

March 14, 2024

The Honorable Kathy Hochul
Governor of New York State
NYS State Capitol Building
Albany, NY 12224

Re: In opposition to the five-point plan to deploy the National Guard, increase funding for NYPD mental health response, and facilitate harsher criminal sanctions.

Dear Governor Hochul,

We, the undersigned organizations and elected officials, write in response to your announcement of a proposed five-point safety plan (“Plan”) that involves deploying National Guard and state law enforcement personnel to conduct searches at New York City subway stations, introducing legislation to expand judicial discretion to ban New Yorkers from public transit, and expanding co-responder models that utilize New York City Police Department (“NYPD”) officers as mental health crisis responders.¹ We are deeply concerned about the harm these policies are likely to cause, particularly for Black and Brown New Yorkers.

We have a deep and longstanding interest in the safety, health and well-being of all New Yorkers as part of our respective missions. We consist of and advocate for a diverse array of New Yorkers, including those who have suffered from abuse and discrimination in the criminal legal system as targets of law enforcement or as criminal defendants. Some of us are actively involved in successful litigation that led to the current supervision of the NYPD by a court-appointed Monitor (“Monitor”) to implement long-needed changes to the Department’s discriminatory and unconstitutional stop-and-frisk policies and practices.² Through our work, we have seen the extent to which Black and Brown New Yorkers are disproportionately targeted for stops, searches and police enforcement across a variety of contexts, including in our public transit system. Moreover, these same New Yorkers are at higher risk of harm from NYPD involvement in mental health crises and will likely be more severely impacted by post-conviction bans on their ability to use public transportation.

Accordingly, we urge you to abandon these proposals in your Plan, and pursue more effective, research-backed strategies that will actually promote meaningful community safety for all New Yorkers.

I. Increased searches will likely have disproportionate racial impacts without delivering public safety benefits.

Even after a decade of court oversight under a federal monitor, police stops and searches in New York City continue to be rife with racial disparities and unlawful conduct. The Monitor

¹ Press Release, Kathy Hochul, Governor, Governor Hochul Announces Five-Point Plan to Protect New Yorkers on the Subway, (Mar. 6, 2024), www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-hochul-announces-five-point-plan-protect-new-yorkers-subway.

² About: Our History, NYPD Monitor, www.nypdmonitor.org/about/ (last visited Mar. 11, 2024).

has found, for example, that 97 percent of the stops by the NYPD’s Neighborhood Safety Teams were conducted on Black or Hispanic people, and that 74 percent of their searches were unlawful.³ The Monitor also found that, in NYCHA, Black people comprised 71 percent of people subjected to stops⁴—even though they are only 43 percent of the NYCHA population⁵—and that one in every three stops were unlawful.⁶ This year, the Monitor suggested that these persistent racial disparities result from “the high rate of stops in a limited number of specific neighborhoods and precincts.”⁷ Many of the high-traffic subway stations, particularly those outside of Manhattan, are in the same densely-populated communities of color that are already subject to racially disparate policing. Flooding these locations with hundreds of new law enforcement officers—specifically charged with searching New Yorkers—will likely exacerbate or perpetuate the same pattern of racially disparate enforcement on Black and Brown people that is the subject of the current monitorship of the NYPD.

The New York City transit system is already saturated with police officers. Predictably, this overenforcement has led to harsher outcomes for marginalized New Yorkers of color, often for low-level offenses and without significant benefit to community safety. Fare evasion enforcement is twice as likely to lead to an arrest, as opposed to a summons, in low-income Black and Latinx communities compared to predominantly white areas in New York City.⁸ In October 2022, your administration pledged state funding to “surge officer presence on platforms by approximately 1,200 additional overtime officer shifts each day on the subway”⁹—presumably to support the Mayor’s Subway Safety Plan, which aims to eject unhoused people from the transit system by increasing NYPD enforcement of subway rules like sleeping across multiple seats.¹⁰ As a result of these aggressive policing strategies, officers have involuntarily removed more unhoused people from subway cars without yielding any noticeable increase in the public safety or well-being of New Yorkers.¹¹

³ Nineteenth Report of the Independent Monitor: Monitor’s Audit of the Neighborhood Safety Teams at 2, *Floyd v. City of New York*, No. 1:08-cv-01034-AT (S.D.N.Y. June 5, 2023), ECF No. 915-1.

⁴ Seventeenth Report of the Independent Monitor: The Deployment of Body Worn Cameras on NYPD Housing Bureau Officers Assigned to Police Service Areas at 34, *Floyd v. City of New York*, No. 1:08-cv-01034-AT, (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 17, 2022), ECF No. 894-1.

⁵ NYCHA, Resident Data Book 2 (2022), www.nyc.gov/assets/nycha/downloads/pdf/Resident-Data-Book-Summary-2022.pdf.

⁶ See Seventeenth Report of the Independent Monitor *supra* note 4.

⁷ Letter re: End of Year Monitor Update at 5, *Floyd v. City of New York*, No. 1:08-cv-01034-AT (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 22, 2024), ECF No. 923.

⁸ Press Release, Cmty. Serv. Soc’y, Findings from New CSS Analysis Show Racial Disparities in Fare Evasion Enforcement Disproportionately Impacting High-Poverty Communities of Color (Jan. 30, 2020), www.cssny.org/news/entry/findings-from-new-css-analysis-show-racial-disparities-in-fare-evasion-enfo.

⁹ Press Release, Kathy Hochul, Governor, Governor Hochul and Mayor Adams Announce Major Actions to Keep Subways Safe and Address Transit Crime, Building on Ongoing State and City Collaboration (Oct. 22, 2022), www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-hochul-and-mayor-adams-announce-major-actions-keep-subways-safe-and-address-transit.

¹⁰ See generally The City of New York, The Subway Safety Plan (n.d.), www1.nyc.gov/assets/home/downloads/pdf/press-releases/2022/the-subway-safety-plan.pdf. NYPD officers are also expected to enforce the MTA Rules of Conduct. N.Y.C. Transit, Rules of Conduct & Fines (Jan. 2023) <https://new.mta.info/document/36821>.

¹¹ See Nineteenth Report of the Independent Monitor *supra* note 3.

In addition, it is essential to consider the severe psychological and emotional consequences of forcing large numbers of New Yorkers to submit regularly to police interactions as a part of their daily lives. Young people are often uninformed about their legal rights in these circumstances and will more likely experience fear, anxiety, and stress from the increased police presence and bag searches. People who have endured persistent or negative interactions with police in the past, especially Black and Latinx individuals, have a higher prevalence of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) from those interactions,¹² and are at risk of heightened emotional or psychological stress from the increased law enforcement presence that is contemplated in the Plan.

II. Increased involvement of the NYPD in mental health responses will be harmful.

The Plan's proposal to expand the Subway Co-Response Outreach (SCOUT) program will also yield significant racial disparities in law enforcement interactions and harmful outcomes for marginalized New Yorkers.

One in five New Yorkers experiences a mental illness episode each year,¹³ but the resources to deal with mental health issues are not accessible to all. New York City has deep racial and economic disparities in access to quality mental healthcare. Black and Latinx New Yorkers are less likely to be connected to mental healthcare than their white counterparts.¹⁴ National studies show that Black people can be half as likely as white people to receive outpatient community-based mental healthcare, but more likely than their white counterparts to receive inpatient mental health services.¹⁵ People from the city's lowest-income neighborhoods are twice as likely to be hospitalized for mental illness compared to residents from the highest-income neighborhoods.¹⁶ Given the urgent need for more mental health services, the increased reliance on law enforcement to fill these gaps is deeply concerning.

In the last few years, we have seen an increase in criminalization and emergency hospitalization of those deemed in need of crisis intervention, in lieu of connecting people to long-term support or holistic community-based services. In 2022, the Adams administration rolled out a controversial initiative that authorized first responders to forcibly detain mentally ill New Yorkers for psychiatric evaluation if they considered those individuals to be unable to care

¹² See, e.g., J.L. Hirschtick et al., *Persistent and Aggressive Interactions with the Police: Potential Mental Health Implications*, *Epidemiology and Psych. Sci.* at 7 (Feb. 5, 2019), www.cambridge.org/core/services/aop-cambridge-core/content/view/08A72C424643BA06BF558E579CC30312/S2045796019000015a.pdf/persistent-and-aggressive-interactions-with-the-police-potential-mental-health-implications.pdf (“Our findings support preliminary evidence of an association between persistent police exposure and poor mental health status. This is a salient finding given the apparent pressure the Chicago Police Department is under to increase the number of street stops[.]”).

¹³ *Priority Area: Mental Health/Substance Abuse - Mental Health*, N.Y.S. Dep't. of Health, www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/mental_health_and_substance_abuse/mental_health.htm (last updated Apr. 2022).

¹⁴ *Mental Health Dashboard*, The City of New York, Mayor's Off. of Cmty. Mental Health, mentalhealth.cityofnewyork.us/dashboard/ (last visited Mar. 11, 2024).

¹⁵ *Racial/Ethnic Differences in Mental Health Service Use among Adults*, U.S. Dep't of Health & Hum. Servs., Substance Abuse and Mental Health Serv. Admin. (HHS Publication No. SMA-15-4906) 20– 21 (Feb. 2015), www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/MHServicesUseAmongAdults/MHServicesUseAmongAdults.pdf.

¹⁶ Press Release, Off. of the N.Y.C. Mayor, Understanding New York City's Mental Health Challenge, (n.d.).

for themselves.¹⁷ NYPD Chief of Training Juanita Holmes stated that officers were trained on this new initiative with a mere 25-minute presentation during roll call and a video.¹⁸

The NYPD is neither well-equipped nor well-positioned to conduct mental health outreach services, and investing in strategies that deploy armed law enforcement to respond to behavioral health crises presents significant dangers to those they encounter. In 2021, at least 104 people across the country were killed after police responded to someone “behaving erratically or having a mental health crisis.”¹⁹ Nearly a third of New York City residents with mental illness, and nearly a quarter of Black New Yorkers, experience direct exposure to police violence.²⁰ According to the NYPD’s own figures, 47 percent of people who are subjected to involuntary mental health removals are Black.²¹ Given the lack of qualifications among police in the city,²² it is alarming how often people with mental health crises are subjected to law enforcement responses.

Instead, the State of New York should invest in proven public health solutions that rely on clinicians, psychiatrists, peer advocates, and other health care professionals for this role. New Yorkers with mental health challenges would have far better outcomes if the proposed resources to expand police involvement were instead invested in training for peer-specialists, cost of living adjustments for service workers, respite centers and community-based recovery programs, and supportive housing for individuals in need.

III. Expanding judicial discretion to ban people from subway ridership will have devastating and unintended consequences.

For millions of New Yorkers, public transportation is a necessity of everyday life. Accordingly, the proposed legislation to expand judicial discretion to ban people with certain convictions from ridership creates major barriers for people with prior involvement with the criminal legal system to meet their basic needs. And it could make it virtually impossible for some to even meet the conditions of their release.

¹⁷ Press Release, The City of New York, Mental Health Involuntary Removals, (Nov. 28, 2022) www.nyc.gov/assets/home/downloads/pdf/press-releases/2022/Mental-Health-Involuntary-Removals.pdf.

¹⁸ Transcript of N.Y.P.D. Chief of Training Juanita Holmes Testimony at 60:14-16, Comm. on Mental Health, Disabilities & Addiction (Mar. 17, 2023), www.nyclu.org/sites/default/files/field_documents/exhibit_h_1.pdf.

¹⁹ Nicolas Turner, *We Need to Think Beyond Police in Mental Health Crises*, Vera Inst. for Just. (Apr. 6, 2022), www.vera.org/news/we-need-to-think-beyond-police-in-mental-health-crises.

²⁰ Brooklyn Movement Ctr., *Invest in Black Futures: A Public Health Roadmap For Safe NYC Neighborhoods*, at 11 (Apr. 28, 2022), issuu.com/bkmovement/docs/bmc_blackfuturesreport_v5.

²¹ Matt Katz, *Despite New Directive, NYPD Isn’t Transporting More People with Mental Illness to the Hospital*, Gothamist (Mar. 20, 2023) gothamist.com/news/despite-new-directive-nypd-isnt-transporting-more-people-with-mental-illness-to-the-hospital.

²² Greg B. Smith, *What Happens When Police Show Up for Mental Health Calls?*, The City (Dec. 12, 2022), www.thecity.nyc/2022/12/12/what-happens-police-respond-mental-health-calls-edp/ (“The number of cops who’ve received Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) related to handling mental health calls has dropped dramatically over the two last years, to the point where nearly two-thirds of active duty officers remain untrained.”)

New York City is in the midst of an affordability crisis. Half of all working-age households in the City do not have an income that meets the minimum cost of living.²³ Rents and costs of living continue to soar, including in roughly one million rent-stabilized apartments that were recently slated for large rent increases by the Rent Guidelines Board.²⁴ Amid rising expenses, public transportation is often the only affordable means for people to access housing, employment, resources, and community support, which can be located across the city. The economic impacts of bus and train access have been documented: studies have found that those New York City residents with limited access to public transportation faced higher rates of unemployment and lower wages.²⁵ And too often, public transit is the only feasible way for young people to attend school. By stripping people of access to this vital resource, the proposed legislation could cause catastrophic disruptions in people's lives and make New York City unlivable by virtue of their criminal conviction.

Moreover, public transit bans will make it exceedingly difficult for those on probation or parole to meet the conditions of their release. These individuals are, among other things, commonly required to maintain employment, attend educational programs, secure housing, meet regularly with a parole or probation officer, receive medical treatment, submit to regular drug or alcohol testing, and participate in community service activities.²⁶ Banning them from public transportation severely hinders their ability to meet these types of requirements. Furthermore, these kinds of bans could subject people with certain prior convictions to additional criminal charges like trespassing. In these ways, this proposed bill will put people who are already struggling with the challenges of reentry at risk of harmful cycles of reincarceration through circumstances that are often out of their control.

IV. The proposed Plan is premised on an ineffective and counterproductive approach to community safety, which is best achieved through investments in public services, not policing.

The Plan is a misguided and counterproductive approach to community safety that will not achieve the intended results. Importantly, major crimes on New York City subways and buses are quite rare, at figures that hover below two incidents per million riders at fairly consistent rates over the past two years.²⁷ This data does not support the deployment of National Guard and additional law enforcement officers in the City's transit system. It is, of course, important to

²³ United Way of N.Y.C., NYC True Cost of Living 2023, at 3 (Apr. 20, 2023), issuu.com/uwnyc/docs/nyctcl2023.

²⁴ Mihir Zaveri and Olivia Bensimon, *Rents for 2 Million New Yorkers to Rise Again This Year*, N.Y. Times (June 21, 2023), www.nytimes.com/2023/06/21/nyregion/rent-stabilized-apartment-homes-rise.html.

²⁵ Mikayla Bouchard, *Transportation Emerges as Crucial to Escaping Poverty*, N.Y. Times (May 7, 2015), www.nytimes.com/2015/05/07/upshot/transportation-emerges-as-crucial-to-escaping-poverty.html; Sarah M. Kaufman et al., *Mobility, Economic Opportunity and New York City Neighborhoods* (Nov. 2015), wagner.nyu.edu/files/rudincenter/2015/11/JobAccessNov2015.pdf.

²⁶ See, e.g., Probationer Frequently Asked Questions, N.Y.S. Div. of Crim. Just. Servs., www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/opca/prob_faqs.htm (last accessed Mar. 12 2024); David A. Paterson & Andrea W. Evans, N.Y.S. Div. of Parole, *New York State Parole Handbook Questions and Answers Concerning Parole Release and Supervision* (Nov. 2010), <https://www.newyorkparolelawyer.com/parolehandbook.pdf> (last accessed Mar. 12, 2024).

²⁷ *Major MTA Felonies*, N.Y. State, data.ny.gov/Transportation/MTA-Major-Felonies/yeek-jhmu/about_data (last accessed Mar. 8, 2024).

ensure the safety and well-being of people using the New York City transit system, but policies to flood the system with law enforcement and impose harsher criminal legal sanctions will merely impose more harm on Black and Brown New Yorkers, youth, unhoused people, and those who experience behavioral health crises, without actually improving the safety of transit riders.

Research-backed studies make clear that public safety is achieved not by aggressive policing strategies, but rather through policies that promote economic stability.²⁸ Instead of investing in ineffective policing strategies and harmful punitive sanctions, New York can advance real community safety by prioritizing investments in critical areas, such as housing, healthcare, employment, and education, particularly for those vulnerable individuals whose needs are too often overlooked and ignored.

For example, in recent years, unhoused people have been subjected to criminalization by their mere presence in public transit facilities,²⁹ the dismantling of their shelters,³⁰ disposal of their personal belongings,³¹ and forcible commitment to mental health facilities against their will.³² This culture of hostility against unhoused people has been facilitated through city policies like the Involuntary Removal Mental Health Directive, which allows involuntary commitment by law enforcement,³³ and the Subway Safety Plan, which allows law enforcement to conduct “subway sweeps” to increase arrests.³⁴ Unhoused New Yorkers struggling with mental health

²⁸ See C. Fritz Foley, *Welfare Payments and Crime*, 93 Rev. of Econ. and Stats., no. 1, 97-112 (2011), www.jstor.org/stable/23015922 (showing that disbursement of SNAP benefits correlates with reduced crime); Caroline Palmer et al., *Does Emergency Financial Assistance Reduce Crime?*, 169 J. of Pub. Econ. 34, 50 (2019) www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S004727271830210X (providing temporary financial assistance to people facing adverse income shocks can reduce violent crime up to 51%.); 1 Otto Lenhart, *Earned Income Tax Credit and Crime*, 39 Contemp. Econ. Pol’y 589, 591 (2020), ideas.repec.org/a/bla/coecpo/v39y2021i3p589-607.html (higher earned income tax credit is associated with increased employment and reduced rates poverty and violent crime).

²⁹ Gwynne Hogan, *Adams, Hochul Roll Out Subway Safety Plan to Crack Down on Homeless People on Trains and in Stations*, Gothamist (Feb. 18, 2022), gothamist.com/news/adams-hochul-roll-out-subway-safety-plan-crack-down-homeless-trains-and-stations.

³⁰ David Brand, *The NYPD Now Decides What Homeless Encampments Get Swept*, City Limits (Sep. 21, 2022), citylimits.org/2022/09/21/the-nypd-now-decides-what-homeless-encampments-get-swept/.

³¹ Jeff Coltin, *New York City Workers Keep Throwing Out Homeless People’s Belongings*, City & State (Apr. 5, 2022), www.cityandstateny.com/politics/2022/04/new-york-city-workers-keep-throwing-out-homeless-peoples-belongings/364018/.

³² Andy Newman & Emma G. Fitzsimmons, *New York City to Involuntarily Remove Mentally Ill People From Streets*, N.Y. Times (Nov. 29, 2022), www.nytimes.com/2022/11/29/nyregion/nyc-mentally-ill-involuntary-custody.html.

³³ Elizabeth Kim, *Mayor Adams Directs NYPD, First Responders to Involuntarily Take Mentally Ill to Hospitals*, Gothamist (Nov. 29, 2022), gothamist.com/news/adams-nyc-directs-first-responders-to-involuntarily-transport-mentally-ill-to-hospitals.

³⁴ The Subway Safety Plan criminalizes unhoused individuals by conducting removals of people who take shelter in the subway system, accomplished through “End of the Line Teams” that remove people at final stops, “cross-agency teams,” and enhanced NYPD presence to enforce MTA conduct policies. Arrests and summonses increased by 50 percent following the plan’s implementation. See David Brand, *Few Homeless New Yorkers Moving from Subways to Safe Havens, As Enforcement Continues*, City Limits (Dec. 15, 2022), citylimits.org/2022/12/15/few-homeless-new-yorkers-moving-from-subways-to-safe-havens-as-enforcement-continues/.

issues are too often failed by this city at every turn.³⁵ The safety of unhoused New Yorkers and those with mental health disabilities must be a priority for this administration because the harm to these vulnerable populations too often falls along racial and ethnic lines. In 2022, at least 815 unhoused New Yorkers died in public spaces, shelters, and hospitals,³⁶ a disproportionate number of whom were Black and Latinx.³⁷

The crisis of homelessness can be addressed by increasing rental assistance; investing in NYCHA, safe havens, and supportive and low-income housing; and funding legal services and homeless prevention programs. Furthermore, the mental health needs of New Yorkers can be met by expanding crisis prevention and intervention services; investing in voluntary recovery programs; expanding school-based services, like well-trained paraprofessionals and workforce development opportunities for public school students; enhancing accessibility for communities of color and LGBTQI+ communities to culturally competent support services; investing in trusted, community-led crisis response services like Cure Violence; addressing the workforce shortage of mental health practitioners, especially practitioners of color, by reducing pay inequities; increasing peer-specialists, and incentivizing people of color to join the mental health profession; and protecting the budgets of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene and the Department of Social Services.

V. Conclusion

For all the reasons set forth in this letter, we strongly urge you to reconsider your position and abandon these dangerous policies. Decisions to enhance aggressive policing practices invariably result in harmful outcomes for those who are most marginalized and in need. In a city of eight million people, the public interest is not served by a militarized show of force in reaction to public safety concerns that may not be supported by actual data and that, nonetheless, are more likely to be remedied through other means. Instead, true public safety, health, and well-being is possible only through long-term sustained investments in the resources and services in underserved communities that provide the stability and care that everyone needs. We welcome the opportunity to work collaboratively with your administration so that our expertise and experiences can inform the development of community safety policies that will truly produce positive results for all New Yorkers. Thank you for your time and consideration.

³⁵ Nathan J. Robinson, *Jordan Neely's Killing Is the Predictable Result of Dehumanizing and Despising the Homeless*, Newsweek (May 4, 2023), www.newsweek.com/jordan-neelys-killing-predictable-result-dehumanizing-despising-homeless-opinion-1798463.

³⁶ David Brand, *Deaths Among NYC's Homeless Population Reach Record High in 2022*, Gothamist (Feb. 8, 2023), gothamist.com/news/deaths-among-nycs-homeless-population-reach-record-high-in-2022.

³⁷ New York City Homelessness: The Basic Facts, Coalition for the Homeless, www.coalitionforthehomeless.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/NYCHomelessnessFactSheet_7-2017_citations.pdf (last accessed Mar. 8, 2024) (“African-American and Latino New Yorkers are disproportionately affected by homelessness. Approximately 58 percent of New York City homeless shelter residents are African-American, 31 percent are Latino, 7 percent are white, less than 1 percent are Asian-American, and 3 percent are of unknown race/ethnicity.”)

Sincerely,

Organizations:

Alternatives to Incarceration Coalition (Westchester)
Arab American Association of New York
Brooklyn Defender Services
Brooklyn Level Up
Brooklyn Movement Center
BronxConnect (UYC)
Center for Anti-Violence Education
Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR)
Center for Law and Social Justice at Medgar Evers College
Clemency Coalition of NY
Citizen Action of NY
Color Of Change
Communities United for Police Reform (CPR)
Communities United for Status & Protection (CUSP)
Crown Heights C.A.R.E. Collective
CUNY Law Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild
CUNY Law Environmental Justice Coalition
CUNY Law Irish Law Students Association
Drug Policy Alliance
El Puente
Equality for Flatbush (E4F)
Faith in New York
Freedom Agenda (UJC)
Fwd.us
Grassroots Advocates for Neighborhood Groups & Solutions (G.A.N.G.S.) Coalition
Housing Works
Hudson Catskill Housing Coalition
Immigrant Defense Project
Indivisible Brooklyn
Jews For Racial & Economic Justice (JFREJ)
Justice Committee
Katal Center for Equity, Health, and Justice
Legal Action Center
Legal Aid Society
LatinoJustice PRLDEF
Make the Road New York
Mekong NYC

Met Council on Housing
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. (LDF)
Neighborhood Defender Service of Harlem
New York City Anti-Violence Project (AVP)
New York City Democratic Socialists of America (NYC-DSA)
New York Civil Liberties Union (NYCLU)
New York Communities for Change
New York County Defender Services
North American Climate, Conservation and Environment (NACCE)
NYC for Abortion Rights
NYU Law Rights/Tech
Open Plans
OUTlaws
Parents Supporting Parents NY
Policing and Social Justice Project
Queens Defenders
Red Hook Initiative
Riders Alliance
Safety Net Project (UJC)
Southeast Asian Defense Project
Stop False Police Reporting Group
Surveillance Technology Oversight Project (STOP)
The Gathering for Justice
Transportation Alternatives
Tri-State Transportation Campaign
Until Freedom
VOCAL-NY
We Build the Block
Westchester Coalition for Police Reform (WCPR)
Youth Represent

Elected Officials:

NYS Senator Jabari Brisport
NYS Senator Julia Salazar
NYS Senator Cordell Cleare

NYS Assemblymember Phara Souffrant Forrest
NYS Assemblymember Emily Gallagher
NYS Assemblymember Zohran Mamdani
NYS Assemblymember Marcela Mitaynes

NYC Public Advocate Jumaane Williams
NYC Comptroller Brad Lander

NYC Council Member Alexa Avilés
NYC Council Member Chris Banks
NYC Council Member Tiffany Cabán
NYC Council Member Shahana Hanif
NYC Council Member Crystal Hudson
NYC Council Member Rita Joseph
NYC Council Member Shekar Krishnan
NYC Council Member Christopher Marte
NYC Council Member Sandy Nurse
NYC Council Member Chi Ossé
NYC Council Member Lincoln Restler
NYC Council Member Althea Stevens
NYC Council Member Nantasha Williams
NYC Council Member Julie Won

Cc:

The Honorable Eric Adams, Mayor of the City of New York