In Re September Public Board Meeting NYC - Civilian Complaint Review Board September 10, 2025

1	
2	x
3	CIVILIAN COMPLAINT REVIEW BOARD
4	PUBLIC MEETING
5	SEPTEMBER 10, 2025
6	4:00 P.M.
7	X
8	
9	
10	HELD AT
11	100 CHURCH STREET, 10TH FLOOR
12	NEW YORK, NEW YORK
13	AND
14	VIA WEBEX VIDEOCONFERENCE
15	
16	
17	BEFORE:
18	DR. MOHAMMAD KHALID, INTERIM CHAIR
19	JONATHAN DARCHE, ESQ., EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
20	
21	
22	Transcribed by:
23	Julia M. Speros
24	
25	

1		
2	PUBL	IC MEETING AGENDA
3	====	=======================================
4	1.	Call to Order
5	2.	Adoption of the Minutes
6	3.	Remarks from the Interim Chair
7	4.	Remarks from the Executive Director
8	5.	Presentation from Assistant General
9		Counsel re: Rules
10	6.	Public Comment
11	7.	Old Business
12	8.	New Business
13	9.	Adjourn to Executive Session
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

1	
2	BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT
3	
4	1. Dr. Mohammad Khalid, Interim Chair
5	2. Esmeralda Simmons, Esq., Board Member
6	3. Herman Merritt, Board Member
7	4. AU Hogan, Board Member
8	5. Joe Fox, Board Member
9	6. June Northern, Board Member
10	7. John Siegal, Esq., Board Member
11	8. Sherene Crawford, Esq., Board Member
12	9. Rahul Agarwal, Board Member
13	10. Frank Dwyer, Board Member
14	11. Pat Smith, Board Member
15	12. Joseph Puma, Board Member
16	
17	
18	
19	Presenters:
20	Heather Cook, Esq Assistant General Counsel
21	and Deputy Chief of Investigations
22	New York City Civilian Complaint Review Board
23	
24	
25	

In Re September Public Board Meeting NYC - Civilian Complaint Review Board September 10, 2025

```
1
 2
    SPEAKERS
 3
 4
    1.
        Gabriel Arkles
 5
    2. Simran Brin
    3. Samy Feliz, Justice Committee
 6
 7
        Gwen Carr, Justice Committee
    4.
        Nasar Britan
    5.
8
    6. Kazi Fauzia
9
10
        Lucia Lynn
    7.
11
    8. Famina Parveen, DRUM
12
    9. Rebecca Chaudhry
    10. Jui King, Justice Committee
13
14
    11. Adilka Pimentel
15
    12. Andrew Case, LatinoJusticePRLDEF
16
    13. Jen Van Wong, Cop Accountability Project
    14. Shahana Hanif, Council Member
17
18
    15. Michael Myers, President New York Civil
19
         Rights Coalition
20
    16. Chinnor Campbell
    17. Mr. Rohit
21
22
    18. Tahir Ahmed, DRUM
23
24
25
```

1	PROCEEDINGS
2	CHAIR KHALID: Good afternoon,
3	everyone.
4	MR. DARCHE: I'm sorry. I feel like
5	we we can ask Jahi to welcome us.
6	CHAIR KHALID: Oh, okay. Good.
7	MR. ROSE: Good evening, everyone.
8	Thank you for joining us.
9	For those utilizing ASL
10	interpretation services, our two
11	interpreters today are Matt Langerman
12	and Mike Barrios. The display names on
13	the screen will read "ASL Interpreter,
14	SignNexus Matt" and "ASL Interpreter
15	SignNexus Mike".
16	Instructions on how to pin their
17	videos and access CART captioning
18	services will be found in the chat.
19	Thank you.
20	CHAIR KHALID: Good afternoon,
21	everyone. My name is Dr. Mohammad
22	Khalid and I'm the Interim Chair of the
23	Civilian Complaint Review Board.
24	I would like to call the CCRB
25	September Public Board Meeting to an

1	order. Thank you for joining us.
2	Would the Board please introduce
3	themselves from the right?
4	MR. AGARWAL: Rahul Agarwal.
5	MS. SIMMONS: Esmeralda Simmons,
6	appointed by the Public Advocate,
7	Brooklyn, New York.
8	MR. FOX: I'm Joe Fox, appointed by
9	the Police Commissioner.
10	MR. MERRITT: Herman Merritt, City
11	Council Designee from Brooklyn.
12	MR. SIEGAL: Good afternoon. John
13	Siegal. I'm a mayoral appointee.
14	MS. CRAWFORD: Good afternoon.
15	Sherene Crawford. I'm a mayoral
16	appointee.
17	MR. DARCHE: Good afternoon. Jon
18	Darche. I'm the Executive Director of
19	the agency.
20	MS. NORTHERN: June Northern,
21	appointed by the Mayor.
22	MR. DWYER: Frank Dwyer. I'm a
23	Police Commissioner designee.
24	MR. HOGAN: AU Hogan, City Council
25	designee coming out of the borough of

1	Queens.
2	MR. SMITH: Good afternoon. Pat
3	Smith, appointed by the Mayor.
4	MR. PUMA: Good afternoon. My name
5	is Joseph Puma. I'm the City Council
6	designee from Manhattan.
7	CHAIR KHALID: Anybody
8	MR. DARCHE: No, everyone's here
9	today.
10	CHAIR KHALID: Okay. Thank you all.
11	The next is the adoption of the
12	minute.
13	Are there any changes or correction
14	to the August meeting?
15	(No response.)
16	CHAIR KHALID: If there's a motion
17	to approve August Board Meeting?
18	MS. NORTHER: So moved.
19	CHAIR KHALID: Is there a second?
20	MS. SIMMONS: Second.
21	CHAIR KHALID: All those in favor of
22	approving the minutes, say, "aye".
23	(Chorus of "Ayes".)
24	CHAIR KHALID: All those opposed?
25	(No response.)

1	CHAIR KHALID: Any abstention?
2	MR. FOX: Abstain.
3	CHAIR KHALID: The minutes are
4	approved.
5	Good afternoon, everyone. My name
6	is Dr. Mohammad Khalid and I'm the
7	Interim Chair of the Civilian Complaint
8	Review Board.
9	Our meeting today is on September
10	10th, but I know that for many of us,
11	our minds are also on tomorrow,
12	September 11th. It has been 24 years
13	since the fateful day when the Towers
14	fell and the world changed.
15	As you all know, the office where we
16	are sitting right now, this is just a
17	block or two away from the Ground Zero.
18	Many of our staff here pass by every
19	day. It will always be a part of who we
20	are as New Yorkers. Everyone was
21	impacted by those events. Many in these
22	rooms were impacted personally.
23	In fact, some of our current staff
24	were working at our agency at that time,
25	and others here were among those who
	1

help protect the people of New York in lower Manhattan that morning, are who worked for months and years to get the City back on its feet.

We thank them and we'll always stand together as New Yorkers.

Turning to our work at the CCRB, I must acknowledge that we received an official notice from the Police Commissioner on Friday, August 14th, that we would not impose discipline on Lieutenant Jonathan Rivera in the killing of Allan Feliz.

First, to the entire Feliz family, I want to once again express my deepest sympathies for the pain they have gone through. Though the CCRB accept the Commissioner's authority to make this decision, we also stand by our investigation and conclusion of the Administrative Trial.

The Board's finding and recommendation are based on a thorough review of the evidence, interviews with the relative parties, and an objective

1	determination of the merits of the case.
2	This is true of this case and of all
3	complaints we receive.
4	This outcome clearly demonstrates
5	why it is necessary for the CCRB to be
6	empowered with final disciplinary
7	authority in cases it prosecutes.
8	Despite this outcome, all New
9	Yorkers should feel empowered to file
10	complaints when they believe they're
11	being victim of police misconduct. The
12	CCRB will continue its vital work on
13	behalf of all New Yorkers.
14	With that, I will turn over to our
15	Executive Director, Jon Darche, for his
16	remarks.
17	MR. DARCHE: Thank you, Dr Khalid.
18	I want to begin by recognizing the
19	passing of James Johnson and Deacon
20	Clyde Benson Davis, Senior. Both Mr.
21	Johnson and Mr. Davis were among the
22	visionary founders of the National
23	Association for Civilian Oversight of
24	Law Enforcement, or NACOLE.
25	They were able to see the need for

local governments and advocates for police oversight to organize at the national level, sharing information, best practices and key principles to guide our path forward.

Earlier this year, the CCRB

partnered with NACOLE to stand-up a

regional meeting here in New York City

where leaders, practitioners, academics,

and community members gathered to

discuss and shape the current state of

civilian oversight of law enforcement.

The work of trailblazers like Mr.

Johnson and Mr. Davis directly led to
efforts such as this and we honor their
memory.

Today, we will hear a brief
presentation from Heather Cook of the
General Counsel's Office regarding the
upcoming agency rulemaking process.

This is the process wherein each
City agency is empowered to adopt rules,
as necessary, to carry out the duties
delegated to it by federal, state or
local law. For the CCRB, that means

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

investigating, mediating, and prosecuting complaints of misconduct against members of the New York City Police Department.

Transparency and public accountability are core tenants of this process. That is why we are having this discussion here in the Board meeting's open session with ample opportunity for public comment.

As Heather will explain, there will also be further opportunities for comment as the process progresses after the proposed rules are formally drafted and reviewed by the Law Department and the Mayor's Office of Operations.

We take this responsibility extremely seriously and we know the vital role the public plays in providing accountability for government agencies. The CCRB works on behalf of the people of New York, and that means working with the people of New York to ensure their voices are heard.

As a reminder, our office is open

1	for walk-in complaints, but it is also
2	possible to file complaints online at
3	nyc.gov/ccrbcomplaint, by telephone at
4	800-341-2272 or 311, or by tagging the
5	agency on Twitter, Facebook, and
6	Instagram.
7	For those wishing to speak today
8	during the public comment section of
9	today's meeting, we ask that you keep
10	your questions and comments to four
11	minutes.
12	If anyone wishes to file a complaint
13	today, we have two investigators on-hand
14	ready to take any new complaints. The
15	investigators on-call this afternoon are
16	Emma Stydahar and Rob Ryan and they are
17	assisted by Brennia Feliciano from the
18	Civilian Assistance Unit.
19	Thank you all for your presence here
20	today and online and we'll now move on
21	to our Board's formal business.
22	CHAIR KHALID: Thank you, Jon.
23	Does the Board have any questions so
24	far on anything?
25	(No response.)

1	CHAIR KHALID: None?
2	(No response.)
3	CHAIR KHALID: Now, I ask Heather
4	Cook of the General Counsel to make a
5	presentation.
6	Heather.
7	MS. COOK: Now, can everybody hear
8	me no?
9	All right. I can be loud. That is
10	one thing that is not an issue.
11	Okay. So, as Jon mentioned, my name
12	is Heather Cook. I'm an Assistant
13	General Counsel and Deputy Chief of
14	Investigations here at the CCRB and
15	today we
16	MR. DARCHE: Talk into the
17	microphone.
18	MS. COOK: It's not I don't
19	know okay.
20	Can you hear me now okay.
21	All right. Again, Heather Cook,
22	Assistant General Counsel, Deputy Chief
23	of Investigations and, as Jon
24	mentioned, today I'm here to talk to you
25	about agency rulemaking.

1 So, before we start with all of the 2 technical and legal aspects, I'm just going to give a little bit of context 3 4 for why we may have to do rule -- why an 5 agency such as ours would have to do rulemaking and give some examples from 6 7 some rulemaking that we've done in the 8 past. 9 So, one of the reasons we would 10 engage in rulemaking is because there 11 would be a charter referendum or a 12 change to our jurisdiction. 13 So, for example, in March of 2021 14 the New York City Council passed Local 15 Law 47, which amended Chapter 18-A and Section 440 of the New York City 16 17 Charter, to state that the CCRB had the 18 power to investigate complaints of 19 bias-based policing and racial profiling 20 under the abuse of authority 21 jurisdiction. 22 So, what that means is they gave us an entirely new unit, entirely new 23 24 jurisdiction, and we have to go through 25 rulemaking to determine how that unit is

going to operate -- right -- the day to 1 2 day, what are the definitions of some of 3 the terms used to establish this unit, 4 and then also how the unit is going to 5 work -- right -- How are they going to -- how are they going to provide notice 6 7 to subject officers, make final 8 determinations -- things of that nature. 9 So, that's one example. Another 10 example is compliance with court 11 decisions. 12 So, some of you may have been here 13 in the past. In 2020 a court determined 14 that a resolution from the CCRB Board 15 announcing that it would begin investigating allegations of sexual 16 17 misconduct by civilians against police 18 officers was invalid because the CCRB 19 did not follow the public vetting 20 process required by what I'm going to 21 refer to as "CAPA" -- the City Administrative Procedure Act -- for 22 23 adopting new rules. 24 So, what the court said in that case 25 was, sure, sexual misconduct is within

your jurisdiction, but you have to go
through rulemaking because you have
historically referred these cases. So,
now that you're planning to take these
cases on and investigate them, you have
to go through rulemaking to let
everybody know that you're going to be
doing this.

In the past, we hadn't -- we had been referring them. We had sort of a lack of capacity. We didn't have specifically trained investigative staff, professionally trained social workers. So, when we -- when the court came back with that decision, they said, this is fine, but you have to go through rulemaking. So, that was another time when we went -- another reason why we had to engage in this process.

Technology -- new technologies -- happening all the time -- body-worn cameras.

So, in 2022, similar to what happened -- because we learned our lesson from the sexual misconduct

decision, we had initially referred BWC cases to IAB initially because the program in 2013 had started as a court-ordered pilot program as part of the Floyd litigation.

So, during the process of the pilot program, when we would see improper use of body-worn cameras, we would refer it to IAB. Once the pilot program was done and they rolled out the program department-wide, taking into consideration the fact that the court in Floyd specifically mentioned the CCRB as a stakeholder in the process, and recognized that BWCs were uniquely situated -- suited to addressing the constitutional harms at issue because they provide contemporaneous, objective records of stops and frisks, allowing for the review of officer conduct.

So, that said to us, yes, that is within your jurisdiction. But, again, the lesson we learned from the sexual misconduct case was that we had to go through rulemaking before we officially

started taking on those case	s.
------------------------------	----

2

3

4

5

And then another reason for rulemaking is what we call sort of clarifying or corrective actions -- and basically this is -- this is sort of

administrative. 6 7 This is when things change in the 8 agency, and we -- so, for example, in 9 2016, we had rulemaking and we codified 10 the Executive Director's role in 11 managing the day-to-day operations of 12 the Board. Any agency policies and 13 procedures that change -- change with 14 the times, the rules, obviously, have to 15 be amended to match how we are 16 operating, sort of keeping up with the 17 evolution and the constantly changing 18 procedures of the agency. 19 Okay. So, that gives you a little 20 history -- a little context for why we 21 have to engage in rulemaking, some of 22 the rulemaking we've done in the past, 23 and now we're going to get to a little 24 bit of the denser part of this presentation, which is CAPA. 25

I'm not going to go into every single -- this is my probably third or fourth round of rulemaking at the agency and I have learned something new in CAPA each time. It is very dense. There's a lot of legalese in there.

But I will say -- I'm going to give you sort of the highlights. What we did for the Board, we put into your annex -- your appendix there of the presentation some more substance of CAPA if you want to refer to it.

Okay. So, the first thing you have to do in rulemaking, according to CAPA, is you basically have to give notice that you're going to engage in rulemaking. So, what happens in the spring is we get an email from the Mayor's Office and they say, "Hey, any agency who's going to be engaging in rulemaking this year, please submit a regulatory agenda".

So, the regulatory agenda is sent to City Hall. It's published in The City Record, the CCRB website, and the New

LH REPORTING SERVICES, INC. 718-526-7100

1	York City rules website. Basically,
2	this is sort of like a Notice of
3	Claim like you're saying to people,
4	"We are going to engage in rulemaking.
5	We think we're going to do here's
6	here's a broad outline of what we think
7	we're going to do for rulemaking", but
8	it is not binding.
9	The regulatory agenda is not
10	binding. It's just to put everyone on
11	notice that we intend to engage in
12	rulemaking. So, we have done that this
13	year because we knew that we had to
14	engage in another round of rulemaking
15	this year.
16	So, in the spring, we submitted to
17	the Mayor's Office. We published in The
18	City Record. It's also on our website
19	and the New York City rules website.
20	Okay. So, this is the process
21	and, again, I'm going to just run you
22	through it in a in a very simple
23	manner, but the specifics are in your

So, the first thing that we did was

packets.

24

25

-- the first thing that you have to do when rulemaking is you draft proposed rules -- right. The agency will draft some proposed rules and say, "Here are the things that we want to -- here are the things we want to change in our current rules".

You then have to send those -- that

-- these draft rules to the Mayor's

Office of Operations and the Law

Department and they have to certify

them. So, the Law Department certifies

the rules for legal issues and the

Mayor's Office of Operation certifies

for plain language compliance cost and

the presence of a cure period.

After the Law Department and the Mayor's Office sign-off, we have to publish. Again, the same thing. We publish the proposed rules in The City Record, the New York City rules website. They generally end up on our website as well and then we hold a public hearing.

So, again, those rules are not final -- right. They're certified --

the Law Department and Mayor's Office says, "This is good. Go ahead". We put the draft rules out there, and then we hold a hearing, and anyone from the public who wants to come -- any stakeholders -- anyone who wants to come and comment on the rules can come and attend our public hearing.

The public generally has 30 days from the time of publication of the -- of the rules to comment. So, we will hold a hearing, but we will also accept rules online through our website. It's not just sort of a one-day process.

During that whole 30 day period, we will accept written comment. We will accept in-person testimony at the hearing in any format -- relatively any format that people will submit to us.

So, after the public hearing, then we make any changes that we feel we have to make based on public comment and then we, again -- for the third time basically in this process -- we send it back to the Mayor's Office and back to

the Law Department and they do a final review for the same reasons -- right.

They're certifying -- they're going to give us a certification to say, "Yes, these rules are legally sufficient and they're fine". Okay. So, we get that certification and then we publish again.

So, once Law Department approves the rules and the Mayor's Office approves the rules, we publish the final rule in The City Record, the NYC rules website, and, again, it will also be on our website -- and those rules will then take effect 30 days after the publication, unless the adopted rule says otherwise.

So, that just basically means, if we need more time for something -- you know, if, for example, we're creating a new unit, and we say, "Okay, the rule is going to take effect in 90 days because we need to get some infrastructure in place first -- some technology in place or some staff in place", maybe it won't take effect in 30 days.

1	But for the most part, the majority
2	of the rules will take effect in 30 days
3	unless otherwise noted.
4	Okay. Now, we get to today. So,
5	we've got the context. We've got the
6	law and now we're going to move on to
7	what we're here to do tonight.
8	So, again, this is what you see
9	on this slide is the full rulemaking
10	process a lot of the steps that I
11	just explained to you. But, tonight,
12	this is where we are.
13	So, for today, what we're going to
14	do because we are in the baby steps
15	of this we have submitted the
16	regulatory agenda, but we have nothing
17	drafted. So, what we're going to do
18	tonight, the Board is going to direct
19	the General Counsel's Office to
20	undertake this formal process of
21	rulemaking on behalf of the agency.
22	So, the Board will discuss potential
23	rules in this public session and then
24	the Board will vote, but tonight's vote
25	will only be to authorize the General

1	Counsel's	Office	to begin	the	rulemaking
2	process	so, to	compose	the	draft
3	rules.				
3	rules.				

As I previously stated, there are many, many, many, many, many rounds of drafting, reviewing, and publication.

This is the first step in that entire process. Later in the process, we'll get to everything else that I discussed, but for tonight, this is all that we are doing.

Okay. So, as I explained before, sometimes we have to do rules for mandatory reasons. One of those reasons is -- one of -- the main reason that we had to start this process of rulemaking was because in a court decision in 2024, the court said that language we had previously changed -- I'll show you the language -- we had initially put "complainant unavailable", "alleged victim unavailable", "complainant unavailable" -- all of those that I won't read.

We had put them into one category to

1	make it sort of easier and simpler and
2	the court said, "Nope, not it doesn't
3	work that way. They're too different
4	the terms are too different. They mean
5	different things. We want you to revert
6	back to your prior terminology".
7	So, that in that moment when the
8	court rendered that decision, we knew,
9	okay, we're going have to engage in
10	rulemaking and that started our process
11	here.
12	We didn't appeal. We're going to
13	reinstate the former terms. It's
14	nothing it's nothing major in terms
15	of our operating procedures. We'll just
16	revert back to the previous terminology.
17	Okay. The second rule falls under
18	what we had talked about before about
19	corrective actions and clarifying
20	procedures.
21	So, prior to March 2020, all
22	civilian and MOS interviews were
23	conducted in-person here at the CCRB.
24	During those interviews, officers
25	verbally agreed to abide by the Patrol

1	Guide. The little star is just one of
2	the sections that they agreed to.
3	Pre-COVID has now been moved to the
4	Administrative Guide.
5	So, initially it was two Patrol
6	Guide sections. Now, it's one Patrol
7	Guide section, one Administrative Guide
8	section, but the content of the sections
9	is the same.
10	So, the main focus of that verbal
11	agreement was that absent exceptional
12	circumstances, an officer will be
13	dismissed from the Police Department for
14	intentionally making a false official
15	statement. The officers do not swear.
16	They do not take an oath. This is
17	something that is written in the Patrol
18	Guide as part of their
19	responsibilities job
20	responsibilities.
21	So, for civilian interviews, the
22	civilians were told at the start of the
23	interview that they would have to sign a
24	verification form, and that at the end
25	of the interview, they would attest that

-	all the statements that they made
)	provided sorry they provided in
}	the context of the investigation were
Ŀ	true to their knowledge, and then the
	investigators many of whom were
	Commissioner of Deeds.

So, that's a little bit -- it's sort of a step below a notary. They're not -- they don't have all the same powers as a notary, but they were -- they're allowed to -- they did the same basic thing. They stamped it -- they witnessed it. They stamped it and they witnessed those forms.

Well, then COVID hit in March 2020 and obviously nobody was in the office initially. Nobody could come into the office initially. There were emergency Executive Orders. Unfortunately, the Commissioners of Deeds were not covered. They were not allowed to do remote verifications the way notaries were. They were not included in that.

That made physical verifications impossible and obviously not everybody

had the ability to fax, or, you know, 1 2 otherwise sort of electronically get 3 documents signed and sent back to us or 4 notarized during COVID. We switched at 5 that point to a recorded verification 6 process. 7 So, this also, by the way, covered officers. Officers also went fully 8 9 remote during that time. 10 So, the MOS continued to verbally 11 agree and comply with the Patrol Guide 12 sections -- and, again, now it's 13 Administrative Guide -- and the 14 civilians basically mirrored the same 15 language. They verbally swear to or 16 affirm that the statements they make in

So, it mirrors the language of the verification that we read to them pre-COVID and because the Charter does not specify the means by which interviews must be conducted, there was no specific requirement of how to verify or take a statement -- how to confirm

connection with the case are true to

their knowledge.

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1	anything about that statement.
2	It was just this was what we had
3	done in rulemaking pre-COVID. That had
4	been our policy. But, again, COVID made
5	that impossible.
6	So, we pivoted, like many agencies
7	did, and one of the things one of the
8	reasons that we were able to do this is
9	because the statements that are made to
10	the CCRB are not testimony and so they
11	don't rise to the level of an
12	administrative or court proceeding,
13	which would require a formal oath. So,
14	we've never been required to administer
15	a formal oath.
16	So, since that time, many civilians,
17	and almost all members of the
18	Lieutenants Benevolent Association have
19	opted to conduct interviews remotely.
20	So, the LBA still does almost every
21	single interview remotely and many
22	civilians do it remotely.
23	Our CCA CCRB data has shown that
24	continuing to provide this option for
25	remote interviews was not arbitrary and

capricious because our number of full investigations has increased drastically and that's -- that sort of coincided with the findings -- right before COVID or right on the cusp of COVID in 2020, we published the Blake Fellow Report and that report --

Does everybody -- actually, I should ask cause a lot of people weren't here -- does anyone know what the Blake Fellow -- who -- what the Blake Fellow was -- okay.

So, the Blake Fellow -- basically tennis player James Blake had an incident with NYPD and he sued. We had an administrative trial here also with the APU, but basically he sued the City, and as part of his settlement with the City, he asked that the money they would have paid him be used to create this James Blake fellowship and part of the Blake fellow responsibilities was to help with our truncation issues and see what are we doing -- what -- what can we do to try to get our truncation rates

down.

So, we had a Blake fellow, and she published a report, and the report basically said, if we eliminate these barriers for people to file their complaints -- right -- if we eliminate the barrier of saying, you absolutely have to come into the office and sit for this interview, the truncations will go down.

And so what we found was whether it was the Blake fellow going out into the field more and going to where the complainants were or allowing them to do a remote verification, when we eliminated that, it was consistent that our number of full investigations skyrocketed and our truncations went down.

So, that is the second rule we're going to consider tonight and the third is formal procedures to govern civilian comment period at public board meetings -- and, again, we're going to be consistent with the Open Meetings

1 Law. 2 We have nothing drafted -- right. This is -- we're going to look at the 3 4 guidelines of the Open Meetings Law, but we have implemented certain policies and 5 procedures over time and it's probably 6 7 best for us to formalize them so that 8 everyone is on notice when you 9 participate in one of our CCRB 10 meetings -- whether here or in another 11 borough -- we have consistent policies 12 that are formalized. 13 One of the things that we're 14 discussing is the Chair will set the 15 length of public comment, which is basically how it's going now. 16 17 again, the Chair may order the removal 18 of any person who engages in 19 disrespectful behavior towards Board members, or staff, or otherwise disrupts 20 21 the meeting -- and these are pretty common rules and regulations for most 22 23 public meetings. And with that -- it was a lot of 24 25 information I know. There's more

1	information in your packets, but I'm
2	happy to answer any questions that
3	anybody may have at this time or not
4	answer any questions. That's fine too.
5	I can tell myself it was such a
6	comprehensive presentation, but no one
7	has any questions.
8	MR. DARCHE: It was a very good
9	presentation. I want to thank you for
10	your the time and effort you put in
11	and it was very good work.
12	I think Dr. Khalid might have more.
13	CHAIR KHALID: Thank you very much.
14	It was really, really everybody knows
15	what's going on and why you're doing it.
16	I'm sure the Board will look into it and
17	I know it's the initial process, so
18	we'll be going more further.
19	So, at this time, does we'll be
20	definitely voting on this in the new
21	business, but first does the Board have
22	any questions regarding the overall
23	rulemaking process?
24	MR. SMITH: Mr. Chair?
25	CHAIR KHALID: Yes, sir.

1	MR. SMITH: Add my commendations,
2	outstanding work by the General
3	Counsel
4	MS. COOK: Thank you.
5	MR. SMITH: and when would you
6	expect first publishing?
7	MS. COOK: We don't have a deadline.
8	That's sort of the beauty of CAPA is
9	once you once you begin the process,
10	you've begun the process for the year.
11	So, we can take our time to figure
12	out, you know, exactly how we want
13	things things worded. But the goal
14	is always to you know, with with
15	things like rulemaking, they can tend to
16	bog down. Not everybody's as excited
17	about it as I am, and so so we like
18	to, kind of I we should keep it on
19	track. We shouldn't let it sit for too
20	long is what I would say.
21	We should we should get
22	because we've already filed the
23	regulatory agenda and published the
24	regulatory agenda, we we want to get
25	this process moving because, as you saw,

1	there's so many different rounds of
2	certification and publication that it
3	takes it does take quite a bit of
4	time.
5	MR. HOGAN: Is the question of the
6	rule changes, just the wording of it?
7	For example, I've seen on the slide,
8	"complainant not available",
9	"complainant uncooperative".
10	In some cases, the complainant who
11	is the complainant, sometimes he's also
12	the victim. Is there a possibility that
13	investigators can take up the case and
14	the complainant after we see if
15	something is substantiated right
16	and you take up the case and follow
17	through with it, even if the complainant
18	is no longer available?
19	MS. COOK: You want to
20	MR. DARCHE: So, those are just
21	terminology questions. It actually
22	doesn't impact our process at all.
23	It's just that we in fact, in the
24	computer even though we had changed the
25	how we were publishing the data, we

always kept those distinctions because it's it is useful for us to know internally why different cases were unable to have a full investigation, but we thought it was not as vital for the public. It might actually be confusing to have those different categories. So, that is why we attempted to change the rules to in our public documents and continue to change how we were referring to things into that one large, general category. But we never stopped keeping the data on the different categories or different subcategories in our system. So, it's actually going to have zero impact on the CCRB process. MR. HOGAN: Okay. MR. DARCHE: Okay. MR. HOGAN: Thank you. CHAIR KHALID: Does the Board have any question regarding the proposed court decision with language consistent with court decision if Anybody has any question on the Board		
internally why different cases were unable to have a full investigation, but we thought it was not as vital for the public. It might actually be confusing to have those different categories. So, that is why we attempted to change the rules to in our public documents and continue to change how we were referring to things into that one large, general category. But we never stopped keeping the data on the different categories or different subcategories in our system. So, it's actually going to have zero impact on the CCRB process. MR. HOGAN: Okay. MR. DARCHE: Okay. MR. HOGAN: Thank you. CHAIR KHALID: Does the Board have any question regarding the proposed court decision with language	1	always kept those distinctions because
unable to have a full investigation, but we thought it was not as vital for the public. It might actually be confusing to have those different categories. So, that is why we attempted to change the rules to in our public documents and continue to change how we were referring to things into that one large, general category. But we never stopped keeping the data on the different categories or different subcategories in our system. So, it's actually going to have zero impact on the CCRB process. MR. HOGAN: Okay. MR. DARCHE: Okay. MR. HOGAN: Thank you. CHAIR KHALID: Does the Board have any question regarding the proposed court decision with language consistent with court decision if	2	it's it is useful for us to know
we thought it was not as vital for the public. It might actually be confusing to have those different categories. So, that is why we attempted to change the rules to in our public documents and continue to change how we were referring to things into that one large, general category. But we never stopped keeping the data on the different categories or different subcategories in our system. So, it's actually going to have zero impact on the CCRB process. MR. HOGAN: Okay. MR. DARCHE: Okay. MR. HOGAN: Thank you. CHAIR KHALID: Does the Board have any question regarding the proposed court decision with language consistent with court decision if	3	internally why different cases were
public. It might actually be confusing to have those different categories. So, that is why we attempted to change the rules to in our public documents and continue to change how we were referring to things into that one large, general category. But we never stopped keeping the data on the different categories or different subcategories in our system. So, it's actually going to have zero impact on the CCRB process. MR. HOGAN: Okay. MR. DARCHE: Okay. MR. HOGAN: Thank you. CHAIR KHALID: Does the Board have any question regarding the proposed court decision with language consistent with court decision if	4	unable to have a full investigation, but
to have those different categories. So, that is why we attempted to change the rules to in our public documents and continue to change how we were referring to things into that one large, general category. But we never stopped keeping the data on the different categories or different subcategories in our system. So, it's actually going to have zero impact on the CCRB process. MR. HOGAN: Okay. MR. DARCHE: Okay. MR. HOGAN: Thank you. CHAIR KHALID: Does the Board have any question regarding the proposed court decision with language consistent with court decision if	5	we thought it was not as vital for the
So, that is why we attempted to change the rules to in our public documents and continue to change how we were referring to things into that one large, general category. But we never stopped keeping the data on the different categories or different subcategories in our system. So, it's actually going to have zero impact on the CCRB process. MR. HOGAN: Okay. MR. DARCHE: Okay. MR. HOGAN: Thank you. CHAIR KHALID: Does the Board have any question regarding the proposed court decision with language consistent with court decision if	6	public. It might actually be confusing
change the rules to in our public documents and continue to change how we were referring to things into that one large, general category. But we never stopped keeping the data on the different categories or different subcategories in our system. So, it's actually going to have zero impact on the CCRB process. MR. HOGAN: Okay. MR. DARCHE: Okay. MR. HOGAN: Thank you. CHAIR KHALID: Does the Board have any question regarding the proposed court decision with language consistent with court decision if	7	to have those different categories.
documents and continue to change how we were referring to things into that one large, general category. But we never stopped keeping the data on the different categories or different subcategories in our system. So, it's actually going to have zero impact on the CCRB process. MR. HOGAN: Okay. MR. DARCHE: Okay. MR. HOGAN: Thank you. CHAIR KHALID: Does the Board have any question regarding the proposed court decision with language consistent with court decision if	8	So, that is why we attempted to
were referring to things into that one large, general category. But we never stopped keeping the data on the different categories or different subcategories in our system. So, it's actually going to have zero impact on the CCRB process. MR. HOGAN: Okay. MR. DARCHE: Okay. MR. HOGAN: Thank you. CHAIR KHALID: Does the Board have any question regarding the proposed court decision with language consistent with court decision if	9	change the rules to in our public
large, general category. But we never stopped keeping the data on the different categories or different subcategories in our system. So, it's actually going to have zero impact on the CCRB process. MR. HOGAN: Okay. MR. DARCHE: Okay. MR. HOGAN: Thank you. CHAIR KHALID: Does the Board have any question regarding the proposed court decision with language consistent with court decision if	10	documents and continue to change how we
stopped keeping the data on the different categories or different subcategories in our system. So, it's actually going to have zero impact on the CCRB process. MR. HOGAN: Okay. MR. DARCHE: Okay. MR. HOGAN: Thank you. CHAIR KHALID: Does the Board have any question regarding the proposed court decision with language consistent with court decision if	11	were referring to things into that one
different categories or different subcategories in our system. So, it's actually going to have zero impact on the CCRB process. MR. HOGAN: Okay. MR. DARCHE: Okay. MR. HOGAN: Thank you. CHAIR KHALID: Does the Board have any question regarding the proposed court decision with language consistent with court decision if	12	large, general category. But we never
subcategories in our system. So, it's actually going to have zero impact on the CCRB process. MR. HOGAN: Okay. MR. DARCHE: Okay. MR. HOGAN: Thank you. CHAIR KHALID: Does the Board have any question regarding the proposed court decision with language consistent with court decision if	13	stopped keeping the data on the
So, it's actually going to have zero impact on the CCRB process. MR. HOGAN: Okay. MR. DARCHE: Okay. MR. HOGAN: Thank you. CHAIR KHALID: Does the Board have any question regarding the proposed court decision with language consistent with court decision if	14	different categories or different
impact on the CCRB process. MR. HOGAN: Okay. MR. DARCHE: Okay. MR. HOGAN: Thank you. CHAIR KHALID: Does the Board have any question regarding the proposed court decision with language consistent with court decision if	15	subcategories in our system.
MR. HOGAN: Okay. MR. DARCHE: Okay. MR. HOGAN: Thank you. CHAIR KHALID: Does the Board have any question regarding the proposed court decision with language consistent with court decision if	16	So, it's actually going to have zero
MR. DARCHE: Okay. MR. HOGAN: Thank you. CHAIR KHALID: Does the Board have any question regarding the proposed court decision with language consistent with court decision if	17	impact on the CCRB process.
20 MR. HOGAN: Thank you. 21 CHAIR KHALID: Does the Board have 22 any question regarding the proposed 23 court decision with language 24 consistent with court decision if	18	MR. HOGAN: Okay.
21 CHAIR KHALID: Does the Board have 22 any question regarding the proposed 23 court decision with language 24 consistent with court decision if	19	MR. DARCHE: Okay.
22 any question regarding the proposed 23 court decision with language 24 consistent with court decision if	20	MR. HOGAN: Thank you.
court decision with language consistent with court decision if	21	CHAIR KHALID: Does the Board have
consistent with court decision if	22	any question regarding the proposed
	23	court decision with language
25 Anybody has any question on the Board	24	consistent with court decision if
	25	Anybody has any question on the Board

```
1
             member?
 2
                 (No response.)
                 CHAIR KHALID: If none, does the
 3
 4
             Board have any question regarding
 5
             proposed rule on corrective action to
             civilian and MOS post-COVID interview
 6
 7
             process?
 8
                 (No response.)
                 CHAIR KHALID: None -- does the
9
10
             Board have any question regarding the
11
             proposed rule on formal procedure to
12
             govern Civilian Complaint period at
13
             public Board meetings?
14
                 MR. DARCHE: Dr. Khalid, I think you
15
             meant civilian comment period.
16
                 CHAIR KHALID: Yes -- yes.
17
                 Anybody has that?
18
                 (No response.)
19
                 CHAIR KHALID:
                                 None.
20
                 MS. COOK: Okay.
21
                 CHAIR KHALID: So, now we will start
22
             with the public comment portion of the
23
             meeting.
24
                 We'll begin with the -- those
25
             joining us virtually would like to make
```

1	a comment followed by those who are
2	joining us in-person.
3	For those joining virtually, please
4	use the raise your hand feature. Please
5	keep your comment to four minutes.
6	Jahi, would you please call on the
7	first person.
8	MR. ROSE: So far no one has their
9	hands raised online. If we could give
10	it a moment and I can see if anyone's
11	ready to raise their hand.
12	Okay. We have a Gabriel Arkles
13	online.
14	CHAIR KHALID: Please go ahead.
15	(No response.)
16	MR. ROSE: Gabriel, please un-mute
17	yourself.
18	MR. ARKLES: Hello. My name is
19	Gabriel, G-A-B-R-I-E-L, Arkles,
20	A-R-K-L-E-S. I live in Brooklyn and I'm
21	here to testify in support of discipline
22	for the officers who killed Win Rozario.
23	I'm a disabled person. I have
24	physical and mental disabilities and
25	and Win Rozario did too and when he

1	called for help, he ended up getting
2	killed.
3	Even for me, as a white person, it
4	makes me afraid of what would happen if
5	I ever had to call the police because I
6	was in some distress and I just want
7	to and that's not what we should have
8	in our city. In our city, we should
9	have a place where any of us, of any
10	race, whatever disabilities we may have,
11	are able to call for help when we need
12	it and have that be safe.
13	So, I just want to urge the
14	Commission to listen to Win Rozario's
15	family, and to listen to the community,
16	and to take disciplinary action.
17	Thank you.
18	CHAIR KHALID: Thank you very much
19	for your comment.
20	We have anybody else, Jahi?
21	MR. ROSE: Okay. I don't see any
22	other hands raised online.
23	MR. DARCHE: Before we move forward,
24	If I could just ask the tech folks to
25	make sure the timer goes up on the next

1	speaker.
2	MR. ROSE: Okay. I do not see any
3	other hands raised online.
4	Okay. So, that may conclude
5	CHAIR KHALID: Thank you.
6	MR. ROSE: the online session.
7	CHAIR KHALID: If there's nobody
8	else, then we'll start with the public
9	comment.
10	We'll begin with those joining us
11	the timing is four minutes, and I would
12	appreciate keep your time, and make a
13	line in front of the podium so we can
14	start speaking.
15	MR. DARCHE: Jahi, do you have an
16	order for the first couple of speakers?
17	MR. ROSE: Yes.
18	So, we have Simran Brin (phonetic)
19	to speak first.
20	MS. BRIN: Yeah, that should be
21	good.
22	Good afternoon, Board. My name is
23	Simran and I'm an organizer who has been
24	working with the Rozario family since
25	last year when their son was viciously

1	taken away from them.
2	I have been with them since they
3	have been kicked out of their home, and
4	I, alongside other folks and not
5	NYPD had to clean-up Win's blood that
6	was left all over the kitchen and
7	smeared along the walls.
8	Win's family was here last month, as
9	many of you all know, but they could not
10	take off work again to come today.
11	Family members shouldn't have to risk
12	their jobs and livelihoods for basic
13	accountability, but they have repeatedly
14	been forced to take off work in the past
15	year to fight for Win. All of this
16	takes a physical and mental health toll
17	and it's wrong.
18	I as I speak, I want to go
19	through some of how the officers used
20	excessive, improper, and unwarranted
21	force and that should constitute and
22	contribute to misconduct charges against
23	them.
24	The rapid, reckless escalations
25	created a dangerous crisis when they

killed Win in what should have been the safety of his home in less than two minutes of their arrival and needlessly endangered the lives of Win's mother and younger brother.

I will specifically go through now how the second and third cases violated NYPD Patrol guidelines.

The second and third times Win was tased were both indisputably in violation of NYPD protocol and training and should be substantiated as excessive force. Approximately 40 seconds elapsed between the first and second tase, and for at least 30 seconds after the initial tase, Win didn't have scissors because his mother had taken them away from him.

"P" -- Patrol Guide 221-08 outlines
the only three criteria for when tasers
can be deployed. CEW should only be
used against persons -- and this is a
direct quote from the guidelines -- "CEW
should only be used against persons who
are actively resisting, exhibiting

aggressive -- active aggression, or to prevent individuals from physically injuring themselves or other people actually present".

None of these criteria -- active resistance, active regression, or to prevent injury -- were met when Alongi and Cianfrocco tased Win the second and third times. Prior to the second and third cases, Win was standing still, did not have scissors, and was not acting in any way that could objectively be considered aggressive or resistant, and he gave no indication of physically injuring himself or others, as he was standing by his mother.

During these 30 seconds when Win didn't have scissors, Alongi and Cianfrocco made zero attempts to deescalate, ask for the scissors from Win's mother, otherwise secure the scissors, restrain Win, or even ask Win to put his hands up -- though he did momentarily on his own.

They spent the 30 seconds yelling at

Win's mother to, "get out the way", after she was the one who had deescalated the situation by taking the scissors from Win. Alongi, who was behind Cianfrocco for much of the 30 seconds, then moves towards the narrow kitchen opening so that both he and Cianfrocco are both aiming the tasers at Win through the narrow doorway. This, after Alongi had his taser in one hand and was using his radio with his other.

Alongi and Cianfrocco then both deploy their tasers at Win without warning to Win, or to each other, violating Patrol Guide 221.08 again -- and this is, again, another direct quote from the Patrol guidelines -- "When feasible, issue an appropriate verbal warning consistent with personal safety to the intended subject and other members of the service present prior to discharging CEW. Members should not intentionally discharge 2 CEWs simultaneously on a subject".

After tasing, NYPD training and

patrol guidelines indicate that officers should secure the weapon and restrain the individual. For the 30 seconds that Win didn't have the scissors, and a slightly longer period when you include the time he was first tased, Alongi and Cianfrocco made no attempt at either securing the scissors or restraining Win.

While the 30 seconds may seem short, Win was killed within less than two minutes of -- I'm just wrapping up -- of Alongi and Cianfrocco's arrival in the apartment and 30 seconds is actually a significant time in this context and totality of circumstances.

Win's mother, who isn't a trained officer, took the scissors from Win.

Alongi and Cianfrocco tasing Win in this moment was egregiously unjustifiable.

After the first tase, they had 30 to 40 seconds to slow the pace, to deescalate, to secure the scissors, and/or to restrain Win, and they did none of that.

MR. DARCHE: I think we ran over the

1	time, so
2	MS. BRIN: Okay.
3	CHAIR KHALID: Thank you for your
4	comments.
5	Could we
6	MR. DARCHE: Thank you for
7	presenting the evidence
8	MR. MEYERS: Use the microphone. We
9	can't hear you.
10	MR. DARCHE: Thank you for
11	presenting the evidence and and the
12	Board will consider that.
13	But we got to stick to the form and
14	the limit.
15	MS. BRIN: Got it.
16	MR. DARCHE: I apologize.
17	MS. BRIN: Thank you.
18	MR. DARCHE: Is there anyone else,
19	Jahi, who is on the list?
20	MR. ROSE: The next speaker on the
21	list is Samy Feliz.
22	MR. FELIZ: I know I know the
23	order. I think I'll be all right
24	I'll be all right. I just feel bad for
25	the interpreters.

Don't start my time yet. I'm just 1 2 going to apologize to the interpreter. 3 I'm going to speak a little bit quick. 4 As you guys may all know, my name is 5 Samy Feliz. You guys -- this Board helped substantiate charges on one of 6 7 the officers who shot, brutally beat, and murdered my brother, Allan Feliz. 8 9 I'm here today not for my brother, 10 but for this family -- the Win Rozario 11 family -- because they deserve nothing 12 more than -- nothing more than justice from this staff and from this CCRB 13 14 Board. 15 We're talking about a teenager, 16 guys. We're not talking about a grown 17 man, like, how you look before as 18 myself. 19 You're talking about a teenager who 20

You're talking about a teenager who was in his home with his family, with his mother, with his brother, who was un-alived by these officers who came in on gung-ho mode -- who understood the circumstances before entering these this -- this residence, but still entered

21

22

23

24

with a mindset that this is how we're 1 going to address this, without weighing 2 out the factors of somebody being in an 3 4 emotional distress, which is -- should 5 be irate for you guys to even watch. It's hard for me to even discuss 6 7 this and watch that video, but he was -it -- this was -- this death was 8 9 completely unavoidable -- avoidable --10 I'm sorry. It was a scrawny kid that 11 the cops knew he was in emotional 12 distress, holding a pair of scissors. 13 Two heavily armed officers, 14 allegedly trained -- big, grown men that 15 had many options, but chose to tase, shoot, and kill him in under two 16 17 minutes, which is a disgrace. 18 I want to read things just to set 19 the stage for what I want to say. Patrol Guide 221-01, on use of force 20 21 says, "The primary duty of all members 22 of service is to protect human life, including the lives of the individuals 23 24 being placed in police custody" -- and 25 there's another section from the NYPD

Officer Adams responds to a report of an -- of an emotionally disturbed person who was wielding a knife.

Instead of following approved procedures for such a situation by trying to contain and calm the emotionally distressed person and talk to him into custody, Adams challenges this person.

He draws his firearms, walks up on the emotionally disturbed person, and loudly demands that that person drop his knife immediately.

All of this agitates the emotionally deserved person further and he suddenly runs at Adams with his knife raised and at that point, Adam's life is in imminent danger. So, he shoots that emotionally disturbed person -- right.

In such a case, the District
Attorney might not indict Adams because of the incident that he fired. Adams had the reason to fear that his life and safety were in imminent danger from the person of emotionally distress.

The Department is very unlikely to be so generous to Adams. However, it is likely to discipline him for unnecessarily forcing this confrontation and helping to create the circumstances that gave Adams no choice but to shoot.

Because of -- the Department takes its responsibility to protect life so seriously, officers who have hurt or killed people in order to get themselves out of danger, that they should have avoided by using proper tactics, are likely to be disciplined. That is a fact.

These excerpts should be applied directly to Win's case as they prove that Alongi and Cianfrocco broke protocol and committed excessive force when they tried -- when they fired on Win. From the start, Alongi and Cianfrocco broke protocol by failing to do a proper assessment outside of the apartment. At no point did they attempt to speak with Win and his family to deescalate the situation.

By the time that Alongi fired the second taser shot, Win's mother had already successfully removed the scissors from his hand. 30 seconds passed in which Win didn't have the scissors in his hand. Those taser barbs hit Win with no warning. He was calmly standing still. This was completely unnecessary.

Once again, we're talking about a teenager being shot with thousands of rounds of electricity that are on those guns -- right. All of these poor tactics and breaches of poor protocol -- or breaches of protocol created a crisis in which Win must have left with his life -- with much -- he much felt that his life was in danger because it absolutely was.

When Cianfrocco fired his gun for the first time, Win's mother had been holding onto Win. Cianfrocco shot a 19-year-old boy holding scissors while the boy was only inches away from his mother. That was reckless, excessive,

1	and it put innocent lives in danger.
2	Everyone in the apartment was safe
3	until Alongi and Cianfrocco entered
4	through those doors. As soon as they
5	entered, they were gung-ho,
6	trigger-happy. They created a crisis,
7	then fired on Win because of the crisis
8	they had created.
9	When I took a look at this video, I
10	saw a young person who needed care, a
11	mother who was giving it to him and
12	pleading for his life, two officers that
13	were intent on attacking and killing
14	Win and if you see something
15	different, I challenge you to ask
16	yourself, why.
17	I urge you to give this family a
18	shot at accountability because we all
19	deserve it. Substantiate fireable
20	charges for Alongi and Cianfrocco as
21	soon as possible.
22	Thank you and I'm sorry I went
23	over.
24	MR. DARCHE: Thank you, Samy.
25	CHAIR KHALID: Thank you for your

1	comments.
2	MR. DARCHE: Jahi, is there anyone
3	else on the list that we had of the
4	initial speakers?
5	MR. ROSE: The next person on the
6	list is Gwen Carr.
7	MS. CARR: Good afternoon, Board.
8	My name is Gwen Carr. I'm the mother of
9	Eric Garner and a member of Justice
10	Committee.
11	All of you on the CCRB know how
12	Daniel Pantaleo murdered my son over 11
13	years ago.
14	Excuse me I'm so emotional today
15	listening to, you know, these statements
16	because it just brings back memories of
17	what happened to my son.
18	So, I'm here today to stand in
19	solidarity with the Rozario family
20	because I know the emotion. A lot of
21	people don't understand and a lot of
22	people on the Board don't understand the
23	emotional the emotional effect that
24	these cases have. Although my case
25	happened 11 years ago, when you hear

1	cases like this, it just brings back
2	like your son was killed yesterday.
3	So, I just want to say, even though
4	it was over a decade again and I
5	stand here with this family today
6	that this young man should not be dead.
7	My son should not be dead. There are
8	many of us that comes before the CCRB
9	that children or loved ones should not
10	be dead. But we can't just look at this
11	as another case.
12	We must substantiate the evidence
13	against the officers who killed Win
14	because it was unnecessary. A lot of
15	these murders are unnecessary.
16	So, we just can't sit back and just
17	go through the motions because it may
18	have never happened to none of you, but
19	we have to have empathy and not
20	sympathy because, I mean, it just
21	the things I want to say, it just my
22	heart is full right now what happened
23	to this family.
24	Because if I was in this situation
25	where I was with that with my son,

that he got choked to death, they would have killed me also because I would have been there protecting my son as this mother was there protecting her son.

You know, she tried to save his life. She took the scissors away from him. She tried to deescalate the situation. The officers did nothing to deescalate the situation. This should

training -- and I can't even say the training because the training is there,

be a protocol. This should be in the

but some of the officers are on their own agenda.

They're going to do what they want to do. Just like you said, Samy, they came in gung-ho. It shouldn't be like that.

First of all, they shouldn't be

first -- first responders -- I'm

sorry -- They shouldn't be first

responders. They do not know how to

handle a situation when a person is in

crisis. A person in crisis, they're not

in their right mind and all they can

think, "Oh, I'm going -- you know, we could shoot them and we could get away with it". That should not be.

Send the medical -- send the medical field who is apt to take care of these situations like this and can deescalate the situation because we're losing too many -- too many of our children, our men, our women, to mental health, but -- mental illness.

But I say to you, put a plan in place, which there should be. I read that there is millions of dollars put in place to help these situations out.

Where are those dollars going because it seems like they're going to kill our children because we're not getting any justice -- and like some of the wording I've heard about when the officers -- when they make false statements and they're released, that's not true.

There's so many cases where -- even in my case -- all the statements was false and it was proven. None of those officers got fired except for Daniel

Pantaleo and all the statements was false. Now, where's that going?

But I just want to say to you today, take a good look. Take a good look at this case. See what you see. Put yourself in that place, and see if you come out with a different decision, and -- than what we're telling you today.

Because none of us would like to be in this situation and we don't know when we're going to be put in this situation because even though it's not said, there's -- mostly all of us got some kind of mental illness in our family somewhere and it could happen to us.

And I just think -- I just think that you should just take the time and look at these officers cause they are unsafe being on the streets. I don't say that all officers are bad because we do have good officers, but the unsafe ones, take them off the Department. We don't need them out here because it is a danger to all New Yorkers to have officers like that on our force.

1	We need officers who are going to do
2	their job, who is going to follow
3	protocol, who is going to look at the
4	rule book and follow that, and we won't
5	have all these unnecessary deaths.
6	So, I just say to you today,
7	please please, just take a look at
8	all of the evidence, look at the
9	pictures, look at the videos, and then
10	make a decision. Thank you.
11	CHAIR KHALID: Thank you very much
12	for your comment. Appreciate that.
13	MR. ROSE: The next person on the
14	list is Nasar Britan (phonetic).
15	MR. BRITAN: Nasar Britan.
16	MR. ROSE: I apologize for the
17	mispronunciation.
18	MR. BRITAN: Hello, Board Members.
19	My name is Nasar and I'm supporter of
20	the Rozario family.
21	I'll be talking about the third and
22	fourth gunshots, how this violated NYPD
23	patrol guidelines, and should be
24	substantiated as excessive force against
25	Officer Alongi. I'm also speaking about

how the fifth gunshot by Officer
Cianfrocco should also be substantiated
as excessive force.

Alongi recklessly and unnecessarily shoots at Win while he has his radio in one hand and is shooting with the other hand. Does Officer Alongi issue any comments or warnings? Does he communicate with Officer Cianfrocco, who is closer to the kitchen with Win and his family? No.

This is right after Alongi
particularly fixes his gun that may have
been jammed with body-camera footage
showing taser wires hanging from his gun
handle. Then, while aiming his gun with
one hand, he calls on the radio with the
other and immediately shoots at Win
twice in rapid succession with his radio
still in the other hand.

After the second gunshot, Win stumbled backwards, clearly injured. Win's mother and brother were still on the floor of the kitchen between Win and the officers. Win did not make any

attempt to move towards officers given
Win's apparent weakness after having
just been shot twice in close succession
and the fact that his mother and brother
were between him and the officers.

What should a reasonable officer try
to do? A reasonable officer trying to
minimize the use of force would not have
shot once in that moment and certainly
not twice. Why did Cianfrocco not
pause, issue a warning, or attempt to
give medical aid?

Win was not moving towards the officers. Instead, Officer Alongi shot Win a third time, immediately after still one-handed with a radio in his other hand. No other comments were given. Officer Alongi did not communicate with his partner. He did not try to restrain Win. Win was already stumbling backwards at this point and could not reasonably be considered a threat.

Officer Alongi then shot Win for the fourth time. There was no justification

1	to continue shooting. The third and
2	fourth gunshots clearly violated Patrol
3	Guide 221-01 and 221-02.
4	After the fourth gunshot, Win began
5	to fall down, collapsing from being shot
6	several times. Was Win a threat to the
7	officers? He had just been shot four
8	times. He was not moving towards
9	officers. He was not making any verbal
10	threats to officers.
11	Win, a teenage boy standing several
12	feet away who had just been shot four
13	times, did not pose a threat to the
14	safety of anyone present. There was
15	simply no force for the officers to
16	prevent, yet Cianfrocco fired his gun
17	again and shot Win.
18	Was there any justification to
19	continue shooting? No. The third and
20	fourth gunshots clearly violated Patrol
21	Guide 221-01 and 221-02.
22	Thank you.
23	MR. DARCHE: Thank you.
24	Jahi, who is there anyone else on
25	the list speaker list who signed up?

1	MR. ROSE: The next person on the
2	list is Kazi Fauzia.
3	MS. FAUZIA: Kazi Fauzia.
4	Hello good evening. Salam
5	alaikum, namaste, and triskelion. My
6	name is Kazi. I'm supporter of Rozario
7	family.
8	I I want to share other
9	dangerously reckless tactics Alongi and
10	Cianfrocco also contribute accelerating
11	the crisis and should be substantiated
12	misconduct that include:
13	13 of Board member here today from
14	different borough, different department,
15	and different agency. I don't know how
16	many of you have seen the video. I'm
17	not able to see the video, but,
18	unfortunately, I have to transcript
19	(sic) the video. I hear it and I was
20	traumatized many, many days because I'm
21	also mother of the one son.
22	Thankfully, he's not living this
23	country. Living back home in Bangladesh
24	and thank God he's safe from NYPD. And
25	today, when I am listening other people,

it traumatize me again and again to think about the scenario -- what I heard from the video.

So, before Alongi tased Win fourth time, and before Cianfrocco shoot Win for the first time, Alongi, he has his taser his left hand and gun his right hand at the same time. I'm telling you, same time.

NYPD officer are trained not to hold gun and CEWs at same time, different hands. This was identified as poor tactics and substantiated by the CCRB as misconduct in the Kawaski Trawick case.

I'm telling you, CCRB, Kawaski Trawick case.

This may also contribute Alongi seeming to not be able to work either his taser or gun the moment and what seemed like panic as he then yelled to Cianfrocco to shoot Win. Cianfrocco drew his gun when Alongi was first tasing Win within the second entering the apartment.

He was reckless, needlessly

escalating and endangered the life of Win and his family member, who are in the apartment this time. Win mother was right beside him when he pointed the gun toward them. He also pointed the gun Win younger brother. When Win younger brother was not -- was in the living room and when his mother was in the kitchen.

Win younger brother was not doing anything to warrant having the gun point at him. PG 221-01 and (indiscernible) notes, drawing the firearm permanently or unnecessary limit uniform member to service option and controlling the situation should issue is appropriate verbal warning.

allegation when Officer Brandon Thompson point gun at the Kawaski Trawick in unreleased footage that the family and their team were able to be -- it seemed clear. One of the officer take off body camera is not followed around the time the medical attention should be provide

Win.

and training, and, at minimum, should be substandard body-worn camera negligence and obstructing recording after the shooting. Neither officer provide

The last hearing I'm able to hear in Interim Chairperson said about the

1 2 This is a violation of NYPD policy 3 4 5 6 7 proper medical aid to Win. There is a action of reckless and 8 9 negligence, and should be substantiated 10 misconduct, despite of having shoot Win 11 at least five time, include his chest. Alongi and Cianfrocco rear-cuffed him 12 13 even though he have distraction per 14 Patrol Guide to front of the cop. Use 15 other method to restrain such circumstances. 16 Neither officer checked Win's pulse 17 18 or whether he was breathing, beginning 19 improper chest compression in spite of 20 the fact that Win was bleeding profusely 21 from the chest. This is likely how (indiscernible) and ensure Win death. 22 23 one -- it's not one of the -- the 24 25

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

officer, (indiscernible). It's like a compare the police officer did and the civilian death is not the same.

I am sorry to say, these are the Islam got the high attention and hero after the death, and lot of attention from the Department, from the Mayor's office, and everywhere. How many attention Win's family get? Every six-and-half-hour in the USA, someone killed by the police and police killed by the civilian is not the same, sir. It's not the same. You can compare the death -- tons of death -- with some incidents.

We are very, very sorry for all of officer who lost the dead, but you can't compare with us. It kill us. It kill our movement when Board member compare this. I was not able to last time talk, but I am telling you, it hurts me a lot when you compare who getting highest, highest honor.

As a Bangladeshi person, I'm very But why not I am proud for the

Rozario case. Why not both take any
decisions so we feel also proud we are
able to get justice for the Win's
family. He is also Bangladeshi. He is
also Bangladeshi not only
Bangladeshi. He is a minority community
from Bangladeshi who did not get proper
justice in Bangladesh also. Why is
happening in USA?
As a mother of one son, I am feeling
very, very sorry to come again and again
and talk with all people, and just open
the books again and again in front of
the family and family, we promise every
single day.
MR. DARCHE: Ms. Kazi
MS. FAUZIA: Thank you.
CHAIR KHALID: Thank you for your
comments. We all feel sorry that what
happened to to Win and it's just a
tragedy that we all this Board is the
one and the investigators, we all look
into very seriously in every matter
which happens, it comes before the
Board, before the investigators.

1	Not one of person makes a decision.
2	In a case like this, the whole Board
3	makes a decision. They look at the
4	facts and everything which is which
5	happened and so I assure you that we are
6	all reading these cases.
7	And this case and all other cases,
8	we will try our best. Certain things
9	are within the law that we have to
10	follow the law, so it's beyond our
11	control as well.
12	So, I again, I'm very, very
13	sorry. What happened there is people
14	should not lose their life. But the
15	only thing I can say to is to your
16	whole family, to all your friends, that
17	thank you for coming here and
18	enlightening us what our duties are and
19	we will try our best to make sure that
20	whatever the law permits us, we'll
21	follow the law.
22	Again, thank you so much for coming.
23	MR. DARCHE: Jahi, is there anyone
24	else who who is on our list for the
25	in-person speakers?

1	MR. ROSE: Yes, the next person on
2	the list is Lucia Lynn.
3	MS. LYNN: Hi, members of the Board.
4	My name is Lucia. I'm here also in
5	support of the Rozario family.
6	I particularly wanted to go through
7	the first and second gunshots that were
8	fired against Win, how those violated
9	NYPD patrol guidelines, and why that
10	means that there should be substantiated
11	charges against Officers Alongi and
12	Cianfrocco.
13	Should the first time that Win was
14	shot by Cianfrocco be substantiated as
15	excessive force? No warnings were
16	issued when Officer Alongi tased Win for
17	the second time and Officer Cianfrocco
18	tased Win for the third time in rapid
19	succession. This created a crisis where
20	Win experienced his life being in danger
21	from both Officers Alongi and
22	Cianfrocco.
23	We went over previously the use of
24	force student guide right and I
25	also want to go over the Patrol Guide

221-01, which states that, again, the primary duty of all members of service is to protect human life, including the life of individuals being placed in police custody, and that officer shall not discharge a firearm when, in the professional judgment of a reasonable member of service, doing so will unnecessarily endanger innocent persons.

At the time that Cianfrocco first fired his gun at Win, Win's mother had been holding onto Win's arms, which held kitchen scissors. Win's young age -- he's a teenager -- and the fact that he held scissors rather than a sharper or more lethal objects in his hands, should be taken into consideration in the totality of circumstances.

Given this, do you think that

Officer Cianfrocco's decision to shoot

Win was excessive force? It was a clear violation of the Patrol Guide policy, as I just stated. Additionally, Officer Cianfrocco unnecessarily placed Ms.

Costa's life in jeopardy.

When Officer Cianfrocco fired his gun at Win, Mrs. Costa was holding onto him, only inches away from where the bullet ultimately entered Win. Officer Cianfrocco's reckless discharge of his firearm directly placed her life in jeopardy, also in violation of the Patrol Guide policy.

Should the second gunshot from Cianfrocco also be substantiated as excessive force? We believe so.

About 30 seconds elapsed between the first and the second gunshot. During this time, Win's mother and brother are between the officers and Win. The three family members were all holding onto each other while Officers Alongi and Cianfrocco each pointed their guns in the direction of the family.

This is an unspeakable tragedy to lose your loved one -- right -- in this moment and we demand accountability from the officers. Thank you.

CHAIR KHALID: Thank you for your comment.

1	Next one on the line on the list.
2	(No response.)
3	MR. DARCHE: Jahi, is there anyone
4	on the list for in-person before we just
5	open it up?
6	MR. ROSE: So, the next person on
7	the list is Rebecca Chaudhry.
8	MS. PARVEEN: Good evening,
9	everyone good evening. I'm Famina
10	Parveen. I came from the organization
11	called DRUM from the Bronx base.
12	Where are we unsafe at home
13	are we safe at home or outside? Win
14	Rozario was at home, but he was not
15	safe. We work very hard as parents for
16	our children to make sure our children
17	are safe. Anything can happen.
18	Regarding the situation to have
19	safety, is it is it our crime that if
20	we take the police officer, as for our
21	safety, it should be to listen to the
22	son and try to solve the problem.
23	In doing that, they came front of the
24	mother and the small brother
25	CHAIR KHALID: Can you let her

1	finish and then you
2	UNKNOWN SPEAKER: If it's a long
3	sentence, I need to I don't want to
4	miss any
5	CHAIR KHALID: We want to make sure
6	that we understand what you are
7	interpreting what she's saying.
8	UNKNOWN SPEAKER: All right.
9	CHAIR KHALID: So, just wait till
10	she finishes, please.
11	UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Okay.
12	MS. PARVEEN: Without that
13	without doing that, they came and in
14	front of the brother and the mother,
15	killed the child the son.
16	Win Rozario was not actually
17	criminal. Their clothing was not that
18	enough that they were wearing. Couldn't
19	they have spoken to the child? This
20	would support safety from the police.
21	Where are we safe? We want that
22	this is police behavior to have
23	punishment for this situation so other
24	parents, like like Win Rozario's
25	parents, they would not lose their

1	child. We're not losing the hope for
2	desperation and on the police.
3	Thank you.
4	CHAIR KHALID: Thank you for your
5	comment thank you.
6	MS. CHAUDHRY: Can I go next? I'm
7	Rebecca.
8	CHAIR KHALID: You're the next?
9	MS. CHAUDHRY: Yeah.
10	MR. DARCHE: We thought she was
11	going to be the previous speaker.
12	Thank you, Rebecca.
13	MS. CHAUDHRY: Okay. Cool.
14	Hi. My name is Rebecca. I want to
15	add previously folks talked about the
16	specific categories of misconduct and
17	I'd like to take into account the
18	totality of the circumstances and the
19	NYPD's own list of aggravating factors,
20	including, but not limited, to those
21	spelled out in the NYPD discipline
22	matrix.
23	So, the matrix states the presence
24	or reasonable availability of knowledge,
25	training, and experience of the member

of the service involved that is germane to the incident. Both of the officers involved were trained to interact with emotionally distressed persons and they received NYPD training.

The matrix also says the nature of the event is such that it allowed time for deliberate reflection or action.

There are numerous examples of Alongi and Cianfrocco rushing, where they failed to do their due diligence and acted recklessly without justification, and that they created crisis points that then they escalated, killing Win and endangering the lives of his mother and younger brother.

And those examples include that they failed to take the time to do a basic assessment or ask questions of Win's younger brother, that are in PG 221-13, regarding emotionally disturbed persons before going into the house or the apartment.

They asked questions for 40 seconds before entering the house and when Win's

younger brother tried to answer those questions, he was repeatedly cut off -- and there was significant time for them to gather information for tactical considerations, develop a plan, consider if a specialized unit should be called. But none of this was done prior to entering the house.

While they were in the apartment, there were multiple opportunities for Alongi and Cianfrocco to slow things down and retreat, especially because Win was never a threat to his mother or his brother -- and this includes, but isn't limited to, the second and third tases of Win done by Alongi and Cianfrocco respectively, when he had been standing without scissors for at least 30 seconds.

Instead of taking the time needed at different points, their actions are a textbook case of reckless escalations, and creating a crisis, and using a force and dangerously chaotic tactics. We're going to refer again to the discipline

matrix, which states that disproportionality of misconduct and harm to the community.

As you heard from the previous speaker, there was significant harm to the community, and what the South Asian community thinks now about what the dangers of calling 911 and reaching out to the police. There's -- Win would've been alive today if they had not come to his home.

The family is dealing with the trauma from that that they will continue to carry for the rest of their lives.

The discipline matrix also mentions the nature and extent of injury or endangerment to a member of the service or civilian. Alongi and Cianfrocco killed Win, and in the process, they also endangered the lives of his mother and his younger teenage brother in the process causing them lasting trauma.

The discipline matrix also mentions the victim's vulnerability that is related to the act of misconduct. Win

1	was a teenager who was experiencing
2	mental health challenges when the
3	officers, who were two grown men with
4	guns, killed him in less than two
5	minutes in what should have been the
6	safety of his home.
7	Win's younger brother and mother
8	were also victims. Win's younger
9	brother was also a teenager and a review
10	of this case requires looking at
11	bias-based policing allegations,
12	including Win's mental health condition
13	and disability, the derogatory languages
14	officers use towards him, language
15	Win's mother is limited to English
16	proficiency and looking at race.
17	CHAIR KHALID: Thank you for your
18	comment.
19	MR. DARCHE: Jahi, is there anyone
20	else on the list to speak in-person?
21	MR. ROSE: The next speaker on the
22	list is Joo-Hyun Kang. (phonetic).
23	MS. KANG: Hi. I'm sorry sorry.
24	I Just want to make sure I saved time.
25	My name is Joo-Hyun Kang. I'm a

1	member of (indiscernible). I'm also a
2	member of the Justice Committee and I've
3	worked with families whose loved ones
4	have been killed by police for since
5	the 90s, which some people might call
6	the 1900s and I cannot do this mic.
7	CHAIR KHALID: (Indiscernible.)
8	MR. DARCHE: (Indiscernible.)
9	MS. KANG: Thank you so much.
10	I'm going to start over.
11	MR. DARCHE: Yeah.
12	CHAIR KHALID: Yeah.
13	MS. KANG: So, I'm Joo-Hyun Good
14	evening with the Justice Committee.
15	I've been I'm a volunteer with them
16	working with Win Rozario's family for
17	the last year and have worked with
18	families whose loved ones have been
19	killed by the police since the 90s or
20	1900s.
21	Very specifically I know that you
22	heard a number of different people talk
23	about different aspects of the case.
24	We're not going to have in four minutes
25	the time to go through every argument we
	ı

want to do, but I do want to emphasize some very specifically.

First, I just want to ask you to do a mental exercise, which is -- I'm assuming all the Board members maybe -- maybe not -- have viewed the video. If you viewed the video, I would ask you to just ask yourself, with -- if you have a loved one or if you were having a mental health crisis, would you trust Officers Alongi and Cianfrocco to come to your home?

Would you trust them to take care of your loved one -- and what I would ask is that -- and you don't have to tell us the answer -- but if you are not sure if you would trust them or if you wouldn't trust them, then you know that there should be substantiated charges against them.

The second thing I just want to say is that part of this case, and what's so hard, is that this isn't just about the emotions, which are incredibly heavy.

This isn't just about vibes. It's about

very specific protocol violations and these officers are dangerous -- not only to Win and Win's family, but to New Yorkers.

When you look at various parts of the Patrol Guide, the sections that I would point you to specifically are use of force, 221-01, 221-02. Tasers, 221-08, DDP, 221-13.

The use of force student manual that
-- that Samy read from very specifically
with an example that shows that even if
an officer is in imminent risk and
fearing for their life, if they cause
the conditions that created that
problem -- which is the second tase by
Alongi and the third tase by Cianfrocco
-- that that is actually not justified
in the Department's eyes and that they
should be disciplined -- and that's a
direct quote from -- what Samy read was
a direct quote from the student manual
from the NYPD.

I just want to point you to this, which is -- you may not be able to see

it, but the second -- right before the second and third tase -- you've heard about the 30 seconds. 30 seconds, they did not say, at any point, "Give me the scissors". They did not say, "Throw the scissors on the ground". They did not say, "Win, put your hands up", although he puts his hands up by himself -- for himself for a few moments.

They did not say, "Go on the ground". They didn't say, "Put your hands up". They didn't -- there's so many things they could have done in 30 seconds that they didn't do.

You can see the scissors that have been put down on the chair by Win's mother here. You can see here that Win is simply standing. This is what he looks like when they tase him the second and third time in rapid succession against protocol, not only because it's after the 30 seconds of doing nothing to deescalate, but also because they're tasing at the same time because they're not even communicating with each other.

When you think about -- so, the second and third tase -- second by Alongi, third by Cianfrocco -- should both be substantiated as excessive force.

I also want to talk about third and fourth gunshots. The second gunshot -- thank you. The -- actually, the second gunshot -- I just want to show you -- at one point, the scissors are on the floor and actually the family is all wrapped up in each other. That's right before the second gunshot.

The third and fourth gunshots, what you can see -- it's hard to see in the body-worn camera footage. You've got to look at both of the officers' footage at the same time, but actually Alongi really has his -- he's calling in something on the radio.

He's holding his gun -- or right
after he's trying to fix his gun, he's
holding his gun and he's shooting while
the radio is still in his hand right
after he has called. So, there is no

1	sense of actually being careful, or
2	cautious, or preserving life. This is
3	the opposite of that.
4	It's going to force before anything
5	else and that absolutely the third
6	and fourth gunshots by Alongi should be
7	substantiated as excessive force.
8	This is sorry this is what Win
9	is about to topple next to the counter
10	when the third gunshot is happening.
11	This is the fifth gunshot by
12	Cianfrocco. Win is already weak, and
13	he's stumbling, and he's falling on the
14	chair, and that's when Cianfrocco
15	shoots. None of this is justified.
16	None of this is about preserving life.
17	It's simply about using force and if you
18	listen to the video, there are very few
19	times maybe twice or three times
20	where either officer says anything
21	directly to Win.
22	The entire time their verbal
23	commands are, "Get out the way", "Get
24	out the way" and that was only while
25	they were having either tasers or guns

1	pointed at Win to get the mother and the
2	son the brother out of the way so
3	that they can use force, not to tell Win
4	to do anything.
5	They completely violate the
6	deescalation definition in the Patrol
7	Guide, which says, taking action to
8	stabilize the situation, reduce the
9	immediacy of the threat, so that more
10	time, options, and resources become
11	available. The goal is to gain the
12	voluntary compliance of the subject when
13	appropriate and consistent with personal
14	safety, to reduce or eliminate the
15	necessity to use force.
16	They created conditions where they
17	felt like they needed to use force
18	sorry, I didn't hear it. Am I over
19	time?
20	MR. DARCHE: Yes.
21	MS. KANG: Sorry. Did not hear. I
22	was not trying to be disrespectful.
23	MR. DARCHE: No, no, no.
24	MR HOGAN: Well, actually, the time
25	didn't start till 330 cause

1	they was fixing a mic.
2	MR. DARCHE: No, no, we reset it.
3	MR. HOGAN: Okay. Just was
4	checking.
5	MS.KANG: Thank you and I apologize
6	for going out of time. I did not hear
7	(indiscernible) AND thanks for
8	helping me.
9	Sorry for making such a mess. I'll
10	get out of the way as soon as I can.
11	Thanks, (indiscernible).
12	MR. DARCHE: Jahi, is there anyone
13	else on the on the list?
14	MR. ROSE: The Next person on the
15	list is Adilka Pimentel (phonetic).
16	MS. PIMENTEL: Adilka Pimentel.
17	Good evening. My name is Adilka
18	Pimentel and I am here because another
19	New Yorker has been recklessly and
20	unnecessarily killed by the NYPD.
21	I am here as a New Yorker who has
22	encountered police encounters inside of
23	my old high school, inside of train
24	stations, and in the streets and was
25	lucky to walk away from these encounters

with my life. I say "lucky" because there are people like Win Rozario who were killed less than two minutes into their interaction with officers Cianfrocco and Alongi.

Win was a teenager who was experiencing mental health challenges and needed care and compassion, and instead was gunned down in what should have been the safety of his home.

Alongi and Cianfrocco failed to follow NYPD protocol and training, and in doing so, also put the lives of Win's mother and brother in danger.

Alongi and Cianfrocco were
hyper-aggressive and made a choice -and I want to say that again -- a choice
to use force at every turn in violation
of multiple NYPD protocols in their
training, including holding both gun,
taser in both hands at the same time -something that has already been
substantiated by the CCRB to be a
misconduct during the Kawaski Trawick
case.

They failed to deploy relevant
deescalation directives, protocols, or
trainings. One of Alongi's first
questions was, "What is he bipolar,
schitzo (sic)".

First off, schitzo (sic) is a derogatory term. Secondly, Alongi's use of two extreme diagnoses -- both bipolar disorder and schizophrenia -- to frame his questions shows his bias related to people who experience mental health challenges from the start -- and as someone who is diagnosed with and who struggles with mental health myself, this is not the kind of approach I would want if I was in crisis.

Not only were the overall actions from the very beginning violent and careless, but the bias that they have means there is a high possibility that they can and will kill others in the same way.

Win's case strikes me especially close because Win was a young person and I work with young people every single

day. These are young people who are no strangers to being stopped, frisked, and having their rights violated even in 2025.

These are young people who have had to watch police kill and walk away without consequence time and time again, and killing young people like Win Rozario, Ramarley Graham, and Sergio Reyes, and, again, have no consequences -- young people who have to wonder if they end up like Win, will the CCRB and the City ignore the calls to fire and bring accountability to these officers.

Will their families have to open up wounds time and time again and plead for some decency -- for some accountability? Will we actually meet them this time and bring the accountability that is deserved. And so we are calling for -- we are calling to substantiate the charges against both officers and we are calling for the CCRB to let young people in New York City know they will stand by

1	them, beginning by standing for Win
2	Rozario.
3	Thank you.
4	CHAIR KHALID: Thank you for your
5	comment.
6	MR. DARCHE: Jahi, Is there anyone
7	else on the list?
8	MR. ROSE: The next person on the
9	list is Chinnor Campbell.
10	MR. DARCHE: Not not quite yet,
11	Mr. Case.
12	Roger, can you go check real
13	quick thank you.
14	Is there anyone else after Mr.
15	Graham's brother?
16	MR. ROSE: The list from the
17	there are folks that signed up to speak
18	from the waiting room
19	MR. DARCHE: Yes.
20	MR. ROSE: and they're on the
21	list that will start with Mr. Andrew
22	Case.
23	MR. DARCHE: So, who's on the list
24	in the waiting room?
25	MR. ROSE: That starts with Mr.

1	Andrew case and it's three more people
2	after Andrew Case.
3	MR. DARCHE: And is one of them Mr.
4	Graham's brother?
5	(No response.)
6	MR. DARCHE: So, why don't we just
7	do the list of folks from the
8	Dakota, could you tell them outside
9	that we're going to just go with a
10	regular list of folks from the overflow
11	room thank you.
12	MR. ROSE: That is Ramarley Graham's
13	brother, Chinnor Campbell.
14	MR. DARCHE: And is Mr. Campbell in
15	front of Mr. Case?
16	MR. ROSE: Yes, that's the last
17	person from this list.
18	MR. DARCHE: So, who's on the list
19	first, I guess, is my question, Jahi.
20	MR. ROSE: So, the list from the
21	boardroom will be Andrew Case. The last
22	list that we just worked off of
23	that's the next person that's on the
24	list will be Andrew Case.
25	MR. DARCHE: So, Mr. Case poked his

1	head in before. We're ready for him
2	now yes.
3	MR. CASE: Hi. Thank you all.
4	Andrew Case from LatinoJusticePRLDEF.
5	Thank you all.
6	Again, I was in the overflow room
7	listening to all the people speaking
8	about Win Rozario and LatinoJustice
9	obviously stands for the family of Win
10	Rozario.
11	I wanted to also take a moment.
12	Jonathan mentioned James Johnson and
13	Benson Davis from NACOLE who passed
14	away. And, also, I wanted to speak a
15	moment about Merrick Bobb who was one of
16	the real luminaries in civilian
17	oversight. He worked in the County of
18	Los Angeles, and since then, as a
19	consultant in a number of places and did
20	a lot to develop civilian oversight and
21	he recently passed away as well.
22	I think NACOLE is a fantastic
23	organization. I'm going to be at the
24	NACOLE conference in Minneapolis this
25	fall in October, 26th to 28th. I

encourage those of you who have not been to a NACOLE conference before to go.

In my day, I remember NACOLE conferences with Deborah Livingston, and William Coons, and Franklin Stone, and Hector Gonzalez -- and three of those people are federal judges now. You come from a long line of very impressive people who have sat on this Board and you guys have been doing incredibly good work.

I look at the substantiation rates.

I see the cases that you guys have investigated, and they are stronger and better than ever, and you are rooting out misconduct. The problem is entirely what happens when those cases leave your hand and they go to the police department.

As some of you might know, we recently sued the police department over the case of William Harvin, which is a case that you all substantiated years ago, and the NYPD, despite the fact that it has an MOU with you saying that those

cases are for you to prosecute at trial, simply declined to let you prosecute the case.

It retained the case. That's the term you know they use for this and they did it even though it did not meet the standards for retaining a case under the MOU, and the court wrote that it found that the police department's conduct was alarming. But it said that only the CCRB can sue on that MOU and people who were harmed cannot bring a case saying the NYPD failed to follow the NYPD -- the MOU even when it did.

You all, however, can. So, keep thinking about what the NYPD is doing when your cases go there, and they are rejected, and your intensive investigations and the hard work you do is not responded to by the police department, and by the Police Commissioner.

I look at these -- investigation after investigation -- and I see Command Discipline "A",

1	Command Discipline "B" and these are
2	sometimes for serious misconduct that
3	you have uncovered. So, I just
4	encourage you to take the step to
5	step for yourselves. You support also
6	the family of Allan Feliz and I heard
7	Dr. Khalid speaking about the Feliz
8	investigation.
9	I applaud this board for standing
10	firm on the fact that you did a thorough
11	investigation. You found that
12	Lieutenant Jonathan Rivera should be
13	fired. You tried the case. You
14	convinced the Deputy Commissioner of the
15	police department that Lieutenant Rivera
16	was lying, and the Police Commissioner,
17	without looking at the trial or hearing
18	the evidence, turned the other way.
19	So, I want to applaud all of you for
20	the work that you've been doing and
21	emphasize that there remain enormous
22	issues when your cases go to the NYPD.
23	Thank you.
24	CHAIR KHALID: Thank you.
25	MS. WONG: Good evening. My

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

-	name is Jennvine Wong. I am the
)	supervising attorney with the Cop
3	Accountability Project at the Legal Aid
Ŀ	Society.

We are the largest public defender organization that provides institutional representation to all of those in New York City who are accused of crimes and so we are also daily witnesses to police abuse, to police misconduct, and to police violence.

So, I was in the overflow room listening to all the powerful testimony that was delivered to this Board before

I obviously stand in solidarity with the families and loved ones of Win Rozario and of Allan Feliz -- which this Board has spoken about, again today, as they did, I believe, at earlier Board unconscionable that the families have to come here and basically beg the Board for accountability because they feel that the NYPD has failed to protect

2

3

4

5

6

25

them, and has failed to protect their loved ones, and has failed to deliver accountability.

And so what it really highlights for me is the importance of CCRB, as an independent investigative agency, to hold NYPD accountable. The independence and authority of this agency is so incredibly important and it really highlights why it's so important for the Board to have the resources and the staffing required to fulfill your

undermined accountability, reversing a decision by its own NYPD Police Commissioner in the case of Officer Rivera and in the killing of Allan Feliz in the ways that they delay -- the way that they delay accountability for officer misconduct in so many different allegations. The APU will be ready to bring it, and then, for whatever reason, the decision will be pending for a very

1	long time because, unfortunately, it has
2	not been able to have been brought to
3	the trial room because the Police
4	Commissioner has retained the case
5	what have you.
6	And for so many of these reasons, it
7	is so important for the CCRB to have the
8	resources it needs to fulfill its
9	mandate.
10	In at least one of the complaints
11	that Legal Aid Society has brought on
12	behalf of its clients, the CCRB has
13	rightly substantiated those allegations.
14	It included racial bias allegations.
15	Those have been substantiated and it has
16	been awaiting trial for now, I think,
17	over a year.
18	And so for our client, they have not
19	been able to have that accountability
20	for the misconduct and for that racial
21	bias allegation that this Board that
22	this agency has correctly substantiated
23	against him.
24	And so I just want to commend to
25	commend the agency for the work that's

done, clearly seeking out accountability for officers in every way that it can.

I'm just reiterating at this point that you need the resources and adequate staffing in order to fulfill your mandate and to really bring justice to the victims of police misconduct, police violence.

I also want to acknowledge that there have been recent -- you know, I was saying in the other room to Andrew that there are just too many NYPD -- in-custody NYPD deaths -- and most recently, another one of our clients actually had just passed away in NYPD custody as well.

And so I just want to acknowledge that there's just too many deaths, and it really highlights the importance of the CCRB independence, and the importance of the CCRB's work to bring accountability, as an independent agency, because the NYPD has lost credibility amongst the community for being able to hold their officers

1	accountable for their misconduct.
2	Thank you.
3	CHAIR KHALID: I certainly agree
4	with you for the resources. That's a
5	very big tool for all of us as CCRB,
6	though we have mentioned that, and thank
7	you for mentioning that.
8	MS. WONG: Sure.
9	MR. DARCHE: So, I think that was
10	everyone from the overflow room.
11	Is there anyone who is in the room
12	now who would like to speak?
13	MR. ROSE: So, Jon, I believe we
14	have been joined well, we have been
15	joined online by Council Member Shahana
16	Hanif.
17	MR. DARCHE: So, Michael, if we
18	could hear from the Council Member
19	MR. MEYERS: He missed his
20	opportunity.
21	MR. DARCHE: Michael
22	MR. MEYERS: It's our turn now.
23	MR. DARCHE: Michael, I hear you,
24	but and you'll get the floor next.
25	MR. MEYERS: You're damned if you

1	don't think I'm bringing attention to
2	me.
3	MR. DARCHE: I was paying attention.
4	UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Jon, we have one
5	more speaker from the overflow room.
6	MR. DARCHE: Okay. Let the Council
7	Member go, then Michael Meyers, and then
8	this person.
9	MS. HANIF: Thank you all so much.
10	Good evening. I'm Council Member
11	Shahana Hanif. As a Bangladeshi New
12	Yorker and our City's first Bangladeshi
13	elected, the killing of Win Rozario is
14	deeply personal to me. Our City's
15	Bangladeshi and South Asian communities
16	are still mourning the loss of one of
17	our own.
18	Win Rozario should be here with us
19	today. I joined today's hearing to
20	extend my continued support to the
21	Rozario family and never let Win's name
22	be forgotten.
23	It's critical for the Civilian
24	Complaint Review Board to serve its
25	charter-mandated function and

substantiate charges of misconduct that are clear and obvious in the publicly available footage of Win's killing.

For years, we've discussed the need to strengthen the relationship between the police and our community members and a ruling that fails to affirm what the video evidence shows would put a severe strain on the credibility of the NYPD and the Board.

I want to recognize that our police officers are tasked with extremely challenging duties. In protecting and serving the City, they have to make quick decisions to best protect and serve New Yorkers. I do not want to minimize the difficulty of their responsibilities in situations like this.

With that said, in watching that footage, it is clear that this case includes excessive, improper, and unwarranted force. The NYPD created a dangerous crisis where they killed Win in what should have been the safety of

1	his home in less than two minutes of
2	their arrival and needlessly endangered
3	the lives of Win's mother and younger
4	brother.
5	I'd be remiss not to note that Win's
6	killing is a tragic example of why the
7	police should not be the default
8	responders to situations that demand
9	targeted health-centered interventions.
10	Other cities have comprehensive
11	public safety systems that can send
12	specialized mental health responders to
13	crisis situations on demand. This is a
14	proven model that New York City can and
15	must replicate.
16	Thank you so much for the
17	opportunity to testify.
18	CHAIR KHALID: Thank you,
19	Councilwoman, who shared that your
20	comments.
21	MS. HANIF: Thank you.
22	MR. DARCHE: Mr. Meyers, I think you
23	go next, please. I apologize for the
24	delay.
25	MR. MEYERS: Yes, I'm Michael Myers.

1	I'm the President of the New York Civil
2	Rights Coalition.
3	I like rules, but we have to obey
4	the rules and follow the rules.
5	Everybody has to get an equal chance to
6	be on the list, whatever that list is.
7	If there's two or three lists, I want to
8	know which list I'm on in advance of
9	coming down here.
10	Okay. It's just a matter of
11	courtesy to the public and to the
12	advocates who are not here today, but
13	who are out there and who don't come
14	here because we don't get courtesy
15	enough to be here.
16	Now, I repeat one more time about
17	this Police Commissioner, I want to
18	know because I only I know I'm
19	only going to have four minutes I
20	want to know where is the CCRB's Mr.
21	Chairman Interim Chairman Mr.
22	Executive Director, members of the
23	Board where is the CCRB's letter
24	where is the CCRB's letter to the Police
25	Commissioner inviting her to a meeting

1	of the Board public meeting of the
2	Board?
3	She should be here today. She
4	should be here listening to the
5	people not just you cause these
6	messages are addressed to the Police
7	Commissioner because apparently she
8	still has the power and the authority to
9	ignore your recommendations.
10	But I don't think any Police
11	Commissioner or Mayor who appoints a
12	Police Commissioner can ignore the
13	voices of the public who are indignant,
14	and upset, and disgusted by the
15	inaction, the indecisiveness, and the
16	tawdry behavior of people who are
17	supposed to investigate and punish
18	police misconduct.
19	Now, whatever you have done, you
20	haven't done enough. You just haven't
21	done enough.
22	Now, I also want to know what the
23	hell happened because I could not bare
24	I could barely hear the interim Chair
25	back there. I want to know what

1 happened with the Police Commissioner's 2 ignoring of the plea of the CCRB's recommendation. I think I heard you say 3 4 that it was ignored. 5 I don't hear any members of the Board saying, "What -- what do you mean 6 7 she ignored what you recommended". She just has -- actually has the power to 8 9 ignore, but I want to see your letter --10 meaning, the CCRB's letter to the Police 11 Commissioner saying, "We object to your 12 ignoring us". "We object to you 13 ignoring the Administrative Law Judge". 14 "We object to you ignoring this CCRB 15 process that is a matter of law and the 16 Mayor should invite your resignation 17 because you are annoying us". 18 Where's your letter? Should be a 19 public letter. It should be in the 20 record, not just in the minutes. 21 should be on your website -- your 22 response to the Police Commissioner's 23 non-response to you. It's so 24 disqusting. 25 I don't understand how anybody here

sits here and doesn't resign. How can you make recommendations that are ignored by the powers that be -- by the authorities that are authorized to enact justice response -- and nobody resigns.

Nobody just gets upset. Nobody raises their voice -- other than me, but I'm not sitting there.

And I'm saying to you, until the people on this panel start to get up -- start to get up and object to this Police Commissioner, she's going to be there, ignoring you still. Now, her time is running out, I hope -- I hope -- I hope -- I hope -- just as Mayor Eric Adams' time is running out.

So, she's not going to be appointed again as Police Commissioner because she has ignored the public. She has abused the public's trust. And so if -- if I could hear what the Interim Chair was saying -- if that's what she did, then you guys ought to be making a public complaint, and a public announcement, and a public demand that she resign

1	immediately.
2	As far as rulemaking, I don't
3	understand these rules. I really don't.
4	Now, are you talking about
5	administrative administerial matters or
6	are you talking about amending the
7	statute so that the Police Commissioner
8	doesn't have the final authority?
9	So, when you talk about I don't
10	care about rulemaking. You got enough
11	rules, but the Police Commissioner
12	should not have the final authority to
13	discipline police officers. That should
14	be your authority, your role, and you
15	should be demanding it.
16	So, I want to see where in your
17	in your legislative processes you are
18	devising legislation to be submitted to
19	the General Counsel or legal
20	whatever, whatever and the Mayor's
21	Office prior to even getting your rules
22	published. Have you made that demand
23	that you have the final authority?
24	To hell with the Police
25	Commissioner. This process this

1	experiment of having the Police
2	Commissioner be the final decider just
3	failed.
4	It has failed because this Police
5	Commissioner, and the Police
6	Commissioner before her, and the Police
7	Commissioner before him, they have
8	failed and they should be demanded to
9	get the hell out because they cannot
10	even they can't discipline their
11	police officers. They can't discipline
12	the rank and file and since they
13	can't do it, you got to do it and you
14	should be demanding that.
15	I mean, before this Mayor takes his
16	leave, which will not be soon enough for
17	me but before the Mayor takes his
18	leave, let me see your letter. I want
19	to send your letters to the Police
20	Commissioner. I want to see your
21	response to the Police Commissioner when
22	she ignored you.
23	Is that in the public domain? Is
24	that available online? Is that in our
25	hands? Is it in your hands? Why

1	haven't you done anything responded?
2	Tell told her, "Get the hell out".
3	You're not being responsible to the
4	public.
5	MR. DARCHE: So, Mr. Meyers, first
6	of all, I think your time is up.
7	Secondly
8	MR. MEYERS: Yeah, I know. My time
9	has been up a long time ago but so is
10	the Police Commissioner's time it's
11	up. I hope she hears me. It's up. Get
12	the hell out.
13	MR. DARCHE: CCRB's letter to the
14	Police Commissioner after she notified
15	us of her intent to overturn Deputy
16	Commissioner Maldonado's recommendation,
17	if it is not already on our website, it
18	will be on our list.
19	MR. MEYERS: So, her decision was to
20	not to overturn it or to overturn it?
21	MR. DARCHE: So, the Police
22	Commissioner decided to overturn Deputy
23	Commissioner Maldonado's recommendation.
24	MR. MEYERS: That's what I thought I
25	heard the Interim Chair say.

MR. DARCHE: Yes.
MR. MEYERS: So, what's your
response?
MR. DARCHE: We we wrote a letter
urging her not to do that
MR. METERS: I'm talking about after
she did that what's your response?
Did anybody resign?
Did I hear the Interim Chair
correctly?
CHAIR KHALID: Mr. Meyers, we sent
the letter out
First, a letter came. We responded
as per law and it's her, you know,
jurisdiction and her responsibility as
per as a Police Commissioner and
she she did what she wanted to do.
And in our part, we did our
investigation. We did the trial and
everything and so whatever our
responsibility per law, we did that.
Again, ultimate decision
disciplinary decision, it lies with the
Police Commissioner. So, we whatever
we did, we did our part.

1	MR. MEYERS: So, you should join the
2	ranks of those who are seeking to amend
3	the statute so that the Police
4	Commissioner does not get the final
5	decision.
6	MR. DARCHE: Mr. Meyers, that was
7	the first thing Dr. Khalid mentioned in
8	his remarks and the agency, led by Dr.
9	Khalid, has been advocating for final
10	disciplinary authority to go to the CCRB
11	for many years.
12	That's not something that the agency
13	is not doing.
14	MR. MEYERS: Was there a joint
15	letter from everybody?
16	MR. DARCHE: It's not in the letter.
17	It is in the testimony that the Interim
18	Chair gave to the Charter Revision
19	Commission and he has
20	MR. MEYERS: We've had so many
21	Chairs Interim Chairs. Can the
22	Commission the Board send a letter to
23	the to the Mayor or the next Mayor
24	whoever to everybody we want a
25	change in the statute. We want to have

1	the final decision-making authority over
2	police misbehaving.
3	MR. DARCHE: I think
4	(indiscernible).
5	UNKNOWN SPEAKER: I appreciate you,
6	Michael. Thank you.
7	CHAIR KHALID: Thank you, Mr.
8	Meyers.
9	MR. DARCHE: If you could tell us
10	your name, sir.
11	MR. CAMPBELL: Good afternoon. My
12	name is Chinnor Campbell and I am the
13	brother of Ramarley Graham who was
14	murdered by NYPD.
15	MR. DARCHE: Are you Mr. Campbell or
16	are you reading an email from Mr.
17	Campbell?
18	MR. CAMPBELL: No, I am Mr.
19	Campbell yeah. Sorry, I have it I
20	have it written down. I apologize.
21	Good afternoon. My name is Chinnor
22	Campbell and I'm the brother of Ramarley
23	Graham who was murdered by the NYPD 13
24	years ago in the Bronx.
25	At the time, I was only

six-years-old when they gunned down and murdered my brother in front of me and my grandmother. We were at home in our apartment when they busted through and murdered my brother, Ramarley.

It took six years for my mother -six years of my mother fighting non-stop
with protest rallies, and working with
Justice Committee, and others to try to
get two officers who killed my brother
out of the NYPD. Just it -- that alone
just took a toll out of all of us and no
family -- especially who I want to call
out today -- Utsho Rozario's family
should not have to go through.

I'm here to urge that you guys substantiate allegations against the police who killed Win Rozario as a small step towards justice and accountability not only for Win's family, but for my family and much others.

While some of the specifics between the murder and -- murder of my brother and Win is a little bit different, there is a lot of similarities that I seen

from 13 years ago to what happened last year in March. I feel for Win's brother, Utsho, because as seeing your brother being murdered in front of you, that's nothing that anybody here sitting here right now would understand and I want you guys to understand that we lost a part of our family and the people who are supposed to protect that family is the ones who took it away from us. The CCRB didn't substantiate charges against the cops who killed my brother in front of me when I was six-years-old. The NYPD did and they brought disciplinary trial charges and the judge found Officer Richard Hayes guilty and recommended that he be fired. Hayes resigned before he could even be fired and Sergeant Sergeant Morris was forced out of the NYPD for his role, and the third cop was put on a disciplinary probation.		
I feel for Win's brother, Utsho, because as seeing your brother being murdered in front of you, that's nothing that anybody here sitting here right now would understand and I want you guys to understand that we lost a part of our family and the people who are supposed to protect that family is the ones who took it away from us. The CCRB didn't substantiate charges against the cops who killed my brother in front of me when I was six-years-old. The NYPD did and they brought disciplinary trial charges and the judge found Officer Richard Hayes guilty and recommended that he be fired. Hayes resigned before he could even be fired and Sergeant Sergeant Morris was forced out of the NYPD for his role, and the third cop was put on a	1	from 13 years ago to what happened last
because as seeing your brother being murdered in front of you, that's nothing that anybody here sitting here right now would understand and I want you guys to understand that we lost a part of our family and the people who are supposed to protect that family is the ones who took it away from us. The CCRB didn't substantiate charges against the cops who killed my brother in front of me when I was six-years-old. The NYPD did and they brought disciplinary trial charges and the judge found Officer Richard Hayes guilty and recommended that he be fired. Hayes resigned before he could even be fired and Sergeant Sergeant Morris was forced out of the NYPD for his role, and the third cop was put on a	2	year in March.
murdered in front of you, that's nothing that anybody here sitting here right now would understand and I want you guys to understand that we lost a part of our family and the people who are supposed to protect that family is the ones who took it away from us. The CCRB didn't substantiate charges against the cops who killed my brother in front of me when I was six-years-old. The NYPD did and they brought disciplinary trial charges and the judge found Officer Richard Hayes guilty and recommended that he be fired. Hayes resigned before he could even be fired and Sergeant Sergeant Morris was forced out of the NYPD for his role, and the third cop was put on a	3	I feel for Win's brother, Utsho,
that anybody here sitting here right now would understand and I want you guys to understand that we lost a part of our family and the people who are supposed to protect that family is the ones who took it away from us. The CCRB didn't substantiate charges against the cops who killed my brother in front of me when I was six-years-old. The NYPD did and they brought disciplinary trial charges and the judge found Officer Richard Hayes guilty and recommended that he be fired. Hayes resigned before he could even be fired and Sergeant Sergeant Morris was forced out of the NYPD for his role, and the third cop was put on a	4	because as seeing your brother being
now would understand and I want you guys to understand that we lost a part of our family and the people who are supposed to protect that family is the ones who took it away from us. The CCRB didn't substantiate charges against the cops who killed my brother in front of me when I was six-years-old. The NYPD did and they brought disciplinary trial charges and the judge found Officer Richard Hayes guilty and recommended that he be fired. Hayes resigned before he could even be fired and Sergeant Sergeant Morris was forced out of the NYPD for his role, and the third cop was put on a	5	murdered in front of you, that's nothing
to understand that we lost a part of our family and the people who are supposed to protect that family is the ones who took it away from us. The CCRB didn't substantiate charges against the cops who killed my brother in front of me when I was six-years-old. The NYPD did and they brought disciplinary trial charges and the judge found Officer Richard Hayes guilty and recommended that he be fired. Hayes resigned before he could even be fired and Sergeant Sergeant Morris was forced out of the NYPD for his role, and the third cop was put on a	6	that anybody here sitting here right
family and the people who are supposed to protect that family is the ones who took it away from us. The CCRB didn't substantiate charges against the cops who killed my brother in front of me when I was six-years-old. The NYPD did and they brought disciplinary trial charges and the judge found Officer Richard Hayes guilty and recommended that he be fired. Hayes resigned before he could even be fired and Sergeant Sergeant Morris was forced out of the NYPD for his role, and the third cop was put on a	7	now would understand and I want you guys
to protect that family is the ones who took it away from us. The CCRB didn't substantiate charges against the cops who killed my brother in front of me when I was six-years-old. The NYPD did and they brought disciplinary trial charges and the judge found Officer Richard Hayes guilty and recommended that he be fired. Hayes resigned before he could even be fired and Sergeant Sergeant Morris was forced out of the NYPD for his role, and the third cop was put on a	8	to understand that we lost a part of our
took it away from us. The CCRB didn't substantiate charges against the cops who killed my brother in front of me when I was six-years-old. The NYPD did and they brought disciplinary trial charges and the judge found Officer Richard Hayes guilty and recommended that he be fired. Hayes resigned before he could even be fired and Sergeant Sergeant Morris was forced out of the NYPD for his role, and the third cop was put on a	9	family and the people who are supposed
The CCRB didn't substantiate charges against the cops who killed my brother in front of me when I was six-years-old. The NYPD did and they brought disciplinary trial charges and the judge found Officer Richard Hayes guilty and recommended that he be fired. Hayes resigned before he could even be fired and Sergeant Sergeant Morris was forced out of the NYPD for his role, and the third cop was put on a	10	to protect that family is the ones who
against the cops who killed my brother in front of me when I was six-years-old. The NYPD did and they brought disciplinary trial charges and the judge found Officer Richard Hayes guilty and recommended that he be fired. Hayes resigned before he could even be fired and Sergeant Sergeant Morris was forced out of the NYPD for his role, and the third cop was put on a	11	took it away from us.
in front of me when I was six-years-old. The NYPD did and they brought disciplinary trial charges and the judge found Officer Richard Hayes guilty and recommended that he be fired. Hayes resigned before he could even be fired and Sergeant Sergeant Morris was forced out of the NYPD for his role, and the third cop was put on a	12	The CCRB didn't substantiate charges
The NYPD did and they brought disciplinary trial charges and the judge found Officer Richard Hayes guilty and recommended that he be fired. Hayes resigned before he could even be fired and Sergeant Sergeant Morris was forced out of the NYPD for his role, and the third cop was put on a	13	against the cops who killed my brother
disciplinary trial charges and the judge found Officer Richard Hayes guilty and recommended that he be fired. Hayes resigned before he could even be fired and Sergeant Sergeant Morris was forced out of the NYPD for his role, and the third cop was put on a	14	in front of me when I was six-years-old.
found Officer Richard Hayes guilty and recommended that he be fired. Hayes resigned before he could even be fired and Sergeant Sergeant Morris was forced out of the NYPD for his role, and the third cop was put on a	15	The NYPD did and they brought
recommended that he be fired. Hayes resigned before he could even be fired and Sergeant Sergeant Morris was forced out of the NYPD for his role, and the third cop was put on a	16	disciplinary trial charges and the judge
Hayes resigned before he could even be fired and Sergeant Sergeant Morris was forced out of the NYPD for his role, and the third cop was put on a	17	found Officer Richard Hayes guilty and
20 be fired and Sergeant Sergeant Morris 21 was forced out of the NYPD for his role, 22 and the third cop was put on a	18	recommended that he be fired.
was forced out of the NYPD for his role, and the third cop was put on a	19	Hayes resigned before he could even
22 and the third cop was put on a	20	be fired and Sergeant Sergeant Morris
į į	21	was forced out of the NYPD for his role,
disciplinary probation.	22	and the third cop was put on a
i	23	disciplinary probation.
My mother had to fight for almost	24	My mother had to fight for almost
six years for just that to happen and	25	six years for just that to happen and

it's wrong. After so many years seeing cops get away with murder, we need to do better and I hope that this Board can help make that cause happen.

You have the power -- you have the power to substantiate the misconduct for these two cops and I hope that you take that power responsibly and seriously do the right thing. Nobody can understand what it feels to witness your brother being gunned down in front of you by police, or to hear people try to justify the police doing the wrong things, or just some fancy "it was within the guidelines".

Every day of delay of firing these police is a slap in the face to the families who continue to fight and continue to march in the streets to demand justice for their family members.

There's no way that any of us can imagine what happened to my brother or Win happening to a wealthy white family. That's how you know that this is racist and wrong. We need to do -- and we need

1	to do the right thing. We need to end
2	the racism now.
3	I'm here because I don't want Utsho,
4	or his mom, or his dad, or the rest of
5	his family to be fighting for another 5,
6	6, or 10 years just like how my family
7	did just to make sure that the dangerous
8	cops who murdered Win are fired. It's
9	wrong that they even have to fight this
10	hard now and that's why I stand up here
11	trying to help with them with that
12	fight.
13	Thank you.
14	MR. DARCHE: Thank you very much,
15	sir.
16	CHAIR KHALID: Thank you.
17	State your name.
18	MR. ROHIT: Hello, members of the
19	CCRB everyone assembled. My name is
20	Rohit. I am from okay. My name is
21	Rohit. I am from Brooklyn. I'm also
22	here to add to the complaints against
23	the conduct of Officers Alongi and
24	Cianfrocco in the Win Rozario case.
25	I think that is a case of two

1	officers who took a young man's life on
2	a call that should not have happened. I
3	think that you know, I read details,
4	like, failing to ask anyone in the
5	house, "Hey, by the way, what's your
6	name", or, like, brandishing a gun in
7	front of his younger brother.
8	It just it smacks of, like, two
9	officers who did not see the Rozario
10	family as, like, members of the
11	community who deserve the respect and
12	protection that any other members would
13	deserve.
14	You know, they acted violently
15	we've heard it so far violated many
16	internal policies, training guidelines,
17	and yeah, I hope that this CCRB does
18	everything in its power to seek some
19	sort of some sort of
20	accountability some sort of, you
21	know, consequence for this so so it
22	doesn't happen to somebody else.
23	Thank you.
24	CHAIR KHALID: Thank you for your
25	comment.

ikum good
e is Tahir
now
Win Rozario
that the
eath of the
know, the
ry nation,
neir people
this
e justice to
d hold the
in Rozario
yone else
the public
concludes

1	public comment, Dr. Khalid.
2	CHAIR KHALID: Thank you all for
3	making your comments, and as I said
4	previously, I, again, assure everyone
5	that we at CCRB are fully committed to
6	make sure that we do a full
7	investigation, to make sure that a
8	proper work is done as per law by all of
9	us this.
10	This whole Board is someone which
11	makes read the cases, looks at the
12	investigative reports and all this, and
13	they make a conscious decision about any
14	case Rozario case or any other case.
15	So, I assure you, we'll keep working
16	harder and harder to make sure justice
17	is served to to the New Yorkers.
18	Thank you all again for coming.
19	MR. DARCHE: We should keep going.
20	CHAIR KHALID: We're going to go
21	into old business. Please be seated for
22	a few minutes.
23	Do we have any old business to come
24	before the Board?
25	(No response.)

1	CHAIR KHALID: None so, we go
2	into new business.
3	We are now in the new business
4	portion of the meeting and I'm going to
5	call for votes on each of the proposal
6	in Ms. Cook's presentation.
7	I move that the General Counsel
8	Office draft the proposed rule on
9	changing language consistent with the
10	court decision.
11	Do I have a second?
12	MR. SIEGAL: Second.
13	CHAIR KHALID: Does anyone wish to
14	say anything before the Board?
15	(No response.)
16	CHAIR KHALID: All those in favor,
17	say, "aye".
18	(Chorus of "Ayes".)
19	CHAIR KHALID: All those opposed?
20	(No response.)
21	CHAIR KHALID: Any abstention?
22	(No response.)
23	CHAIR KHALID: I move the General
24	Counsel Office draft the proposed rule
25	on corrective action up to civilian and

1	MOS post-COVID interview process.
2	Do I have a second?
3	MS. SIMMONS: Second.
4	CHAIR KHALID: Does anyone wish to
5	say anything before we vote?
6	MR. SIEGAL: Yes, I do, Mr. Chair.
7	I'd urge the General Counsel and
8	people drafting it to consider rules and
9	guidelines regarding conduct in a remote
10	interview, to ensure that all
11	participants are on screen, that there's
12	no coaching, and then other things that
13	can go wrong in remote interviews too.
14	But I support very strongly the idea
15	that remote interviews should be
16	available as a part of the process.
17	CHAIR KHALID: Thank you.
18	All those in favor, say, "aye".
19	MR. SMITH: Chair
20	CHAIR KHALID: Yeah.
21	MR.SMITH: Mr.Chair, I would only ask
22	the counsel in preparing these rules to
23	protect as much as possible the
24	importance of the oath of the
25	complainant. We don't want to further

```
1
             erode the requirement that allegations,
 2
             which could affect someone's life,
             someone's career, can be made with
 3
 4
             little protection by an oath -- that we
 5
             keep that in mind as we proceed with
 6
             this process.
 7
                 CHAIR KHALID: This is a -- like a
 8
             preliminary process. I know there's lot
9
             of steps that has to be taken and
10
             hopefully we'll all discuss that in the
11
             near future.
12
                 All those in favor say, "aye".
13
                 (Chorus of "Ayes".)
14
                 CHAIR KHALID: Those opposed?
15
                 (No response.)
16
                 CHAIR KHALID: Any abstention?
17
                 (No response.)
18
                 MR. FELIZ: You guys should also
19
             make it punishable --
20
                 MR. DARCHE: Samy --
21
                 MR. FELIZ: We can do --
                 MR. DARCHE: Samy --
22
23
                 CHAIR KHALID: One second.
24
                 MR. DARCHE: Samy --
25
                 (Cross-talk.)
```

```
1
                 CHAIR KHALID: We'll have time for
 2
             that.
 3
                 MR. DARCHE: Samy, you are -- you
 4
             are -- you got to trust me on this,
 5
             please.
                 MR. FELIZ: I just want it to be
 6
 7
             fair across the board.
                 MR. DARCHE: Samy -- Samy, please
8
             let us finish.
9
10
                 CHAIR KHALID: Okay. The last one,
11
             I move that General Counsel Office draft
12
             the draft proposed rule on formal
             procedure to govern civilian comments
13
14
             period at the public board meetings.
15
                 Do I have a second?
                 MR. SMITH: Second.
16
                 CHAIR KHALID: Does anyone wish to
17
18
             say anything before the vote?
19
                 (No response.)
20
                 CHAIR KHALID: All those in favor,
21
             say, "aye".
22
                 (Chorus of "Ayes".)
23
                 CHAIR KHALID: All those opposed?
24
                 (No response.)
25
                 CHAIR KHALID: Any abstention?
```

1	(No response.)
2	CHAIR KHALID: Is there any new
3	other new business?
4	(No response.)
5	CHAIR KHALID: If none, we'll
6	adjourn to the executive session.
7	Hearing none, I'm going to move now
8	that we break into executive session.
9	The agenda for the executive session
10	is the Executive Director will consider
11	one full Board case, discuss pending
12	personnel actions, and the General
13	Counsel will provide update regarding
14	pending litigation.
15	Is there a motion to adjourn to
16	executive session?
17	MS. SMITH: So moved.
18	CHAIR KHALID: Do I have a second?
19	UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Second.
20	CHAIR KHALID: So moved.
21	This meeting is adjourned now.
22	(Time noted: 6:07 p.m.)
23	
24	
25	

1	
2	CERTIFICATE
3	
4	STATE OF NEW YORK)
5	:SS
6	COUNTY OF NASSAU)
7	
8	I, Julia M. Speros, a Notary Public
9	within and for the State of New York, do hereby
10	certify:
11	I reported the proceedings in the
12	within-entitled matter, and that the within
13	transcript is a true record of such proceedings
14	to the best of my ability.
15	I further certify that I am not
16	related to any of the parties to this action by
17	blood or marriage; and that I am in no way
18	interested in the outcome of this matter.
19	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto
20	set my hand this 10th day of September, 2025.
21	
22	
23	Julia M. Speros
24	Juna IV. Speak
25	