court. This is what I saw over and over again when I started at Sanctuary for Families. Fortunately, as a result of laws and policies, past and response to such lawsuits

2.3

and highly publicized tragedies, as well as concerted advocacy, NYPD's response to domestic violence began to improve. Dedicated domestic violence police officers were placed in every precinct. New recruits received training about domestic violence at the Police Academy. Take a walk around the block became history.

But NYPD's response to domestic violence still falls far short of what it should be. Let me give you an example. On May 21st of this year, NYPD officers from Manhattan's 25th Precinct, showed up at the Harlem apartment of Hunter College Nursing student Alena Hardy. She had called the police six times before this seventh call, reporting crimes of violence by her abusive boyfriend. Instead of trying to find him or taking steps to protect Alena, the officer simply took another left. Less than an hour later, Alena's batterer broke into her apartment threw the fire escape and stabbed her to death.

What is needed to ensure that there are no more victims who report domestic violence, only to be left to die at the hands of their clearly homicidal intimate partners? Clearly, it is training, supervision and accountability.

2.2

2.3

While domestic violence prevention officers are intensively trained, they are not patrol officers like those who responded to Alena's seven, seven 911 calls. What is urgently needed, is mandatory annual training of domestic violence, sexual assault and human trafficking for all police officers responding

to 911 calls and their supervisors.

The training must cover a range of relevant topics, including but not limited to the dynamics of domestic violence. Including abuser tactics of power and control. Danger and lethality factors in domestic violence cases. The criminal provisions of the Family Protection Domestic Violence Intervention Act of 1994, which many officers are not appointed with to become clear, techniques of trauma informed policing and resources including shelter and nonresidential services.

This training must be supplemented by trainings conducted at least monthly at roll call. The training should be overseen by an interdisciplinary interagency committee that needs at least court includes in addition to representatives from city agencies, representatives of domestic violence services providers.

2.2

2.3

Agencies and service providers should be encouraged as representatives through our survivors of domestic violent, sexual assault and human trafficking. NYPD would provide to this Committee annual count on the number of police officers named, the dates of the training and the curriculum used for each training session.

An annual report on the status of the training should be sent to the Mayor. The Speaker of New York's Council and Council's Public Safety Committee and Committee on Women's Gender Equity. Domestic Violence policing is demanding, dangerous work that requires that requires officers with state of the art training and supervision.

NYPD officers are fully equipped to protect victims and prevent future violence against them.

New York City will finally realize through interest protected and lives save the full potential of almost three decades of criminal laws strengthening the protection of domestic violence victims. Thank you very much for the opportunity to testify.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.

Up next is I believe Robert Malek. Uhm, if anyone
else, go ahead Robert. If anyone else had anything

else — I believe everyone else has testified but please uh, use the Zoom raise hand function if I missed anyone who has registered. Go ahead Robert.

ROBERT MALEK: Thank you.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

ROBERT MALEK: My name is Robert Malek, ACS

Complaints.com. I'm a New York State Notary Public,

a New York City License Process Server. New York

State License Guard. Three years New York City

Auxiliary Police and a Licensed Mississippi Private

Investigator.

Uhm, what I would like to say is that if anyone wants to contact me after this is over, not for any services of mine, that's not why I'm here. But anyone that wants to contact me, the Council's more than welcome to provide any of my contact information.

Uhm, for one, I'd like to start by saying that what message as a role model does it send to NYPD why the Council, regarding how much effort and time to put into handling victims when you put up a timeclock? You know one thing that we would not want to have happen when we go into police stations to have a timeclock. And I think that what we're asking

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

for is, we're asking for people who care and spend
the time to investigate our case diligently and with
compassion. And by the Council putting up a
timeclock on the public when the public is the one
that puts you in your position as well as NYPD is

contrary to really what's happening in our city.

You know, we can talk about, about polishing the Lamborghini as much as we want about lets to this or let's do this or do that but you know, the point is, is that you have to have people that actually care and it's critical that you have people like myself and other people to come forward and report as far as what's truly happening. Because the police are people in power, they can talk about what they do and don't do all day long but I think what we're finding here today is that they are not giving us the basics. Okay, and you don't get to realize that until you speak to people like myself and you realize that wait a minute, maybe you know, maybe we're assuming one fact and then hence assuming all others that we're assuming that Inspector King is not a fraud.

Okay, now in my personal opinion and evidence that I feel that I have that I will share with every member of the Council and I have sent emails last

night and I will be sending a lot more. I will be
sending direct evidence on Inspector King that in my
personal opinion and the evidence that I have, is
that this man directly is a fraud and should be

2.2

2.3

fired.

Okay, so he can talk about all he wants about what he does and doesn't do and all this nonsense, but the fact about the matter is that that's not really what he does. Not in my experience it isn't. So, the Council is assuming that we're talking to Inspector, wow. But the fact of the matter is we have to get to the point of, is this Inspector a fraud and a lie?

You don't know that unless you spend the time with people like myself. The people, the panelists to come forward because every one person there is of someone like me, there's got to be 10,000 more that's not here today. So, it's critical that we come forward. And uhm, one point I'd like to make is, is that you know we talk about all these different changes with the Police Department, but one thing that I experience consistently and I think everybody else has. Has anyone tried calling the police and notice how fast the police actually say their names

2.2

2.3

and how they mumble them? You don't even hear what their name is. They do that intentionally, so that why they are not accountable. And this happens again and again and again.

So, the mere basics of what they should be providing, are they really providing it? And uhm, in what I wrote here, I'm here today in representation of course, women's equality and proper treatment and protection for them by the Special Victims Squads of New York City. And before we address needs of women though, we have to ensure needs of women are upheld while they are children.

Such of the most defenseless in our society and my wonderful daughter Margaret Malek is one of them. I have a great deal of evidence as to how ACS of New York City and the Child Abuse Squad of Brooklyn and Special Victims of Manhattan are an absolute pathetic disgrace. Provides such evidence of members of Council causes directly. Now, I'll provide some information. I'd like to thank Sergeant Mitchell of the Adult Special Victims of Brooklyn for informing me of a secret investigation fraud taken up by the Brooklyn Child Abuse Special Victims Squad with no knowledge to me.

2.2

2.3

I have that investigation fraud and I've shared it by email with the Council Members. And to begin, I'd like to say that Lieutenant Keenan of the Special Victim in Manhattan said to me in a comment in regards to my daughters stepbrother, you're daughters actually with this kid? Thus said, after I provided him with all the evidence of October 11, 2018, a toenail incident of October 2018. He had not one question or comment and allowed misdemeanor statute of limitations to pass. Then didn't ever discuss with me if it could be charges of felony where the statute of limitations would not be passed.

Keenan claimed ongoing, well it's ongoing so we're still okay. However, you can't assume further charges until you have investigated them to claim ongoing to begin with. The six weeks Keenan and evidence of these two assaults and more and not one question or comment. My efforts to have Michael King directly take up this matter and I reported Keenan's actions to him and Michael King ignored me.

And I have those emails and I'll provide it to the Council. Previous Inspector Row before Michael King came in, at Special Victims said to me that she would have arrested Margaret and Joe, after providing

her evidence of crimes against my daughter but my daughter was too young to be put on the witness stand.

For some reason Detective Row, there is no interrogation of Margaret and Joe, nor does she speak to many potential witnesses to the crimes such as neighbors. She also does not follow-up as my daughter is of age now. And uhm, I have tried to contact Michael King and he has ignored me. We have closed unsolved cases, what about when a child comes of age where a child can speak? What is Special Victims doing about that? As far as I know they haven't done anything regarding my daughter.

Now, moving forward, Row confirmed that Detective Sardena(SP?) of Manhattan Special Victims there, did not investigate the matter of when my child's mother was holding down my daughter and a stepbrother whose biting off her toenail with his teeth, causing her to bleed. Sardena has since retired with history of 11 lawsuits against him.

Of note, Kelly Casey ADA of Brooklyn, has mandated the investigation of the toenail incident.

Detective Schiraldi(SP?) of Brooklyn Special Victims have told me, I didn't do that investigation either

2.

J

a

because as he said, "I don't believe it could have even happened." When I informed Kelly Chasey, she got the email correspondence, a total collar of law, cover your bases, make believe I'm doing my job of legal fraud. An investigation that was supposed to have taken place and knowing to everyone, never did.

The founders report from Marisa Freeburg(SP?)

were coming from ACS themselves. Now, just to hear

this. This is going to shock you when you hear this.

15-year-old, which is the kid that assaulted my

daughter is diagnosed with bipolar disorder and has

history of being extremely violent. On or about

12/13/2017, the child was arrested after assaulting

his father to the point of unconsciousness. The

father is now currently deceased. The father died;

he killed his father. The subject child was

hospitalized in May 2018 of psychiatric reasons. The

mother is aware, and this report here came from

Marisa Freeburg, Licensed Mental Health Clinician,

right out of ACS okay.

It says here the mother is aware and has failed to file through with recommended medical and mental health treatment. Subject child has not received his medication or gone to recommended counseling since

2.2

2.3

September of 2018. As a result, subject child has been violent towards five-year-old subject child,

4 | which is my daughter.

Sometime in February of 2019 15-year-old subject threw five-year-old subject child, which is my daughter with excessive force, causing her to bite her tongue which bled as a result. Sometime in March of 2019, five-year-old subject child sustained an unexplained red mark and fracture to her left cheek. On June 17, 2019, five-year-old subject child sustained a one and a half inch laceration on the back of her head.

On August 9, 2018, 15-year-old subject child tied subject child into a ball with excessive force resulting in head pain. Five-year-old subject child was hospitalized. On October 11, 2018, after being thrown by 15-year-old subject child. Further details unknow.

On October 18, 2018, biological mother held five-year-old subject child down and allowed 15-year-old subject child to bite child's toenail causing it to bleed. Five-year-old subject child has sustained multiple injuries that are inconsistent with the explanation given by the biological mother.

2.2

2.3

On October 23, five-year-old subject child sustained unexplained bruising around her neck from being choked. On November 2, 2018, five-year-old subject child sustained unexplained bruising to her left cheek. Biological mother failed to seek medical treatment for one more incidents with five-year-old subject child. Biological mother is aware of the 15-year-old subject child with violent behavior and continues to allow him around my daughter.

Biological mother has a history of being verbally abusive to my daughter or five-year-old subject child, due to the ongoing violence and emotional abuse, five-year-old subject child has been exhibiting behavior and acts fearful of the biological mother and 15-year-old subject child.

I have provided this evidence over to the Lieutenant Keenan. He doesn't get back to me with any questions at all. I've tried to reach out to Michael King there who claims to be whatever, he has ignored [LOST AUDIO 4:18:36]. People here that have been assaulted but for God sake my daughters abuse is going on for years. It's a nightmare that she can't step out of.

2.2

2.3

And the last time I was at the City Council
hearing, I said that the police ought to be blocked
in their system where they will not take any police
report from me for a period of two years, okay.

Because and New York City is doing a CYA on New York
City because my daughter is under ACS New York City
jurisdiction and New York City doesn't want liability
on New York City. Right, I got some very serious
problems with a very young little girl who didn't

even make it to womanhood yet.

And my God, I don't even know, I could just keep going over here as far as what has happened. I'll just tell you this which will shock your mind. That I sent to everyone of the Council Members here today, I sent my daughters statements of what happened to her. All are recorded on tape. I sent it by email to you guys of her being thrown by her brother and you could hear the ACS worker wanting to take my phone from me. A supervisor take away my phone, so I don't have evidence of my daughters abuse. Alright, and then they go and they go to stop visitation with my daughter because I called 911 and I reported my daughters assault. You know what happened with the judge in court? Because judges are on top of this

2.2

2.3

too. The judge wrote an order so I don't have any
more evidence of crimes against my daughter but I

can't have a witness at visitation. I can't take

5 | notes of visitation. I can't record a visitation.

If you go on ACS complaints.com on my website, you'll see the pictures of the signs they put up in their facilities of all parents, no recording, no photography, no evidence any parent could have to abuse of crimes committed against their child.

There is a hell of a lot that's going on. There is more I could say but I'm going to leave with that. I appreciate the extra time that you gave me. But uhm, it's, it's, you know we talk about how we can make these improvements and stuff but the mere basics, my God. I think we need to have police to come at church so they have a heart or the DA's or Judges to have your immunities — the DA's, the Judges, look, it's a whole mess. The thing is that we need people that just simply care and have a conscience. It's commonsense a lot of this.

And uhm, I'll let it go with that. I appreciate all the time that you gave me and I'll provide to all the Council Members all the evidence that I have to

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN AND GENDER EQUITY JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 208

1

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

2 back up what I've said. And uhm, anyone who wants to

3 | contact me, they are welcome and I appreciate it all.

4 Sorry, I'm emotional, it's my daughter, you know.

5 | It's my daughter, I've suffered with this for years.

6 So, it's very hard for me. And I thank you for this

7 | time. I thank you for me being able to speak and say

8 what I needed to say. Thank you. God Bless, thank

9 | you. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony sir. Uhm, I believe that is all public testimony at this moment. Council Member Rosenthal, you have a question, so you may go ahead, followed by we'll turn to Chair Diaz after that, okay.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: I have a statement. Can I go before Chair?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Sure.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Thank you. I just want to go back to Mr. Robert Malek, I wondered why you waited for so long for this hearing? I noticed you were sitting in your vehicle. I thank you. I thank you for staying on point and on task. The point of this hearing is to hear from everyone. We're not here to paint the pretty picture for anyone.

2.2

2.3

Again, we made a conscious decision to extend the time today for the panelists to speak because it's important to us. As Council Members to hear what you are all experiencing. Again, so thank you for not letting what seems the system strip you of your rights.

Again, I thank you for your testimony. I thank you for putting yourself out there. I cannot speak to the character of Inspector King or the DA and why its gone on but just know that we are here as Council Members to listen to you and to advocate as much as possible. I'll turn it over to Council Member Rosenthal.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Uh, thank you so much Chair Diaz and thank you to the Committee Counsel again. Uhm, I really want to thank everyone for testifying and I really appreciate again and again, the NYPD staying here and hearing all of this testimony. I'm not sure I've ever seen that happen before. Uhm, and it's a pretty powerful statement that you're here.

I really just have some uhm, sort of concluding thoughts and a question. Uhm, I think the best way that we can thank those who came forward today, is to

2.2

2.3

really hear them and make the changes that the DOI report called for. They're so straightforward.

Double the number of detectives in SVD. Uhm, have a contract with survivor advocate groups, so they can be present when a victim walks in the door to an SVD.

And be there during controlled calls and so on. I really am shocked to hear over and over again that advocates have not been called in to help survivors on site.

Uhm, I'd like to know if the NYPD, SVD, plans to put out a statement or some sort of report, documenting the changes that you'll make and following up, tracking those changes? Uhm, and I have to say the — while I appreciate the NYPD members who are here today, you know the DOI, the 2018 DOI report has come up repeatedly today. And the report made it clear that the problems have been ongoing despite repeated pleas from the head of the SVD from 2014 onward. And it strikes me and it strikes me that the problem stems from NYPD leadership, not following through on requests for more detectives, more training, making the SVD a desirable unit by increasing the number of first and second grade detectives.

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN AND GENDER EQUITY JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 211

My goodness, since 2018, the number of first and second grade detectives has decreased by more than half. It's gone from 26 down to 12. I don't know what incentives we're putting in there for detectives to want to join the unit and I mean, you know Mike King, I'm going to put you on the spot and ask you, how much support do you get from leadership above you and can you give an example?

MICHAEL KING: Thank you Council Member

Rosenthal. Uhm, in regard to promotions and I have
to say, I got here in August of last year. My first
conversation was with the Police Commissioner
regarding that very same topic. And since I have
been here in the 13 months, he has given us 15 grade
promotions. That is from detectives right up through
the ranks of supervisors and uhm, there have never
been that many promotions within Special Victims in
one calendar year.

So, I believe that is an extremely -

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: I mean, the reports online don't show that. Perhaps that is a promotion from PO to a Detective status and that's what you're including.

2.2

2.3

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN AND GENDER EQUITY JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 212

MICHAEL KING: No, no, not at all. This is only grade. This is only grade. In fact, today we had three promotions today for grade four, our Special Victims.

2.2

2.3

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Yeah, it's not showing up on the reports but I hear you. I don't think you're up to 26, which is where we started in 2018 but I digress. Uhm, you know, okay, there's an example. Can you give me another example of support you've gotten from your leadership?

MICHAEL KING: Can you say that one more time Council Member?

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Can you talk about — I mean the example you just gave about uhm, the number of first and second grade detectives, uhm, overall to be clear, uhm, even despite the increases you just got, you're still down.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: The 2018 number. Uhm, and I'm wondering, so is there any other type of support you've gotten? Have you — that you've gotten? Can you give an example?

MICHAEL KING: Well, in terms of personnel, whenever we request a personnel, Commissioner Shea

Ŭ

has made sure we've gotten personnel uhm and in regard to the promotions, every promotion since I've been here, he's given us at least two or three people. So, I think that goes a long with to show

Basically, there's really nothing that I have asked him for and he hasn't given me.

the support that he has given me since I got here.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: I mean to be clear, the number of detectives uhm, went up in 2019 but came back down in 2020. I don't have the report from '21 but I'm not seeing online the information that you know you're talking about. I guess we'll wait to see the 2021 report.

Uhm, I'm going to leave it there but I want to emphasize that the things that the survivors are talking about, the way that we can be responsive is by following through, which hasn't happened so far. But is by following through. Doubling the number of detectives in the unit from 225 to 450 or 500. Giving them the training they need on a regular basis. You know, having a report show that eight people showed up to a training is appalling. Knowing today that you still have 113 detectives who haven't

2.2

2.3

been FETI trained is heartbreaking. Everyone should be getting that training annually.

This isn't, as you heard from the cases, all of these cases are nuanced, complicated, unique to the individuals who come forward. They are hard cases and uhm, you know it's a big responsibility to be in the SVD. But the NYPD has an SVD unit. Uhm, it has the capacity I think to be the best in the nation but that's not happening and that did not change from 2018 to now.

In fact, you know, as many have said, it possibly has gotten worse because the dismantling of several of the units after the 2018 report came out, was uh, you know very demeaning, demoralizing to people. I'm glad that you decided to reinstate them. They are really the drug you know induced rape division is very important. I'm glad it's reinstated but my gosh, there's so much more work to do. And you know, I'd love to hear from the NYPD that they're going to commit themselves to making these changes. Thank you. And I guess that was the question.

MICHAEL KING: I know from my perspective, I heard everyone here today. I've spoken to yourself before and Jane Manning and I will do my best to make

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN AND GENDER EQUITY JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 215 1 2 sure we don't have occurrence of this magnitude. 3 We're definitely still a work in progress. I don't 4 have to say there is no room for improvement. There is always room for improvement but again, going forward, I am trying to make this division as 6 7 survivor centric as possible. 8 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Council Member Rosenthal. We will now turn to Chair Darma Diaz. Go ahead Ma'am. 10 11 CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Thank you. I see a hand raised. Karen? I don't know if that's a panelist 12 13 that -14 KAREN: Yes, hi, uhm, can you hear me? 15 CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: I just need approval from Counsel. Just give me a second here and I'm sorry. 16 17 KAREN: Okay. CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: I don't want to be out of 18 19 order but I want to be able to give you a space. Are 20 we okay to proceed with Karen? COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Go ahead Council Member. 21 2.2 CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Okay, okay, thank you. Move 2.3 forward Karen.

KAREN: Thank you Council Member Diaz. The
reason - my question is, I was told so unanimously by

24

25

2.2

2.3

everyone I spoke with that NYPD does not handle cyber stalking. They don't investigate it and they don't arrest people for it. Like, we don't do this full stop and I wanted to ask, uhm, the leadership, I'm sorry I'm not sure your title Mr. King. But I wanted to ask, is that in fact NYPD policy or was I misinformed or can someone shed light on that for me please?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Karen. We will follow-up with the Police Department on those specific questions and I will get back to you on that as well.

KAREN: Thank you sir.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Yeah, no problem. Uhm, we're going to turn back to Chair Diaz as well. Thank you everyone for your patience and Chair Diaz, you can go ahead and close this hearing out. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: I want to begin by thanking all of you. The panelists, the activists, the survivors, and even NYPD for staying on. I know we asked you to think out the box and work with us today. I've Chaired many hearings in the last ten months and often, I've been told Administration has to leave. So, I thank you. As a Chair,

2.2

2.3

Committeewoman Gender and Equity, I'm happy to know that our voices were heard. Our concerns were listened to. I look forward to the many unanswered questions and that goes not only to King but also to the DA's that were brought up numerous times and lack of courtesy or response ness. You know, I also uhm, having unfortunately — these are both sides of NYPD. It resonate with me when someone stated earlier about police officers, I think it was Mr. Robert Malek stated, officers give their names really quickly. And that's a fact.

So, if we could definitely work on that, I think that's a baby step, a tiny step into correcting the process. Because if we're not able to get our first point of contact straight and together, it makes everything else go in a downhill. As someone that's a survivor of domestic violence, I know what it is to know not to be listened to. And that first person we interact with sets the stage for us.

So, again, I want to thank you all for staying on so long. We've been on since ten o'clock. I want to thank Chair Rosenthal for all her questions. Chair Adams had to step away, she had another hearing. I see we have Christine is still on and Chair

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

Rosenthal. If it's a question for Administration, I prefer to have questions uhm emailed over. Chair Rosenthal is saying no.

So, okay, I'll be professional and keep in line, I'm going to ask if we can allow Christine to please speak first and then we'll close it out with Chair Rosenthal's one or two questions.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Chair Diaz, we're going to ask that the members of public can direct questions to the Administration through the City Council specifically.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: That's fine.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: I just think that that's kind of the best path forward at this point.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Okay.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: So, if any of the individuals have their raised at this moment and would like to my email I sent out the Zoom invites, you should have that contact information and we will sure to followup with each of you individually as well on those specific questions.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Thank you for your guidance. Much appreciated.

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN AND GENDER EQUITY JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 219

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Yeah, no problem. Chair

Rosenthal, you may go ahead but I believe the answer

is going to be the same thing in terms of following

 \parallel up questions with the -

council Member Rosenthal: Yeah. No, no, no, it's - I see the Facilities Director sitting, has been sitting through this entire hearing and I would be remiss if I didn't say thank you for all of your help in renovating the SVD facilities. They were in 2018 abysmal, just in abysmal shape and uhm, you know, this - you have made a concerted effort to do this and you know let the record show that your work is very, very much appreciated. I of course have to say that you know, the facilities are too small by half, right? Because we need twice the number of detectives. But uh, thank you. Thank you once

again. This hearing is closed. [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 October 31, 2021