Public Board Meeting  of the Civilian Complaint Review Board  Wednesday, March 11, 2015	
Wednesday, March 11, 2015	
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4 6:41 p.m.	
5 Stanley M. Neighborhood Center	
6 415 East 93rd Street	
New York, New York 10128	
8 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS	
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RICHARD D. EMERY, ESQ., CHAIR	
MINA Q. MALIK, ESQ., EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	
Reported by: Danielle Cavanagh	
13 PUBLIC MEETING AGENDA:	
14 ====================================	
15 1. Call to Order	
2. Adoption of the Minutes	
3. Report from Chair	
18 4. Public Comment	
5. Report from Executive Director	
20 6. Committee Reports	
7. Old Business	
8. New Business	
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1	BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT WERE:	
2	Richard D. Emery, Esq., Chair	
3	Bishop Mitchell G. Taylor	
4	Joseph A. Puma	
5	Youngik Yoon, Esq.	
6	Daniel M. Gitner, Esq.	
7	Janette Cortes-Gomez, Esq.	
8	Lindsay Eason	
9	Deborah L. Zoland, Esq.	
10	Deborah N. Archer, Esq.	
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CHAIR RICHARD D. EMERY: Let's call the March Meeting of the Civilian Complaint Review Board in to order, in order. We'll start with the adoption of the minutes. Anybody have a motion to adopt the minutes that have been previously distributed?

BISHOP MITCHELL G. TAYLOR: So moved.

MS. JANETTE CORTES-GOMEZ: Second.

CHAIR EMERY: Everybody in favor.

(Chorus of Ayes.)

CHAIR EMERY: Any opposed?

(No response.)

CHAIR EMERY: So the main order of business tonight for the Commission, other than the normal reports and the statistical information, the only real issue that is of moment, I would say, for us is that we have distributed at the back table and distributed among Board Members for public discussion the very first iteration of proposed new rules which will go through the rulemaking process formalized in the city. So there's nothing final about tonight's discussion. It's the first discussion and we are going to have public commentary after this discussion so that at least the initial impressions of anyone who wants to come up and talk about these rules or anything else at

that point, that there's an opportunity to do so.

The draft that you'll see has the changes that we're proposing to discuss. I don't think anybody pretends for a second that there is agreement among Board Members about these rules. There's a lot of debate still to be had. It's an open issue.

There's a lot of, I think, relatively controversial things in this proposal. I'm not in favor of all of them myself, as you'll hear during the discussion.

And but it's a process and I think we should be going through this process openly with public commentary. And I think those watching on live stream or on video later will then also have an opportunity to participate at the next meeting.

After this meeting, presumably we'll have another version of these rules with taking into account the commentary that occurs tonight and considerations that we are all having about these rules. And at the next meeting, I would hope that we could come up with a final set of rules that we propose for the public rulemaking process during which there's also time for amendments and changes and the process that takes place at the formalized City-rulemaking process. But in our own processes here, the idea is to discuss them.

So unless anybody has anything that each of any of you want to say, I would just like to just go through these and talk about, obviously, as Deborah has said -- as Debbie has said, there are a number of drafting issues and other kinds of formal issues, which we will handle before we get to the next iteration of this. But I'm much more interested in having a discussion about substance.

So if anybody has anything else to say before we do this, can we launch into this? Are we all set to launch into this a little bit?

So the first real substantive matter, as I see, is the standing to file, the definition of people who could be complainants before the Board. That's Section 1-15. If anybody has anything before that, say anything you'd like. Any discussion, any commentary on this attempt to capture I think what the current Board has been doing for some time, any thoughts on it?

(No response.)

BISHOP TAYLOR: What number are you looking at?

CHAIR EMERY: 1-15. It's the third page at the top, standing to file. This is essentially a new section which makes it clear that we are taking complaints from witnesses, we are taking complaints

from family members, we are taking complaints from a victim, an alleged victim, we are taking complaints from legal guardians, and we are also reserving the right to take cases that the Board may believe should be resolved; although, I think the idea is that that's a rare case, it's probably a case we've gotten on a video. And ultimately, whether we would resolve a case without any complainant, any personal complainant, is something that seems to be unlikely. But I think we are reserving to ourselves that possibility.

And obviously a lot of this has to be evaluated in the context of the charter, and we're in the process of doing that. Some of the things in this draft may not be consistent with the charter. We've tried to make it consistent with the charter but there may be debate about that. So I know that Dan Gitner had views of this so we can also hold this a bit. He's coming tonight, isn't he?

MR. LINDSAY EASON: Yes, he said he will be here.

CHAIR EMERY: So are there people who have

comments on it before Dan gets here? Otherwise,

we'll allow ourselves to go back to it.

 ${\tt MS.}$  DEBORAH N. ARCHER: I have a question.

CHAIR EMERY: Sure.

MS. ARCHER: Can you explain what is meant by "categories of cases"? It says we can take "other cases or categories of cases." An example of the other categories of cases would be helpful.

CHAIR EMERY: Well, it's a good question.

Anybody, any staff, have an answer to that, Mina or Marcos or others that worked on this? Is Jon here tonight?

MS. LINDA SACHS: He's parking.

CHAIR EMERY: Oh, okay.

MS. ARCHER: I can hold it.

CHAIR EMERY: But is there -- it's not necessarily Jon. It may just be a drafting issue.

Marcos, do you want to say something about that?

MR. MARCOS SOLER: Sure. That is connected to our (inaudible) the jurisdiction. There are right now in some instances in which we connect only if people only -- if people only file a complaint that is within a particular type of case that we keep within our jurisdiction. So there is a type of category of cases, that right now, for instance, they are not within our jurisdiction but we are not

(inaudible). So if we consider people should be able to file, then we will do it. So right now, for instance, in some cases there is a divide that we

generally use, for instance, strip search and some instances a cavity search and then who has the standing to file that particular case. That is a category of cases, for example, we have referred. But would be a category of cases we can include and then we would have to define the standing to file a case of that category.

CHAIR EMERY: You're saying that -- what would be considered a category of cases, cavity -- I mean, what's the decision between a strip search and cavity search?

MR. SOLER: There is a distinction, legal distinction, of what are cavity search numbers and strip search numbers.

CHAIR EMERY: Of course, yes.

MR. SOLER: Right now the Board is investigating mostly strip searches. Most cavity searches, most cavity searches, are referred to the Police Department. And what I'm trying to suggest is that if there was -- if the Board decided to take cavity searches, for instance, and then we'll have to define who has the standing to file a complaint pertaining to a cavity search.

CHAIR EMERY: Okay. So it's an --

MR. SOLER: So in some instances it would be --

besides a complainant, obviously, in some instances it might be, for instance, officers who observe interactions of officers from IB or somebody else.

CHAIR EMERY: Any other? Joe.

MR. JOSEPH PUMA: I mean, it might be selfexplanatory and the language might me broad here,
but I just wanted to confirm what is meant by the
phrase, "or any individual having personal knowledge
of alleged officer misconduct." I understand that to
include witnesses but I wonder what personal knowledge
would mean. Does that person necessarily have to be
present? I mean, that's usually the case, right?
But that is not always the case.

CHAIR EMERY: We take complaints now from people who are not present. So I don't think that's a preclusion. And I think it's trying to capture the broad category of people who complain about something that they may have heard about or heard from a family member about or heard from a friend or read about even. So I think it's just -- what it's trying to convey is that we will take a complaint from virtually anywhere if we think it's appropriate to investigate.

MS. CORTES-GOMEZ: Mr. Chair, just to piggyback on what Commissioner Puma just said. So do you

believe that this would be a restrictive paragraph because it does not allow for those who do not have personal knowledge? So for example, now we may have someone contact CCRB if they see something on television or on a YouTube video. Would this exclude them in this current language as proposed?

CHAIR EMERY: Well, I think the intent is not to but I think that's a question of interpretation for us. But I think the intent is to include anybody who believes they want to complain about something that they are aware of. And maybe we can say that differently.

BISHOP TAYLOR: I guess the word "personal," if you want to just be subjective, if you took out "personal knowledge," just be "knowledge of," and that could be viewing a video or --

CHAIR EMERY: And I guess the real issue is do we agree with that? Does that make sense from our point of view?

BISHOP TAYLOR: Well, I think historically we have taken complaints. I know we did a case that someone saw abuse on YouTube and they made a complaint and the complaint was fully investigated. So I mean, if this language doesn't preclude that, it actually becomes more inclusionary.

CHAIR EMERY: So maybe "personal" is an issue.

Anything else on that section?

(No response.)

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CHAIR EMERY: The statute of limitations is expired. We give the discretion to the executive director to investigate a complaint even though the statute of limitations is expired and the question is what the criteria is for doing that. And I think the idea is if it's sufficiently important that we should say something about it if we believe it's important enough to do an investigation and reach a conclusion, that notwithstanding the statute of limitations we may well do that, although maybe the recommendation of any discipline if that were the outcome would be moot. It may also be that we would make a recommendation that there would be no discipline when somebody had made -- when the statute of limitations had expired but when somebody had been publicized or somehow held up to -- I mean, I take it we always have a tolling of the statute of limitations when there's a criminal proceeding. I think this is really one where it's a question of whether because of the high-profile nature of the case there should be an opportunity for there to be a full investigation and a ruling. What would ultimately be

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done with that is a good question because I'm not sure it would ever get publicized or the public would ever know about it. But the officer would know.

BISHOP TAYLOR: I think the extenuating circumstances might mean, this might be a stretch, but if someone was involved in an altercation with an officer and they were in a coma for a certain period of time and didn't have the personal ability to make a complaint or testify on their own behalf, then we would have to wait until they've been rehabilitated to do such. I'm not sure that would be an 18-month stretch but I think that might be an extenuating circumstance. I think that if we're talking about people particularly filing a complaint 18 months after an alleged incident I guess we'd have to really talk about why we would allow that to be reported after the 18 months. Other than being very egregious, was there a fear factor, was there a threat? You know, I guess those were the extenuating -- why someone didn't file a complaint.

CHAIR EMERY: I don't think the charter in any way precludes us from taking a complaint outside the statute of limitations. And so I think we're just providing here for that opportunity and --

BISHOP TAYLOR: Oh, we can take them after the

SOL?

CHAIR EMERY: Yeah. I don't think there's any -- I don't think there's any preclusion to that.

BISHOP TAYLOR: So let me ask another question. So does the clock for the SOL start ticking -- does this SOL law apply to the incident or to the handling of the investigation, from the filing of the investigation?

CHAIR EMERY: It's the incident date.

BISHOP TAYLOR: So the incident date, okay.

CHAIR EMERY: Incident date triggers the statute of limitations.

MS. ARCHER: I have a question. It might be obvious and I apologize if it is. What is the obligation of officers to participate in an investigation that's happening after the statute of limitations?

CHAIR EMERY: Well, I think they have to participate in our investigation regardless if we call them down. I mean, we don't have to subpoena officers but we always could.

Dan, just, we're going over these proposed rules.

MR. DANIEL M. GITNER: Thank you. Sorry I'm late.

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CHAIR EMERY: So the one thing I know you have
thought about and have an interest in is on page 3,
1-15, the standing to file. And there's a new rule
here which is trying to capture I think what we're
doing now and what we have done, and I know that you
had made comments in the past and this reserves the
right for us to get into cases where somebody
reports the fact to us that they've learned about a
case third hand or whatever, gives us an open
capacity to investigate cases.
MR. GITNER: I completely agree with that. I
think it's a good change.
MS. CORTES-GOMEZ: I'm sorry. Going back to
1 16 the determination on to chether on the

1-16, the determination as to whether or not to investigate a complaint after the SOL is to be made by the executive director.

CHAIR EMERY: Right.

MS. CORTES-GOMEZ: Who then makes a determination as to what, if any --

CHAIR EMERY: Result would be?

MS. CORTES-GOMEZ: Result.

CHAIR EMERY: It would go to a panel, I presume.

MS. CORTES-GOMEZ: It would still go to the panel?

CHAIR EMERY: Yeah. It would go through the

same process. I mean, I think if that's not clear we can make it clear, but that's certainly what's contemplated here.

MR. EASON: The entire board or a panel?

CHAIR EMERY: A panel. It would be treated like any other case. I think, if I'm not mistaken, and tell me if you want to talk about anything before this, we'll go to -- what section is it -- it's 1-24, conduct of interviews, Section L.

MR. GITNER: Before you get to that, on 1-23 (D), I just want to make the point, and I think it's important, that the addition of the subpoenas being able to be issued at the discretion of the executive director is a very good change.

CHAIR EMERY: Oh, I mean, it's necessary because it happens all the time.

MR. GITNER: Should've been changed a decade ago. I just wanted to comment that I think that's a very good thing.

CHAIR EMERY: I think it's very important because it should be routine when there's any resistance to us getting a video or getting documents or getting witness statements or whatever it is.

MR. GITNER: Absolutely.

CHAIR EMERY: The next one is actually, and I'm looking at L of 1-24. Let me say what we're trying to do here because I think it's important to understand this. And there's been a good deal of controversy among the unions and the Police Department about this. And what we've tried to suggest here, and in -- where's the second section where we do it with the police officer? Is it also in this section?

MR. GITNER: D. There is something in 1-24(D) that's read to the police officer, on the prior page.

CHAIR EMERY: Right. Okay. So what we're trying to do here in D and L, and this is, I think, something --

MS. DEBORAH ZOLAND: D already exist.

CHAIR EMERY: You're right. I understand. But D and L -- and this probably has to be tinkered with and there has to be some work on this -- is we're trying to create a parallel circumstance for the police officer and the complainant to incentivize truth-telling and deter lying. And even to the point of having potentially, hopefully rarely if ever, but potentially some consequences to lying to our investigators when either complainants or police

officers are interviewed. And the theory here is that currently police officers are told, as you can see in D, that if they do not tell the truth, they are subject to patrol guide consequences which include loss of job potentially or serious discipline and that the statements can be used against you in subsequent criminal proceedings if they are -- they can't be used against them in criminal proceedings but they can be used as impeachment and the like, the classic situation.

But --

MR GITNER: But part of the problem is actually -- I was reading this the other night -- it actually says, "If you answer, neither your statements nor any information or evidence gained by reason of such statements can be used against you in any subsequent criminal proceedings." I'm not sure that's accurate.

CHAIR EMERY: You can use that as impeachment.

MR. GITNER: Yeah. I actually think -- but by reading it to the officer, I think it becomes accurate. So it would actually does not have the -- your point is you want to make, have a deterrence to lying, which of course we all want. If the officer does take the stand in a subsequent criminal

proceeding, I think typically absent that warning, he could be crossed on inconsistencies between the CCRB testimony and the criminal testimony.

CHAIR EMERY: Right. And you're saying with this warning he couldn't be crossed.

MR. GITNER: I think there's a good argument that with this warning he couldn't be crossed, absolutely, because it's a promise made by a city agency.

CHAIR EMERY: Right. And what should be the situation?

MR. GITNER: I don't know. That's why we have a law professor on the Board and why the ACLU sits here and tells us when we're doing things wrong. I don't know. But I think typically under a typical situation probably they can be crossed. There's also the question --

CHAIR EMERY: A queen for a day would always give a --

MR. GITNER: Even under a queen-for-a-day agreement you're not immunizing someone for being cross-examined properly for inconsistent impeachment material. So this seems to be broader than that.

CHAIR EMERY: Yeah. And I'm not sure we can grant this immunity as currently stated. I think

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both these statements need a good deal of work and I think it's something we have to really talk about carefully. And quite frankly, we have Brian

Krist and Lindsey Flook here, have written a memo -oh, no, I guess Roger and Brian have written a memo
to us which we're thinking about working on about the
question of what criminal statutes are implicated by
lying in the context of these interviews, both for
complainants and for police officers. And it's
probably a low-level perjury as well as ascribing to
a false statement. Those are the matters which we are
exploring in this area.

But I think the whole point here is to change these introductions to the interview process so that the warnings include the potential consequences.

And there's more work to be done on this but I think introducing the subject here tonight is for each of us to consider and have the public consider what this means. I know that there's people who will say quite convincingly that whenever you put something like this in a complainant's introduction, you're deterring legitimate complainants from coming forward because they will fear the possibility, even though they're telling the absolute truth, of some

kind of prosecution or some kind of consequences.

And so we have to weigh this. It's not clear to me what the right balance is here but I do think that if complainants come to us and plainly lie, they should be told that there are potential consequences to that. And I do think that police officers need to be told that there are more consequences to lying than just what might happen because they gave a false statement as a result of that false statement at the Police Department.

So this is an interesting sensitive matter which I'm hopeful that all of you will consider and comment on so that when we come back with another draft, we can discuss it more fully because I don't think it's simple.

Anybody have thoughts on this? Bishop.

BISHOP TAYLOR: When you say that it would be a low-level perjury for giving false statement, what does that actually mean to a complainant?

CHAIR EMERY: An A misdemeanor.

BISHOP TAYLOR: What does that mean pragmatically? What is that?

CHAIR EMERY: An A misdemeanor.

BISHOP TAYLOR: An A misdemeanor?

CHAIR EMERY: Yeah. It's a serious criminal

offense but it's not a felony. And it's not even clear exactly what qualifies and that's what we're concerned about. Because generally speaking, you have to be under oath, you have to be sworn, you have to have a person qualified to give an oath in order to trigger a perjury. And that's true if somebody takes an oath. Right now, the officers don't take oaths. They're just told what the consequences may be.

BISHOP TAYLOR: Well, let me ask another way then to that point. So if the process was that before an investigation that there would be an oath given by the complainant and the officer, would that kind of preclude some of this indemnity that we're offering, it would just naturally organically happen if it was discovered?

CHAIR EMERY: It would, but I would think -- I would be in favor of warning people what it would mean potentially to violate that.

BISHOP TAYLOR: Well, when you go to court, they say, I want to remind you that you're under oath and, you know, dah-dah-dah-dah. So I think that statement in itself kind of triggers, you know, a truth serum, if I can use that.

CHAIR EMERY: I think it does, and I think we

should have -- I mean, regrettably, nothing that involves an interview at the CCRB is that formal or that -- it doesn't have all the bells and whistles like the court. But I do think that making it clear what the potential consequences are is something that we should debate. I don't know what I think about the ultimate result because I think it's a subtle problem and there are a lot of consequences to it which we have not yet assessed or thought through. But I do think the current situation is probably inadequate.

BISHOP TAYLOR: Well, I think there's an upside too because we do have some chronic CCRB complainants that always file CCRB complaints. Some of them -- some of that is connected to a lot of different things. But if a person is a chronic complainant and it's always found that there's no basis to the complaint, you know, and if there's a notation that in that series there was some false statements made in previous complaints by that complainant, then that could shape the investigation or the determination of the panel's decision, I think.

CHAIR EMERY: Well, it certainly does that but I think it would do more if the threat would be, don't

make these false complaints. The fear is of course that if you threaten that, are you deterring legitimate complaints. And that's the balance. I think it's tricky. I know in the judicial commission there has been the determination that the complainants — it's not they aren't sworn. I think they are. But nobody's ever going to prefer them for a perjury prosecution because we don't want to deter legitimate complaints. So there's a lot of discretion here. And similarly, with the officers, I don't think telling them that the patrol guy tells them they have to tell the truth is really adequate for our purposes.

MS. ZOLAND: I think with police officers it's different because they don't have a right to not talk. So it's a compelled statement. So it's not under oath but it's a compelled statement so that their consequence is administrative if they must talk or they'll be brought up on charges, they must tell the truth or they'll be brought up on charges for that. But those statements are compelled and they're not allowed to exercise their Fifth Amendment rights and, therefore, they are subject to immunity from criminal prosecution. So it's a different analysis.

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1	CHAIR EMERY: Well, I think there's that's
2	a good question and I don't know the answer. And
3	that's something that I think should be answered in
4	the Krist-Smith analysis of this, which is I think
5	they're definitely immunized for criminal
6	prosecution for the subject matters of what they
7	talk about. I don't think they're immunized for
8	perjuring themselves in their statements.
9	MS. ZOLAND: No, I think they can be brought up
10	on charges. I'm not sure
11	MR. GITNER: They're not under oath so there is
12	no perjury.
13	CHAIR EMERY: I'm just saying if we put them under
14	oath, which
15	MS. ZOLAND: I don't think as a matter of label
16	that we could put them under oath. It's
17	a bargaining issue.
18	MR. GITNER: Exactly. They're compelled to show
19	up and answer questions. And so compelling someone
20	to go under oath is a whole different issue. I'd
21	also
22	CHAIR EMERY: Well, that's an interesting
23	question.
24	MR. GITNER: And the other issue is just more
25	from a practical point of view as opposed to a legal

point of view, questioning somebody under oath, in my experience, changes the nature of the interview and it changes -- it makes it a more formal interview and it will by necessity change the way the CCRB gathers information from police officers.

And without exploring whether that's a good thing or a bad thing, I don't know whether that would be a good thing or a bad thing.

CHAIR EMERY: And what about complainants?

MR. GITNER: Exactly the same. Your point
earlier, simply by saying, You know you're under
oath, right, changes the way somebody might talk to
you, particularly a complainant who's walking in off
the street.

CHAIR EMERY: But you know now when complainants give a statement they verify it with a statement that says -- they verify it, it's actually verified.

MR. GITNER: Right. We can't proceed unless they do.

CHAIR EMERY: Excuse me?

MR. GITNER: We can't proceed unless they do.

CHAIR EMERY: Right. And they have to verify every complaint and they have to swear that what they're saying is true. So I think they are virtually under oath since they're in front of a

commissioner of deeds. I don't know why we don't have notaries. We seem to have commissioner of deeds but not notaries, which is fascinating. I never met a commissioner of deeds before.

MS. MALIK: They're specific to New York City, commissioner of deeds, whereas notaries are statewide.

CHAIR EMERY: They have to get renewed every year instead of every four years which is silly. In any event, that's an administrative matter. But they are authorized to take oath and swear people. And so my question is, aren't these people in that situation right now? And that's -- so, look, I don't think we have to solve it tonight. But it's a tricky problem that I think this Board has to wrestle with and figure out where we want to come out for the integrity of these investigations and these interviews. It's not simple.

MR. GITNER: Well, isn't it the case though that a police officer is compelled to come and talk and he's not under oath, right?

CHAIR EMERY: Yes.

MR. GITNER: And if he or she faces
administrative sanctions if it's determined by the
Police Department that there was purposeful

misleading statements or untruths, right?

CHAIR EMERY: Or that the things they say constitute misconduct.

MR. GITNER: Correct. And isn't it the case that if we really wanted to take under-oath testimony we have subpoen power and you could subpoen that officer and put him or her under oath? And so if you really felt that in a particular case under-oath testimony from an officer was necessary, you could, rather than go through the administrative compulsion process, you could subpoen the officer and put him or her under oath. So you have both options right now, right, or am I misunderstanding the process?

CHAIR EMERY: I don't know that just because you subpoena an officer means that have to appear and testify. They don't have to be under oath.

MR. GITNER: Well, there's -- I think that the subpoena power, not to produce documents but the subpoena to testify, would require an under-oath testimony, as I understand it. It wouldn't necessarily mean they'd be compelled by their job to show up, but they'd be compelled by whatever powers of the subpoena required them to show up.

MS. ZOLAND: Then they can assert their Fifth

Amendment rights against testimony.

MR. GITNER: Exactly. If they wish to, they could assert.

CHAIR EMERY: And that's the question. I'm not so sure that if somebody's compelled in the employment context they are precluded from being under oath. You may be right about that, Deborah, but I don't know the answer.

MS. ZOLAND: I think that DOI had tried it some years ago and it never came into fruition. So I'm not sure why. I just don't recall. We'll have to do some looking into it.

CHAIR EMERY: So I just wanted to flag this whole issue because it has been actually a debated issue between the unions and the Police Department and our office and there's no -- there's been no I would say balance or satisfactory resolution and I think we should come to a position as a board as to how our agency should operate in the context of taking these interviews.

Now, 1-31 is actually very interesting. And I got to thank Marcos for reading the charter as it always should've been read and how it has been consistently misread by this Board and by the CCRB, by the CCRB as an agency. What's fascinating is we

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do not need to have panels with police appointees on each panel. The language of the charter simply mandates that no panel can have members from one appointee. So we can distribute this work a little bit more evenly in the future and not be hamstrung by the fact that poor Debbie and Lindsay who are missing a third member have to do more than double duty. And it also allows something that I've wanted to do very much, which is sit with other members of my appointing authority, mainly Dan and Deborah and so forth. So what this is a proposal to do is do random appointments of panels which we're doing now but not limited so that there's an appointee of each appointing authority on each panel. We can, as long as we have one person on a panel that's from another appointing authority than the other two, under the charter, it's legitimate and proper, and that this rule captures that proposal.

MS. ZOLAND: I think we'd have to discuss that further. I think it's wise to have a Police Department appointee on each panel.

CHAIR EMERY: It's desirable. But the fact is that we've been saddled with the proposition that we have to get all these cases done with only three Police Commissioner appointees and we've had two of

them for about six months or eight months. It's just happened that way and it has hamstrung the process. And so I just -- and I also think that the collegiality of this board is such that there's -- I mean, we can look at it. We can look at the results. But I bet you there's no difference between the resolutions and recommendations of the Police Commissioner appointees compared to other appointees.

MR. GITNER: But it is the case that the Police

Department appointees provide, through my

experience, invaluable measure of experience of how

to understand --

CHAIR EMERY: I thought you were the one that's invaluable.

MR. GITNER: I mean, I found personally that not having personally been in these kinds of encounters other than getting a speeding ticket, by understanding the Police Department appointees' views and experience has been enormously valuable. So for me at least, I fully appreciate the desire to move things along. And I think you're right to try to mix things up to do that but I'm a little hesitant to personally without thinking about it more to say that panels would be as good at their

analysis without a Police Department appointee.

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MR. EASON: I believe this has to be approached in terms of the panel consistency the same way we took a delicate approach to the police officer testifying and the complaining victim testifying. It has to be weighed extremely seriously so we can be fair, to being fair, to the process, you know, the police officer and the complainant. I think the same mindset has to be approached with the determination to not have a police representative on a panel to ensure that from the perspective that Dan just mentioned, that if there's an opportunity, I'm sure it can be delayed if it can't be decided, you know, put it off for further investigation, you know, to ensure that the police officer's getting a fair --

CHAIR EMERY: See, the thing is, I mean, look, I understand it and I think the issue that Dan raises about the experience of the police officer -- Police Commissioner appointees is a very important one. I would like to look at the numbers. I would like to see what a series of random panels would look like and how many as a practical matter would really exist without -- I can't do the statistics in my head -- how many would really exist without a PC

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member, assuming we had three PC members, which I think we're going to have pretty soon. But -- and then make a decision, all of us, make a decision about this. I mean, I think the presumption should always be that there's a PC member on a panel. you know, there could be panels with two PC members That could happen also under this arrangement. If you did random selection, that could happen too. So I mean, the key phrase here is random selection and I think that this is -- when I came to this place in July, the first thing I did was make random selection because it's the chair's authority to make panels. And quite frankly, I think it's been essential and I think it's been really healthy and I've loved serving with different people on different panels to make decisions and I would like to continue that. I would like to expand it so I get to serve with people from my same appointing authority occasionally once in a while. Bishop.

BISHOP TAYLOR: I think there's a larger question looming. If -- you know, I see both sides because the value of a police appointee participating in the panel is immeasurable in a lot of the cases; however, if you really want to attack that and address that in an equitable way and still

be able to gleam from the experience of someone that has been on the job, maybe the board composition needs to be challenged. Why should there be ten City Council people and two -- if there's in fact a move to create some equity with that, why can't there be an equal amount of appointees from the different appointing agencies?

CHAIR EMERY: There was a legislative decision that goes back to the 1990s that this is the composition of this board. And we could make proposals. And if as a board we decided we want to make legislative proposals, we can do that.

answer, because if you really think about equity, you think about the contribution of someone that's on the job that can help fill in some of the pragmatic points that happen in field. I think that would go a long way. Maybe we should reach for that or either strive to look to equalize that.

CHAIR EMERY: Well, I think that's perfectly legitimate if that's the Board's view. I personally think that -- so far my perception has been that there's been no lesser sense of accountability for officers from the police members of my -- Lindsay -- and even before, with some of the police members

that have retired, were more demanding of discipline than any of their fellow panel members.

MS. ZOLAND: Are you proposing that you look to the panels to see if there's a difference, like there is a two to one vote, or if a Police Department appointee has been overruled?

CHAIR EMERY: I just --

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MS. ZOLAND: I'm not sure what you're proposing statistically.

Fair enough. Fair enough. CHAIR EMERY: would -- and I don't think we have to do this overnight but I would think Marcos -- Marcos has had in the past an analysis of how panels have operated. And I think we could apply that and we'll find it any way. If you want to work on this, I'd be happy to have you kind of figure out how we would analyze it. But I think there are ways of analyzing by vote and types of cases, and you could put categories of cases together, how various people are inclined to vote on this Board. And you can put the categories in together as police appointees and mayoral appointees and City Council appointees and see if there's any statistical meaningfulness as to the origin of the appointment. My guess is there will be none in this current board certainly and probably

over the past many years I bet there have been statistical differences which are marked between those fixed panels that used to exist. There I think there were real issues about certain panels favoring certain kinds of cases and certain panels being harder on some cases and types of cases than others and there was a lack of coordination between panels in the agency. Because of the randomness of what we currently do, I don't think that exists anymore.

MS. ZOLAND: I think random is excellent. I just think there's a value for a Police Department vote and I'd be curious to see. In the two panels I've been on so far, maybe because I'm new I see a difference. But I have only been on two panels.

CHAIR EMERY: Well, let's investigate it because I don't think we have to. But the point is, all I'm saying is, we aren't constrained in the way we all thought we were constrained.

MS. ARCHER: Can I make a quick comment?

CHAIR EMERY: Please do.

MS. ARCHER: I agree that there may be an issue of having the value of the experience they bring to the panel. But a couple of times I heard the word fairness and I want to make sure that we not give

any indication that a panel that wouldn't have a Police Commissioner appointee would be unfair or that folks who are other categories cannot be fair.

CHAIR EMERY: Well, in fact, I think that's what we could show if we analyze it. I think the analysis would show that there's no difference whether a Police Commissioner member is on a panel or not, the outcomes in particular types of cases. I mean, to the extent you can show statistics, obviously there's individualized factors.

Joe, you want to say something?

MR. PUMA: I have something on something we skipped over, so whenever --

CHAIR EMERY: Anything more on this for the time being?

(No response.)

CHAIR EMERY: Okay.

MR. PUMA: I just wanted to jump back to 1-24, Sub (L), which is also new. It talks about the statement that needs to be read at the commencement of a civilian or witness interview.

CHAIR EMERY: Yeah, that what we were -- I was trying to raise that issue by creating the parallelism. But you have something specific?

MR. PUMA: There's a sentence here saying that,

"This interview is taking place at the CCRB." And I just would remind us all that we also have interviews, conduct interviews, at other sites, off-site interviews, such as ones that take place at Rikers Island and our CCRB in the Boroughs program that we're trying to launch, and also there are interviews that take place over the phone. So that would just need to be adjusted.

CHAIR EMERY: Okay. Good point. And then now there's the next one which is I think relatively controversial, which is on the next page. It's 1-33, Sub (5). And this is the addition of a result of a panel ruling, a non-sanction, if you will, which is being proposed here as good faith error. "The acts alleged did occur but were the result of inexperience, requiring training and/or instructions, and committed in good faith," as opposed to instructions. I personally am against this but other people have mentioned this in the past.

MR. GITNER: I think this is probably the result of something I did in the panel.

CHAIR EMERY: See, there you are.

MR. GITNER: I actually think that there are, in not significant number of cases, where panel might find that an officer did not act perfectly but

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that the officer's actions were not the result of bad faith, that the officer was trying to do the right thing and just in the heat of the moment, for whatever reason, didn't act perfectly. And in those circumstances, there are times when it's hard to say that that officer on certain facts committed misconduct. But it's also hard to say unsub nothing wrong occurred. I personally think that --I'm not sure it should be called good faith error. That wasn't my terminology. But I think that there should at least be a band of cases where you could unsubstantiate certain allegations and either impose without opposition from the Police Department or request training or instructions so that the officer learns from what might be a good faith mistake. In situations where there's a good faith mistake that doesn't necessarily mean that the officer, in every situation, there should be a substantiated allegation. Under FADO, the A is abuse of power -abuse of authority. Making a mistake isn't always an abuse of authority even if it's experienced that way by the complainant. There has to, I think, be in some situations a middle ground. So that's probably the result of a particular panel case I'm thinking of recently that probably made its way in

here from that.

CHAIR EMERY: Well, I think you've also mentioned it and the reason it's in here is because it's been discussed and I think you were part of that discussion in the past. And I certainly think it's worth debating. My worry is that this so-called narrow category will swallow the instruction rule and that instructions will very rarely occur, and I think instructions are in some ways one of the most valuable things we recommend, especially now that they're often formalized and people go to --

MR. GITNER: But this would require instructions.

CHAIR EMERY: Well, yeah, I understand. But I do think that instructions without any teeth at all -- I guess my question is what the charter says.

Doesn't the charter -- we have to look at this to make sure that the charter allows for this. And I think it does allow for it but I'm not sure about that. That's an interesting question. Deborah.

MS. ARCHER: I am uncomfortable with this.

CHAIR EMERY: You are comfortable?

MS. ARCHER: I am uncomfortable. One of the reasons is what you mentioned. And I think

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substantiating with instructions should cover most of it. But also to me, if you're putting a separate category for people who acted in good faith, it kind of forces us to read into the other categories or requirement proving intent, that they intended to violate someone's rights, they intended to have the consequences. And I don't think that's appropriate to read into, the other categories of FADO.

MR. GITNER: I just disagree. I don't think it does that at all. I think that there are clearly cases where officers screw up but they were in good faith. There are plenty of cases where they're trying to do the right thing or they just didn't know that they were allowed to do the strip search then or they didn't know they weren't allowed to search this vehicle at that time, either because they've been on the job for a year or for whatever reason. There are these cases. And the question is whether or not in those circumstances should you substantiate a finding of abuse of authority. Maybe. Maybe not. But right now, we're not allowed to say, Okay, you made a mistake, you didn't purposefully abuse your authority, it wasn't in bad faith. But at the same time, there's got to be some consequence to the mistake.

MS. CORTES-GOMEZ: I disagree.

CHAIR EMERY: Your example to me -- sorry, I'll be very short. Your example to me actually paints it very starkly as to why I'm against it because when you say somebody was strip searched and the guy didn't understand what the rule was and he did it totally in good faith, what do you say to the victim of that? I mean, how do you justify it later? You write a letter to the victim saying, We found a good faith error on the part of the officer? I have a lot of difficulty with that. I think somebody that gets strip searched and there's no basis for it or there's an improper basis for it and the cop made a mistake, it's perfectly appropriate to send that cop for instruction at least.

MR. GITNER: But I'm not saying he shouldn't be sent for instructions.

CHAIR EMERY: Well, I understand. But I'm saying --

MR. GITNER: He absolutely should be sent for instructions.

CHAIR EMERY: But I think there's a --

MR. GITNER: But that doesn't mean you should also say -- I'm not saying in every case. Let's be very, very clear. I view this as a very narrow band

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of cases, so I want to be clear about that. doesn't mean that in every case there should be a finding of abuse of authority. There has been, in my experience, there has been a narrow band of cases where it's, in my view, very difficult to make a decision. And I think that my fellow panel members in those cases have found exactly the same difficulties. I don't think I'm alone. And this would allow for -- I'm not going to call it compromise because I don't think it is, but I think it allows for in those small areas -- I don't think it will (inaudible) anything -- the proper result, which is the guys got to go to instructions. those narrow band of cases, there is the threat or possibility that the panel would decide this isn't a substantiated allegation because it wasn't abusive, and then there would be on instructions. What I'm trying to say is that in those circumstances, that guy should still get instructions.

MS. ZOLAND: I was thinking that maybe you could have your staff, whoever's doing research, research good faith exceptions for the search warrant in federal court. They allow good faith exceptions when a search warrant is executed wrongfully. We can make do a comparison between those analyses and

what we have here as maybe some kind of road map.

MR. GITNER: It's a similar analysis.

MR. EASON: Each case will still be judged on its merit of the case. We're not asking for any exception. And the officer would still receive instructions or formalized instructions but there may be a gray area there where if the panel, and taking into account the victims, the complaining victims also, what they're going to be told, but if there's a gray area there where if the panel agrees that the officer, you know, under those circumstances was acting in good faith for whatever reason, you know. So he's not going to walk away scot-free with no attention.

MS. CORTES-GOMEZ: See, and maybe I have to think about it a little more. But for example, if you have an individual who is driving 30 miles an hour right after it was changed to 25 miles an hour, is a police officer pulling that person going to think the same way, the person driving 30 miles an mistakenly didn't know that it was 25 miles an hour now. Do I give a ticket or not? To me, he's guilty of driving 30 miles an hour instead of 25, so the officer can give a warning instead of a ticket, whereas in these cases, I believe for the most part,

all the panels I've been on, we give instructions instead of charges. It happened, it was wrong, so instead of saying charges or command discipline, we'll do instructions. I think giving this extra category may open a can of worms.

MR. EASON: We're talking about something less punitive. We're not talking about substantiated, unsub. We're talking about something less punitive, instructions or formalized instructions, you know, for the officer.

MS. CORTES-GOMEZ: But the result will end up being the same, we agree that instructions in that specific case are warranted.

MR. EASON: That's what Dan is saying.

MS. CORTES-GOMEZ: But you're not saying that it was substantiated.

MS. ZOLAND: But I think the difference is the motorist has a ticket on their record or they don't. Here, the police officer would have a substantiated Civilian Complaint Review Board complaint or they won't.

MR. GITNER: Exactly.

MS. ZOLAND: So there is a major difference in the outcome. They officer may learn and never do it again and he or she would be instructed. The

question is the motorist has a ticket on the record and the officer has a substantiated complaint on his or her record. And I think what Dan, Commissioner Gitner, is saying is that sometimes they don't deserve that substantiated complaint on their record when the instructions are just good enough.

MR. GITNER: It's that, plus, sometimes when a panel might otherwise decide to unsub a case, it's better if the officer also gets instructions or training. And in the circumstances right now, if we unsub, that officer never gets instructions or training. So it hits it from both sides, both -- whether or not the officer deserves quote/unquote the substantiated finding on his or her record and you create a situation where you can increase the types of cases in which training or instructions are given.

MS. ZOLAND: Which raised the issue of unsubstantiated with training as a category which we don't now use.

MR. GITNER: Right. It's basically unsub with training or unsub with instructions.

MS. CORTES-GOMEZ: See, that I would not object to. The unsubstantiated with training, I would not

object to.

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MR. GITNER: That's what I would've called it.

CHAIR EMERY: I myself, I don't know. That's an interesting question. That raises it -- it's harder for me than good faith error.

But, so Joe, you wanted to --

MR. PUMA: Right. So I've heard the arguments before about this type of recommendation. I was on the panel that Dan is talking about. And I thought about it more and I certainly oppose good faith error as a term. I think it's -- I agree with lots of the arguments that have been made already. think there's a risk of eroding the definition of substantiated and unsubstantiated. There is possibly like unintended consequences with any further litigation than the complainant might want to pursue because the Civilian Complaint Review Board has found that the complaint resulted in the recommendation of a good faith error, a disposition of good faith error. And I think there's also -- we have to also think about the opposite of that term, good faith, and any sort of kind of -- so that the shadow side of good faith is bad faith. wonder, it may be implying other things about other -- the officer's intent in substantiated cases

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that may not be warranted. I think there are certain encroachments and violations that just don't -- that they're serious enough and it doesn't really matter what the intent of the officer was.

The way I would have done this is I would just, rather than have Category 5 as drafted here, I would just change this so that a penalty of instructions or training could be recommended with any finding including one of unsub. So I wouldn't have done it this way. I would just say, look, you can recommend instructions or training at the same time as charges. You can recommend instructions or training at any time with any finding and in conjunction with any other penalty. And frankly, I think the Police Department, we should engage with the Police Department, where we do recommend instructions or training it should in every circumstance, at least with instructions, be listened to because it's such an easy thing for the Police Department to do.

That's the way I would have done this. I think that this particular language comes out of the facts of a particular case that we discussed possibly with somebody who was helping draft this. But the broader way I think about this is just to allow

instructions with any particular finding by a panel.

MS. ARCHER: I think that's better. I don't have the same concerns if it's formulated that way.

CHAIR EMERY: Well, look, so let's table this for the moment. Mina, I think we should look at the arrest, the search warrant, good faith issue. I think we should think about redrafting this at least for discussion purposes as the discussion has evolved. And we should also make sure we check the charter because I have some recollections in the charter of the types of dispositions being set forth --

MR. EASON: If there's no prohibitions -CHAIR EMERY: -- and we want to make sure
there's no -- that we have the flexibility and
authority to do something like this if the majority
believes it's warranted. All right.

You wanted to say something else, Joe, sure.

MR. PUMA: Also in that section, under 1-33, it goes through our existing dispositions and in Subparagraph (B), it refers to our preponderance of the evidence standard. And then under (D), it lists all of the dispositions possible and I would feel more comfortable with certain changes to the way those are phrased. For example, bearing in mind

that our standard is preponderance of the evidence, which, for me, in layman's terms, just means more likely than not. So then when you see that substantiated means the acts alleged did occur and did constitute misconduct, I would like to insert language like "more likely than not occur," because I think there are cases -- and I think that would sort of follow for consistency because I'm not necessarily sure if in all of our cases we -- I'm not certainly sure -- I'm not the person who is determining whether an act happened. That's how I view the cases when I read them. I'm determining whether more likely or not they happened.

MS. ZOLAND: So you would take the language of unsubstantiated and just tweak if for substantiated as more likely than not.

MR. PUMA: Yeah. I wouldn't make a definitive statement that the acts alleged occurred.

CHAIR EMERY: Well, I think maybe the way to do it, if we're talking about substantiated, there is sufficient evidence to conclude that the alleged acts did occur. Just make it parallel with unsubstantiated, as Deborah says. For instance, in 4, "Unfounded: The alleged acts did not occur," is not -- we make a finding there -- well, that's by

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preponderance also.
MS. ZOLAND: Unfounded and exonerated
CHAIR EMERY: This is a drafting issue, and I
think it's a good one to bring up. I think it makes
sense to. But I don't think we should say more
likely than not. I think we should say evidence.
MS. CORTES-GOMEZ: I think the word likely.
CHAIR EMERY: No, I don't think likely captures
it either. I think it's misleading. I think we
have the standard and we should say the evidence,
because we have the evidentiary standard.
MR. GITNER: You can just use the language as
sufficiency, as you just suggested.
CHAIR EMERY: Evidence is sufficient.
MR. PUMA: And that's language that I think I
often see in the closing reports already.
CHAIR EMERY: So 6 in that same list, we
don't we have other misconduct now, don't we?
Why is this added? Do you know that, Mina? On the
top of the page, number 6.
MS. CORTES-GOMEZ: I believe I use OMN but I
don't believe it was ever formalized.
MS. MALIK: I don't think it was ever
formalized, and that's why it was added.
CHAIR EMERY: And we should look again at this

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one with respect to the charter because there is some debate about what jurisdiction we have to even say anything about other misconduct noted. And I'd like to resolve it. I'd like to feel comfort that we have the authority, which we are constantly doing, to substantiate an allegation for other misconduct noted, especially memo books. I have no problem looking at the absence of memo books as probitive to reach a particular result, and I think we've talked about that before, and that makes a lot of sense, or other contemporaneous documents you would expect to exist at the time of an incident or around the time of an incident. But I'm not sure -- nobody's ever resolved from me whether we actually have the authority to send over a referral. It's basically a referral. It's basically something that's saying to the Police Department, You should look into whether this person should be disciplined under your system, because nobody's ever prosecuted for it by APU, I don't believe. Is there any APU prosecution for OMN, Jon?

MR. JON DARCHE: There is a provision that you could do a joint prosecution but so far we have not done one yet.

CHAIR EMERY: But we -- do we have authority to

52 prosecute as one of the allegations in an APU case 1 2 OMN? MR. DARCHE: I think it is theoretically 3 possible that it could work out that way but it has 4 not yet, and I don't foresee one in the future. 5 6 CHAIR EMERY: Well, I think we should explore 7 what our authority is here and make a judgment about it. 8 MS. ZOLAND: Wouldn't it be similar to referring 9 false statements? 10 11 CHAIR EMERY: Yes. 12 MS. ZOLAND: So that we -- I can't see how there 13 would be anything against our referring a false statements allegation. 14 15 CHAIR EMERY: I agree, but what we're doing now 16 is we're making them specific allegations and we're 17 subbing them. It's not a referral. MS. ZOLAND: So it's not the same as a false 18 19 statement. CHAIR EMERY: It doesn't seem to me it's a 20 21 referral. It goes on the record of the police officer as a substantiated allegation. 22 23 MS. ZOLAND: Okay, it does, okay. 24 MS. CORTES-GOMEZ: I'm sorry, we don't 25 substantiate OMN's.

CHAIR EMERY: OMN's? Yeah, we do.

MS. CORTES-GOMEZ: At least the way I have done it, the category is OMN.

CHAIR EMERY: But the investigator recommends a substantiation for the OMN and either we agree with it or we don't.

MR. SOLER: The Board Member is correct. What we do is we note the OMN. The term is other misconduct noted. The Board notes, meaning makes a record, that the misconduct occurred.

CHAIR EMERY: But the substantiation in the voting sheet, it's substantiated. It's not separate -- it's not viewed -- it's one of the allegations on a voting sheet.

MR. SOLER: No, no, no. It has its own separate disposition. Other misconduct has it's own disposition, which is other misconduct that is referred to the department under a different option.

CHAIR EMERY: I understand. But the panel makes a finding of other misconduct.

MR. SOLER: That is separate from whether the panel makes a finding is separate from what I'm saying.

Technically, it's called noted as opposed to substantiation. We don't use the term substantiation when referring to the OMN.

CHAIR EMERY: In the voting sheets? Is that right?

MS. ARCHER: I think so.

CHAIR EMERY: But I do think -- I mean, the Board is definitely making rulings on other misconduct noted, whatever you want to call the ruling. And the question is, do we have the power to do that? I'm not so sure we do.

BISHOP TAYLOR: Well, I think that this arose several years ago when we saw a lot of memo book omissions. And so in one of our meetings with the PC, Ray Kelly at the time, he was the one that suggested -- no, the chief of departments suggested that anytime we got cases with no memo book entries that we refer it over to the chief of departments because he was very concerned about the omissions.

CHAIR EMERY: That's what we do now.

BISHOP TAYLOR: Right.

CHAIR EMERY: The real question is --

BISHOP TAYLOR: I mean, it's not like under FADO. But it's, you know, we came across it so much until it became a conversation.

CHAIR EMERY: I have no problem noting it and referring it for whatever they want to do with it.

I have a problem with it being in our records for

part of the consequences if we don't have authority to do it.

MR. GITNER: That's a good question. Your question is let's assume we substantiate an OMN --

CHAIR EMERY: Agree that there is an OMN.

MR. GITNER: -- does it go on the officer's record.

CHAIR EMERY: In CCRB it does, I believe.

MR. GITNER: And meanwhile, we haven't applied our sufficiency of the evidence standard, we haven't applied whatever we should apply to it, and there's no opportunity -- or maybe I'm wrong. And you're wondering is that fair to the officer for us to be sort of hitting him with a record that we have no jurisdiction to keep.

CHAIR EMERY: To me, it's not a question necessarily of fairness to the officer that's implied. It's whether we have authority to do it.

MR. GITNER: I understand. It's a good question.

CHAIR EMERY: And I'd like to sort of get an answer to that proposition. I mean, we're trying to create rules here so I think we should make sure we have the authority to do what we're proposing potentially.

I'm not sure what 15 captures given the rule on standing. Since anybody has standing, I'm not sure that there's a person who doesn't have standing to file the complaint or how that ruling could be, how that could be a disposition. But maybe staff can come up with some kind of a rationale for that. I don't know what it is. All right.

The other ones I don't think are very -- 20 is pretty obvious, just a rewording. It's a definition of administrative closure.

And I don't know that we need 21. I don't think we should have a catchall. I think this is something that has to be part of a rule, don't you think? I don't think we should have resolutions that are undefined.

MS. CORTES-GOMEZ: I agree.

CHAIR EMERY: 21 should probably be eliminated. You'll notice throughout, if you look at this again, that there are a number of places where the power of the executive director has been expanded, which I think you should look at. I agree with the places where the executive director for purposes of efficiency and the like should be given the authority in here. But I think each of us should review whether we agree with them. And it's sort of

throughout with respect to various decisions and actions that are taken by the agency.

I'm up to 1-43. These are just mainly grammatical and fill-in stuff.

Let's see. This is administrative prosecution, 1-45. Where's the plea section?

MS. ARCHER: (D), 1-46.

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CHAIR EMERY: 1-46 (D), is it? Yes. So this captures the resolution we passed I think in September that we're not going to accept pleas in APU until after the Police Commissioner agrees so that we're not in the position of making a plea deal with a representative of a police officer in the APU process and then having the Police Commissioner water down the agreement. And this is working as a practical matter at this point. But I think putting in our rules is going to solidify the way the Police Department treats these cases. Actually, the authority to do this is ours because we don't have to approve a plea until we know that it is approved by the Police Commissioner. So we have the leverage here to make this happen. But I do think this should be captured in an actual rule, which is what's proposed here. We passed it as a Board resolution.

58 Any comments on that? 1 2 (No response.) 3 CHAIR EMERY: Okay. So let's go to --MR. GITNER: I have a comment on Section F right 4 5 underneath it. This sort of imposes upon the Police Department the duty of notifying the CCRB when it 6 7 disagrees with certain findings or recommendations. 9 CHAIR EMERY: Well, this is trying to capture 10 what we're doing. MR. GITNER: Yeah. So I just have a question. 11 12 Has the New York City Police Department agreed to this procedure? 13 14 CHAIR EMERY: "The Trial Commissioner, the Police Commissioner, shall notify the Board with 15 notice to the subject officer at least ten business 16 days prior to the imposition of such discipline." 17 18 Yes. This is what they are doing and they in 19 principle agreed to. Obviously once we get the next -- I've already given them a copy of these. And we 20 21 will give them a copy of the next draft and we're 22 asking for their commentary always. 23 MR. GITNER: That was my next question. 24 Thank you.

CHAIR EMERY: D is pretty straightforward, down

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below on 1-53, just notifying the complainant. I don't think there's anything new about 1-54 -- 1-51 -- wait a sec, sorry -- 1-54(A), mediation. I don't think there's anything new in mediation. We're getting there.

1-55, this is reopening.

MS. ZOLAND: I have one question. Is this saying that the parties don't have to sign an agreement but that the mediator who advised the CCRB if a mediation's agreed to? So shouldn't there be something in writing from somebody, at least the mediator?

CHAIR EMERY: I thought there is an agreement by the parties. Where are you looking at?

MS. ZOLAND: Mediation, the parties may sign an agreement. So that means they may not.

CHAIR EMERY: Well, a complainant or alleged victim and the subject officer may resolve a complaint by means of mediation as long as both parties agree.

MS. ZOLAND: I'm at G.

CHAIR EMERY: Right. Okay. So -- oh, this is the outcome of the mediation.

MS. ZOLAND: Yeah.

CHAIR EMERY: In other words, they don't have to

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1	resolve it. If they don't resolve it, they're not
2	going to sign an agreement. In other words, they
3	may walk away and say, Sorry, I want
4	MS. ZOLAND: But that seems to be talking about
5	successful mediation.
6	MS. CORTES-GOMEZ: Correct. G talks about if
7	it's successful.
8	CHAIR EMERY: I'm sorry, G. I was on the one
9	before.
10	MS. ZOLAND: So are we saying that the parties
11	don't have to sign anything?
12	CHAIR EMERY: Yeah, why isn't it "shall"?
13	MS. CORTES-GOMEZ: Should be "shall".
14	CHAIR EMERY: Right, it should be "shall". Good
15	pickup. Deborah, you're going to go through
16	everything here and fix it all.
17	Reconsideration. So the theory here is that we
18	can reconsider any case that we believe was wrongly
19	decided if the original panel or the full Board
20	believes that it was wrongly decided or the sanction
21	should be changed.
22	MS. ZOLAND: But do you need do you need new
23	evidence or
24	CHAIR EMERY: I don't think we do. I think the
25	parties

MS. ZOLAND: Because we don't have any or in the interest of justice.

CHAIR EMERY: It should be request. It should be request (inaudible) may reopen any case.

MS. ZOLAND: If.

CHAIR EMERY: If new evidence or a previously unavailable (inaudible) determination of a panel constitute to consider such new evidence. See, I don't think that section's right. I think we -- we need to work on that. This should be in the interest of justice.

MS. ZOLAND: Any compelling factor or something like that.

CHAIR EMERY: Interest of justice probably captures all of that. But I think we should be able to reopen cases if we think it's appropriate, if the SOL hasn't expired. Maybe if the SOL has expired that would be a reason we wouldn't, because it wouldn't be in the interest of justice. But other than that, I think --

MR. GITNER: I have a question. The way I read it is it's the Board, the Chair or the executive director can reopen the case.

CHAIR EMERY: Right.

MR. GITNER: Let's assume it's in the interest

of justice. What happens if the Board wants to reopen it but the Chair does not or the Chair wants to reopen it and the Board does not?

CHAIR EMERY: Anybody can reopen it. So the Board would override the Chair.

MR. GITNER: So the executive director on her own initiative could reopen it.

CHAIR EMERY: That's right. But it would go to a panel. It would still have to go to a panel.

MR. GITNER: But in this situation, you theoretically -- I'm not saying this is good or bad, I just want to talk about it -- you can have a panel that makes a final determination, executive director doesn't like it -- and we have a wonderful executive director now, but let's say the next executive director doesn't like it --

MS. MALIK: Thank you.

MR. GITNER: -- and the next executive director isn't as wonderful as the current one -- he or she can then decide, You know what, I don't like the way the panel decided that, I'm reopening it and I'm sending it to another panel.

CHAIR EMERY: No, you can't send it to another panel. That panel has to get it back. If that panel exists, the panel that handled it gets it

63 back. And I think we should be clear about that. 1 2 MS. CORTES-GOMEZ: We should probably say that. 3 MR. GITNER: It should say that. CHAIR EMERY: And then the Board -- then the 4 full Board can do something. But the panel gets it 5 6 back. You can't go around shopping for panels, 7 especially with Mina or me. MR. GITNER: So it would have to go back to the 8 9 original panel --10 CHAIR EMERY: That's right. 11 MR. GITNER: -- not to the Board --12 CHAIR EMERY: That's right. 13 MR. GITNER: -- but to the original panel. 14 CHAIR EMERY: And the reasons for reopening in 15 the interest of justice would have to convince the 16 original panel to do it. 17 MR. GITNER: Okay. Thank you. CHAIR EMERY: All right. Can we make sure we 18 19 capture that, Mina, so it's not --20 MS. MALIK: Absolutely. 21 CHAIR EMERY: -- because this is all screwy the way it is now. It has to be changed dramatically to 22 23 reflect interest of justice and reflect Dan's point. MR. GITNER: So what's the difference between A 24 25 and the first sentence of B?

CHAIR EMERY: I'm not sure there is. I was just looking at that too.

MS. ZOLAND: This is without --

MR. GITNER: It's hard to read just because the track changes.

MS. MALIK: One is following a full investigation; that's A. And B is closed without a full investigation.

CHAIR EMERY: It's truncation.

MS. CORTES-GOMEZ: A is the Board, the Chair, executive director. But B only says the Chair or the executive director.

CHAIR EMERY: Yeah, because it's a truncated case. I think --

MR. GITNER: That makes sense to me.

CHAIR EMERY: You don't want the Board dealing with a truncated case. If somebody came to one of us and it was a truncated case, it's going to be reopened. All you have to do is call up the executive director or call me up and it will be reopened. Okay.

D, this is something we already passed in principle as a Board measure but we want to put into a rule. That is that the Administrative Prosecution Unit can reopen to add allegations. This is the one

that's adding allegations or -- reconsider allegations to -- in order to substantiate additional allegations, which then would go to charges. So what happens here is the investigation -- this is something we did discuss in the past and I believe we had -- Jon, didn't we have a resolution about this in the past?

MR. DARCHE: Yes, we did, but the Board felt that we should have it in the rules because we had to swear it in by giving a signed statement from the complainant by adding this rule and it would let the AP prosecutor just make the request to reconsider.

CHAIR EMERY: Right. So we altered the rule that it was hamstringing us a little bit before by requiring a signed statement from the complainant.

Then E is the process we're trying to follow now where DAO asked us to reconsider and gives us reasons in writing and we're trying to -- we've disagreed with them a lot and we've agreed with them some. So I think this is just a function of getting facts and reasons before us that inform us more completely.

MS. ZOLAND: Just going back to D for a second, what if APU thinks a case is wrongly decided and should be unsubstantiated? Is there a process --

CHAIR EMERY: They can dismiss. We have a dismissal rule, right? But shouldn't that be in the rules, the dismissal power of APU? Remember we did that with the Chair's consent, I believe?

MR. DARCHE: I didn't realize we needed to add it to the rules but if you want me to do that, we can do that.

CHAIR EMERY: I think that should be in the rules.

MR. DARCHE: Okay.

CHAIR EMERY: We should add dismissal here.

MR. DARCHE: Understood.

CHAIR EMERY: Just so that's all in one place and clear what the processes are.

MR. PUMA: On E --

CHAIR EMERY: Sorry?

MR. PUMA: On E, I -- this was something that I had requested I think in private at the last meeting. I think formalizing this in the rules is a good step in the right direction. As far as the -- well, there is a rule in the charter, not a rule, a provision of the charter, that talks about the Police Department's obligation to inform us of what action the Department eventually took on the case. And I'm wondering if -- I'm mentioning that because

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to reconsider?

67 the E seems to pertain only to one particular penalty, could be a series of substantiations that the Board has disposed. But I've had in my first-hand experience with this process already a case where allegations A, B and C were substantiated but we were only asked to reconsider the penalty on C, and A and B were indicated in the e-mail as basically the Department was not going to take any action on those allegations that the Board had disposed. So I don't know if there's just a way to kind of build into this communication process with PD about a process whereby it's very clear what they're not taking action on because sometimes --CHAIR EMERY: When you say "not taking action," you mean they're not disagreeing with us and they're --MR. PUMA: They disagree with us. CHAIR EMERY: Oh, they do disagree with us? MR. PUMA: They do disagree with us and they're not pursuing the --CHAIR EMERY: The charges. MR. PUMA: -- charges or the recommended penalty. CHAIR EMERY: Really? And they haven't asked us

MR. PUMA:

MR. PUMA: They did not in that particular -- CHAIR EMERY: Really? I've only seen cases --

That's how I understood that.

CHAIR EMERY: I've only seen cases where they asked us to reconsider. They told us they weren't doing it for X, Y and Z reasons and would we reconsider. And we did or we didn't. But I've never seen one that I could remember, if anybody else can remember where they actually said, I don't even want you to reconsider it.

MR. PUMA: I think it's been the exception so far but that's my recollection on one of the cases that I --

CHAIR EMERY: Those cases -- if that happens -- they usually come through me first I think, so I don't know. I'm missing something. I'd love to see that. But I think our position has to be that if they're not going to do what we recommend, and that's the idea and the spirit behind all of this, then give us reasons for what they're doing and why they're not doing it, and whether we want to agree with them or not is up to us. The other times they might be more amenable saying, We wish you would consider X, Y or Z, and they haven't decided whether they're going to either do what they have -- whether

they're going to do something else and they're going to wait for us to explain. Some cases they don't wait for us to explain. So I'm not sure what change you want there though.

MR. PUMA: I would just -- I mean, in the future I would like that to be much more explicit and I don't know if it should be in our rules. I mean, certainly that has to be --

CHAIR EMERY: What be more explicit?

MR. PUMA: If there are substantiated charges -excuse me, substantiated allegations from the Board
that are not being pursued with the recommended
penalty, that that's very clear.

CHAIR EMERY: In cases of charges, that exists already for APU. They cannot act without giving us an opportunity to comment on their reasons for not acting. That's in the APU sections of the memorandum of understanding, which actually is in our rules, isn't it? The memorandum of understanding was incorporated into our rules. So my question is -- so you're thinking of cases where it's a CD or instructions?

MR. PUMA: Exactly, and that was -- I'm referring -- I have in mind a case like that.

CHAIR EMERY: Okay. So why don't we look at

this rule and make sure that we capture the same process that exists for charges in APU when the Police Department is indicating that they aren't going to follow our findings.

MS. ZOLAND: It's in the MOU, isn't it?

CHAIR EMERY: It is, but not with CDs and instructions. So what we want to do is specify that they are going to do the same thing because basically they've agreed to do that, as I understand it, with CDs and instructions, and that this rule ought to capture that thought.

And then the last one is just a simple fact -just a grant of power from the Board to the
executive director to manage the affairs of the
organization in terms of appointing employees,
organizational structure, day-to-day operations,
which I think is something that we have never really
said and we should say.

MR. PUMA: I have one addition that is not covered by the current rules at all, suggestion as to how to better capture the power of the Chair to form committees and subcommittees. I don't think I see this.

CHAIR EMERY: Isn't that in the rules somewhere?

I'm not sure of that.

MR. PUMA: It may be encompassed in something more general.

CHAIR EMERY: I think that's right, so let's look at it. And I think it's probably a good idea. I think maybe -- I'm not sure if it may be in the charter. Maybe not. Somehow I vaguely remember it. It's certainly been the practice of the CCRB to allow the Chair to form committees and subcommittees.

Any other comments on the rules? I think we've done a lot of work on this already.

Why don't we -- just let me make two other quick announcements. Today, if I'm not mistaken, Linda, the relevant sections of the patrol guide that relate to FADO have been put on our website for public access. One of the frustrations has been for many years is that the patrol guide has not been available to anybody. We're not going to put the whole patrol guide up there because it involves a lot of stuff about which side of your lapel your medals go on and white socks and the like. But we did put up -- we selected the portions of the patrol guide that relate to our functions. And they are now on our website and accessible.

The other significant development on the website

is that our complaint activity maps are now interactive. They've gained sophistication dramatically because of the work that Marcos and Brian and Mina and Linda have done.

MS. SACHS: And Lincoln.

CHAIR EMERY: And Lincoln, exactly, sorry, and Lincoln. And so they're kind of interesting and it's worth going to when you click on stuff and it pops up at you. It's just a lot of fun. So I think that's worth mentioning.

But why don't we take a very short bathroom break because some people have asked for it. And then we'll come back and get public comment.

(Whereupon, a short recess was taken.)

CHAIR EMERY: Mr. O'Grady, are you speaking tonight?

MR. O'GRADY: Yeah. There was someone ahead of me, wasn't there?

CHAIR EMERY: No, you're the first. Come on up. How are you, sir?

MR. O'GRADY: Fine. Thank you.

In the charter of bylaws of this body, statute of limitation, if particulars involved could be, were to be, proved in court of law, statute of limitation does not apply. Recent successors or

leaders of this body spoke. The Police Department has ways of "milking the clock, milking the clock." Strange phraseology. Recent successors or leaders of this body have ways of confusing the identity of the officer behind the wheel of the police vehicle. There are obviously some civilians who you would not want to confront or meet in a dark alley or even a well-lit room.

CHAIR EMERY: Thank you. Chris, Mr. Dunn.

MR. CHRIS DUNN: Good evening.

CHAIR EMERY: Good evening.

MR. DUNN: So I didn't expect there to be a regulatory geek-a-thon here, but good for you. I mean that seriously. I think it's great you went through the regs. You didn't have to do that publicly, I don't think.

CHAIR EMERY: I think we did, but that's just my opinion.

MR. DUNN: Richard, I'm glad that your public-disclosure knee is twitching. I'm glad you did it, whether rightly or wrongly. And I actually think that you raised a bunch of important issues. What I hear you saying, Richard, is there's going to be further public discussion about this.

CHAIR EMERY: And we want you to comment on this

stuff between now and the next meeting. And then you're going to have the normal, normal processes after that. But before even the normal processes start, we would love you to -- we'll give you the next iteration of this and love to have your comments.

MR. DUNN: Right. I appreciate that. I don't want to overdo comments on things that are in transition.

But let me just say a couple things because I assume there'll be some deliberations between now and the next draft. On the subpoena authority, I think it's great that you gave Mina the subpoena authority. I look forward to seeing subpoenas with your signature on it. I will note that as far as I know, the agency has never once in its history issued a subpoena to the Police Department. And I think that the subpoena power is an important power that you have and I hope that it gets used.

On the verification issue, I think you have identified what the concerns are about that. I do wonder to the extent to which there's actually a problem with complainants who you think are not telling the truth. I think we do know there's a documented history of police officers making false

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statements to the CCRB and that makes the things that are said to police officers in the OMNs about false statements particularly important. I have not heard about complainants that you thought have made false statements. I'm sure it may happen from time to time. And to the extent that you have -- I think someone described frequent complainants who you suspect are making things up; okay, fair enough. But I just question whether or not the impulse to be equal is perhaps misguided because there's not an equal problem. And the real problem is with police officers. I do think, Dan, you make a good point if the script that's being read to the police officers is inaccurate in terms of the immunity to which they are being given and it overstates it, you certainly want to correct that. And I appreciate your having caught that.

With respect to the panel assignments, Richard, I totally understand what you're saying. And, Dan, I hear what you're saying about the expertise the Police Department representatives bring. And I think that's valuable. I think it will be very interesting to hear what the Police Department ultimately has to say about this because as you heard from Lindsay and from Debbie, I think the

Police Department's going to push back very, very hard on that because I think they are going to want to have one of their people on every single panel. And I don't think that's necessary in terms of fairness. I think Deborah's absolutely right. Everyone on the Board can be fair. And at some level I think there's a public perception if the Police Department pushes too hard and says, We have to have one of our people on every single panel, because that is going to look like protection. So I look forward to seeing how that goes.

With respect to the good faith exception, I heard the group of you seemingly backing away from that and talking about a different regime where you might perhaps be recommending training or instructions even when a case is not substantiated. I do think there's going to be an issue, and I myself will look at this also, the extent to which when there is not a substantiation you have the authority to nonetheless say to the Police Department something should happen to a police officer. I suspect that the PBA will push back very hard on that. And frankly, I think there may be a fair question on behalf of police officers if they are found not to have engaged in any misconduct

whether or not the CCRB and the Department should be requiring them to engage in something that may be viewed in the Department as being disciplinary. So I don't know which way that's going to cut but I do think there are some concerns about that perhaps on behalf, rightly so, of police officers who are in substance exonerated by the Board.

The other thing I would say about the good faith error, and, again, it seems like this has gone away, but the other point that I would make is if there is some notion of good faith error, I guarantee you that police officer after police officer will come in in a CCRB interview and will have a very good explanation as to why whatever they might have done wrong was done in good faith. And so I offer that to further buttress the point that I think you have arrived at, which you are not going to do that.

The final thing I would say is on the reconsideration option. As we have said many times, and I'm not going to repeat it in substance, we oppose what you have done on reconsideration. We will oppose it when we get to the written comments. The one thing that I would say, not to in any way legitimate in my mind at least that option, but there should be a very short time frame for which

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the Department can request reconsideration. now, under your resolution, it's 90 days. I don't believe the proposed reg speaks to a time period. Maybe I missed that. I think it just says the Department can request it. I think that should be a very tight time frame. And I've seen the figures for the last couple of months, the reconsiderations. The numbers look quite substantial to me. I think in February you were already up to 15 percent of your sub-cases have come back with a request for reconsideration and we are only 30 days into the cycle. Where we are 60 days from now in terms of what the percentage is, I don't know. I think you had 20 percent of your subs in December came back from the Department with a request for reconsideration. Those in my mind are very big numbers.

CHAIR EMERY: Well, we didn't do reconsideration on all of them.

MR. DUNN: No, I understand that. I get that and I am frankly less concerned, Richard, about the prospect that you will change your minds. What I'm more concerned about is, and we said this before, you know, kind of the relationship aspect and what that conveys to the world about the finality and

seriousness of what you do. But the other thing more concretely is the time that it adds to the process. Now, to be fair and to be clear, your disposition time has decreased considerably to your credit. But if they have 90 days to come back and ask, you're going to get stuff back on days 60, 75, 89. And then you're going to take it seriously, and that might add another 30, 60 days. And all of a sudden, we've tacked on five months to a substantiation that went over to the Department, whereas before you opened this door, APU would have had the case or the Department would have had to take the case and proceed. So that's my practical concern.

The other thing which I thought Joe was getting at but maybe I misunderstood this, Richard, is when the Department is duping a case, so if something goes over, it goes to them, it doesn't go to APU, it's instructions or a CD case. And they then come back, and as I understood it, Joe, you were saying on one of the subs allegations they asked you to reconsider. But on the others they were just saying, We're not going to do anything on this. That I believe is a dupe, if that's what you're referring to.

MR. PUMA: That's what I'm referring to.

MR. DUNN: That's what you're referring to, okay. And I think what I understood you to be saying, which I would encourage you to build into the regs, is a requirement that the Department explain in writing why it's duping a case.

CHAIR EMERY: Absolutely. We want to do that.

MR. DUNN: Okay. So that's what -- I think you were kind of puzzled, understandably, about the category cases he was talking about.

CHAIR EMERY: No. The dupe cases should be handled the same as the Section 2 cases, in my view.

MR. DUNN: And I see that, and we see this in this month's report, there's a 20-percent dupe rate last year. And that's still a very big number. And you know, I've been saying this for a long time and I'm not going to repeat the whole thing. I'm just going to say a 20-percent dupe rate in 2014, that's a lot of cases that the new Police Commissioner is saying, I'm not going to pursue, even though you subbed them. And that's a problem.

You didn't get to do the regular business,
Richard. I don't know if you're going to have a
meeting continuing after this or --

CHAIR EMERY: Yeah, we are.

MR. DUNN: So I see things in the numbers. I guess there are just a couple things I will say and then I'll sit down so you can continue.

First, there is the time story today about the drop in complaints and the disparity between the complaints coming from the Department as opposed to complaints coming directly to you. I don't know if you're going to discuss that in the meeting tonight.

CHAIR EMERY: We're not.

MR. DUNN: You're not, okay. Well, I will just say with a thousand cases not coming from the Department last year as compared to the year before, when I look at that, it feels to me like there's got to be a lot more explanation of what happened to all those cases. And maybe the Department is going to figure it out, but I think you as the CCRB have to get to the bottom of why there's such a significant drop in cases coming from the Department when your intake actually went up in 2014. The second thing --

CHAIR EMERY: It's interesting. We should be clear about that. Our intake went up as compared to 2013 over the second half of 2013. The first half of 2013 is an unfair measurement because we were still hanging over from Sandy and our phones were

down for several -- a couple of months into '13. So we're looking at the second half of '13 compared to the second half of '14 and in that period, we went up. But the reality is over the period of '14, month by month, our complaints have come down fairly significantly during the period that IAB's referrals to us came down more significantly, just so we're on the same page.

MR. DUNN: Yeah. And I understand the numbers. And what I'm saying and what I hope people on the Board understand is there is an apparent significant disparity in the trend of CCRB complaints in total intake with things coming through the Department. And maybe that's just because people stopped going to the Police Department in 2014 and are coming directly to you. And maybe that's because there are ten precincts out there that have a lot of complaints sitting in a back room that they never sent to IAB, and maybe that's because IAB's got 500 cases sitting in a closet they never logged. I don't have any idea. But the numbers are so big, there needs to be some inquiry into that.

CHAIR EMERY: I think that's a good subject for the IG. I don't know that we can get to the Police Department to make that investigation. They can.

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1	MR. DUNN: That's a very good suggestion,
2	Richard. Where is Phil? In fact, he should be
3	coming to these meetings.
4	CHAIR EMERY: Well, he should be. I agree with
5	you.
6	MR. DUNN: I think Mina can give him a call and
7	suggest to him
8	CHAIR EMERY: Why don't you bring him here,
9	Chris?
10	MR. DUNN: I will do that. And with that, I
11	will sit down. Thank you.
12	CHAIR EMERY: Thank you, Chris.
13	Anybody else have anything to say before we
14	continue with the meeting?
15	(No response.)
16	CHAIR EMERY: Thank you. Mina, Executive
17	Director's report.
18	MS. MALIK: Yes. Good evening, everyone. My
19	name is Mina Malik. I'm the Executive Director of
20	the CCRB and I want to thank our hosts here tonight
21	at the Stanley Isaacs Neighborhood Center here in
22	Manhattan for having us here. We're very happy to
23	be here.
24	I first want to provide you with a highlight
25	from our monthly statistical report and then we'll

discuss other matters pertaining to our Agency operations. For a full review of the monthly statistics, I invite you all to please visit our website.

In my first month as Executive Director of the CCRB, I have met with executive staff and senior staff and designed a strategy to further reduce the number of old cases in our open docket.

So last month, I reported at the end of January that the open docket was 1,767 cases, which was a significant reduction from the 2,699 cases that were pending at the end of January 2014. This month, we've reduced the open docket further by 253 cases, going from 1,767 cases to 1,514 cases. This was a substantial 14-percent reduction in a month.

Of the 1,514 cases, 33 percent are awaiting panel review. We have identified 81 cases that are 12 months in age or older, and in consultation with the Chair of the Board, I have directed staff to create a special panel of the Board with all 81 cases pending panel review that are 12 months or older. The goal is to resolve those cases as soon as possible and to eliminate the possibility of any case being referred to the Police Department beyond the statute of limitations.

The second step in the strategy is to further reduce the number of cases in the open docket within the Investigations Division that's headed by Deputy Executive Director -- Acting Deputy Executive Director Jon Darche for Investigations. Last month, I reported that the open docket of the Investigations Division had decreased from 1,858 cases in January of 2014 to 961 cases in January of 2015. By the end of February, the open docket has been reduced by another 49 cases to 912.

We have focused primarily on cases 12 months or older. At the end of February, we only had 5 cases in the Investigations Division that were between 15 to 18 months old and 22 cases that were between 12 to 14 months old. There were 5 cases that were older than 18 months; however, the statute of limitations did not apply and does not apply to those cases as they are on DA hold and the statute of limitation crime exception applies to those cases.

With this strategy, the Executive Staff and I are minimizing the number of cases approaching the statute of limitations. We are also creating the conditions for a more effective and efficient-running organization. An analysis of new

cases that were received between the time period of August 2014 through February 2015 shows that we have fully investigated 186 cases, and the average number of days to conduct these investigations has been brought down to 96 days. As the docket is further reduced, we expect to continue to make more efficient gains in timeliness and efficiency.

As I also stated last month, the preliminary data for the new POD system shows that it is more effective than the former CCRB Team system. The number of days it takes to interview a complainant has decreased from 31 days in January of 2014 to 11 days in year-to-date 2015. In year-to-date 2015, approximately 75 percent of complainant interviews were conducted in less than 15 days.

I also want to highlight statistics related to the disposition of our cases. First, the percentage of cases that are fully investigated has increased from 44 percent in 2014 to 57 percent. Second, year-to-date, the Board has substantiated 18 percent of full investigations, which is consistent with data from last year when the Board substantiated 17 percent of the cases it fully investigated. And third, in January 2015, the discipline rate was 88 percent for cases handled by the Police Department

Advocate Office. It was 73 percent in 2014.

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In addition to the statistical information, I also want to update the Board on the recent memoranda in the FINEST message that was issued by the New York City Police Department regarding the court-ordered changes to the Police Department practices and policies related to stop and frisk. And in that FINEST message memorandum, there were several things that were outlined: For example, the UF 250 form must be revised to include a narrative section where an officer must record the basis for a stop; there has to be a separate explanation regarding why a frisk was conducted; the check box system on the form is to be simplified and improved; and the Department has to adopt new policies ensuring that NYPD supervisors review the constitutionality of the stops; there must be changes to the process for imposing discipline following substantiated cases by our agency; tracking and investigating civilian complaints of racial profiling; and they also mention a Body-Warn Cameras Pilot Project in which a body camera must be worn for a 1-year period by officers on patrol in one precinct per borough, specifically the precinct with the highest number of stops during 2012; and

finally, with respect to racial profiling, this FINEST message memorandum revoked the patrol guide, Section 203-25 that was implemented in August of 2013.

And finally, with respect to the Board discussion about the rule amendments, I invite the Board to think about the matters that are important to bringing the uniformity and consistency regarding our Agency's procedure.

And I want to thank Deputy Executive Director of Strategic Planning and Policy Marcos Soler and Acting Deputy Executive Director of Investigations Jonathan Darche for working on the rules and proposing new rules to the Board. The staff and I look forward to working with you and assisting you in this process. Thank you.

CHAIR EMERY: Committee reports. Janette, you want to say some things about --

MS. CORTES-GOMEZ: I do have a Mediation report, thanks to the work of Lisa Cohen, who unfortunately could not make it today. Again, I'm sorry to bother you all with stats but here we go.

In 2014, the CCRB mediated 198 complaints, 182 of them successfully for a mediation success rate of 92 percent. In addition, 205 complaints were closed

as mediation attempted. These complaints involved 454 civilians and 486 members of the NYPD.

This month, we would like to highlight some of the categories of the FADO allegations that were closed as mediated or mediation attempted. Each FADO category is subdivided into various types of allegations that can be pleaded. In 2014, CCRB successfully mediated 20 force allegations.

Categories of force allegations can range from the use of nonlethal restraining device to handcuffs being too tight to the use of pepper spray to gun pointing. The vast majority of force allegations is in the physical force category and are primarily allegations of being pulled, pushed or shoved. 42 force allegations were closed as mediation attempted. 41 allegations were in physical force category and one was other.

Abuse of authority. In 2014, CCRB successfully mediated 239 abuse of authority allegations in 15 different categories. In addition, 248 allegations in 17 categories were closed as mediation attempted. Commonly cited abuse of authority allegations included stop, questioned, frisked, vehicle stop and search, threat of arrest and failure to provide name and shield.

Discourtesy. In 2014, there were 103
allegations of discourtesy mediated which fell into
three different categories; word, gesture and
demeanor. Discourtesy allegations closed as
mediation attempted fell into for categories; word,
gesture, demeanor, tone and action, totaling 115
allegations. Discourtesy by word is overwhelming
the most frequent discourtesies allegation.

Offensive language. In 2014, 15 allegations of offensive language were successfully mediated. These allegations fell into five categories; race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, physical disability and other. 19 offensive language allegations also in five categories were closed as mediation attempted; race, ethnicity, sex, sexual orientation and other.

For 2015, we only have stats obviously for January and February. In those two months, the Agency successfully mediated 36 complaints and closed 45 complaints as mediation attempted.

In 2015, there were four allegations of force which fell into two categories; 3 allegations were physical force, 1 was a hit against an inanimate object. 5 force allegations were closed as mediation attempted, all of them in the physical

force category.

44 allegations of abuse of authority were mediated in 2015. These allegations fell into 11 categories. 42 abuse of authority allegations in 9 categories were closed as mediation attempted. As in 2014, complaints alleging abuse of authority or stop and threat of arrest were most common. 19 allegations of discourtesy were mediated and 34 closed as mediation attempted. All of the allegations are from word and action.

One allegation of offensive language, specifically with respect to race, was mediated in 2015. 3 allegations were closed as mediation attempted, 1 for race and 2 for ethnicity. That is the report for the Mediation Subcommittee.

CHAIR EMERY: Thank you. Outreach or -- do you want to say something?

BISHOP TAYLOR: Yeah. For February 2015, we completed, the Outreach Committee, completed 23 presentations. One of those events was to the Queens District Council Meeting of Resident Association Presidents, which is made up of all the presidents of housing developments in the Borough of Queens. Two of those meetings were with precinct community council. And there are 29 events that

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we're in the middle of executing for March. It's important to note that the next Board Meeting, April, will be held at Staten Island Borough Hall. We're still working on a location for May, but the June meeting will be held at the Lower East Side Girls' Club. There was testimony before the City Council Finance Division. Executives from the agency appeared before the City Council Finance Division in regards to the agency's budget. The City Council indicated that they support our efforts and will try to facilitate our CCRB broader initiative in the five boroughs.

The CCRB in the Boroughs initiative has been restarted with sites identified in all outer boroughs. Dates for these off-site locations have already been added to the investigative calendar, with the first dates slated for late March.

We're continuing our outreach to NYCHA and the team will continue meeting with the Queens District Council of Resident Association Presidents. And we're hoping that this outreach will result in more advertisement of what the CCRB does and its availability to the community and better attendance in our outer-borough meetings.

That's the Outreach report.

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MR. PUMA: I have a very brief Training Subcommittee update. The subcommittee composed of Board Members and Staff has still continued to meet. I co-chair along with Commissioner Cortes-Gomez. And within the month, the last month, we did confirm that the mayor's preliminary budget included head count additions that actually applied for the current fiscal year, and so in fact for the last quarter of the fiscal year, and so now we are looking to post those three positions very soon to create a new training unit which is, I think, a very welcome addition to the staff and to just the day-to-day operations of the Agency to ensure the continued quality of our investigations and promote more and better management skills amongst the many supervisors and executive staff, and also work with the Board on issues on which we could benefit from some training as well.

So that's my brief report.

CHAIR EMERY: I think this training expansion is a big deal for the Agency. People in this agency have been thirsting for training for a long time and it's been a haphazard process where people, Roger Smith, in particular, but others have worked very hard to provide training on a shoestring with all

94 the other duties that each of them has. And so this 1 2 is a big new qualitatively different approach to systematic training for not only investigators but 3 really every expertise in the agency. And I'm very 4 excited about it. I think it's a big deal. 5 6 With that, there's old business, new business, 7 any other commentary, before we close the public meeting and go into Executive Session? 8 9 (No response.) CHAIR EMERY: Can we have a motion to go into 10 11 Executive Session? MS. CORTES-GOMEZ: I'll make that motion. 12 CHAIR EMERY: Second? 13 BISHOP TAYLOR: Second. 14 15 CHAIR EMERY: Everybody in favor? Anybody 16 opposed? 17 (No response.) CHAIR EMERY: Thank you all for coming. We are 18 19 adjourned for the Public Session. (Whereupon, the meeting concluded at 8:55 p.m.) 20 21 22 23 24 25

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2	CERTIFICATION		
3			
4	STATE OF NEW YORK ) ) ss.:		
5	COUNTY OF RICHMOND )		
6	I, DANIELLE CAVANAGH, a Notary Public		
7	within and for the State of New York, do hereby		
8	certify:		
9	I reported the proceedings in the		
10	within-entitled matter, and that the within		
11	transcript is a true record of such proceedings.		
12	I further certify that I am not related		
13	to any of the parties to this action by blood or		
14	marriage and that I am in no way interested in the		
15	outcome of this matter.		
16	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set		
17	my hand this 16th day of March 2015.		
18			
19			
20	<del></del>		
21	DANIELLE CAVANAGH		
22			
23			
24			
25			

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