

**STATEMENT OF POLICE COMMISSIONER
RAYMOND W. KELLY
BEFORE THE NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL
FINANCE AND PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEES
ON FISCAL YEAR 2010 EXECUTIVE BUDGET**

May 19, 2009

Good Morning. Thank you for the opportunity to discuss the Mayor's Executive Budget for Fiscal Year 2010.

Despite the tough economy, I am pleased to report that major felony crime in New York City continues to fall. In fact, in the first three months of the year, we recorded the fewest number of major crimes of any first quarter since the early 1960s.

Crime is down by more than 12% so far this year, including an 18% drop in murders. To place this significant achievement in context, based on the most recently available full year data submitted to the FBI, there were 6 murders per 100,000 population in New York City. In New Orleans that number was 94.7, or nearly 16 times greater. The rate was 7.5 times greater in Detroit, 3 times greater in Miami, and more than double in Chicago, underscoring just how safe New York City is.

Crime is also down by 19% in public housing, with double-digit declines in every major category including a 39% drop in murders. In the transit system crime is down by 11%, due in part to strategic deployments of police officers during school dismissals and the evening rush hour, which are typically the peak hours for criminal activity.

Operation Impact continues to be one of the main drivers of the ongoing crime reduction we've seen. Through May 10th, major felony crime within the current Impact zones has decreased 25% from last year. So far in 2009, officers assigned to Operation Impact have made nearly 3,000 arrests and issued approximately 10,000 summonses for quality of life offenses. We intend to sustain this program, and to assign the members of the July Academy class to it while redeploying a significant number of existing Impact officers to precincts where staffing needs are greatest.

Removing illegal firearms from the streets of New York City remains a major priority for the Department. While street enforcement and investigations will always serve as the cornerstone of our efforts, we continue to seek new and innovative ways to remove guns from public circulation. As I mentioned during my last appearance before the City Council in March, we have achieved a significant level of success with a new gun buy-back initiative in cooperation with the City's District Attorneys and community religious leaders. By holding gun buy-backs inside churches, we hoped to attract individuals who were fearful of turning a gun in at a police facility. We also doubled the amount paid for an illegal weapon to \$200. The program has exceeded expectations. Since it began last summer, a total of 4,538 firearms has been recovered. Our most recent event, which took place in the Bronx on April 27th, led to the

recovery of 987 firearms, the single highest total of any of the seven church buy-backs that have taken place so far.

We also continue to devote resources and apply creative solutions to other enforcement challenges like a troubling rise in bank robberies. This is a trend we've seen both locally and nationally and it poses a significant risk to public safety. To give you some idea, in 2008 we recorded 444 bank robbery incidents in New York City. This represented an increase of 58% from the prior year and was the highest number of bank robberies in a single year since 1993.

The Police Department devotes extensive investigative resources to every bank robbery, but the fact is we need the cooperation of the banking industry to stem this problem. In January, we hosted a conference of New York City bank executives at which we reinforced the need for banks to adhere to a series of best security practices we developed with their participation in 2002. We asked the executives for their renewed commitment to these practices, and for a reevaluation of existing levels of security in retail branches. We know the best security practices, if applied consistently, are very effective in reducing the number of bank robberies and protecting the public. And in fact, we've seen a decline of 19% in bank robberies so far this year. But if this trend is to continue we must maintain our resolve.

On that theme, I applaud the Council's interest in the issue of bank robbery and your introduction of a bill, Intro. No. 960, that would mandate bullet-resistant barriers in all banks in New York City. Bandit barriers are the cornerstone of a bank's comprehensive security plan to protect customers and employees alike. Not only do they act as a deterrent to bank robberies, they also allow tellers to walk away safely from robbery attempts. We have additional suggestions as to how other best practices can be integrated into this legislation that we'd be happy to discuss with you.

The Police Department engages in a constant review of strategies in order to maximize our resources. That is especially important in these challenging fiscal times, when every aspect of our mission must be scrutinized for cost savings, including our vehicle fleet. In addition to utilizing flex fuel and electric vehicles, the Department acquired 120 hybrid vehicles to help reduce emissions and fuel consumption. These vehicles are not currently used for patrol activities, however we have acquired an additional 40 hybrid vehicles which have been deployed on patrol and are now on the streets. If the program is successful, we will acquire more hybrids for patrol.

Turning to the topic of counterterrorism, the Police Department continues to seek federal counterterrorism funding to enhance our capacity to protect vital assets including the Financial District, the transit system, bridges, tunnels, and ports. From Federal Fiscal Years 2003 through 2008, New York State received and allocated \$1.748 billion, of which \$974.4 million, or 56%, was allocated to the City of New York. Of that amount, \$535.9 million or 55% was allocated to the NYPD. To date, including grant funds that did not pass through the State, the Department has received a total of \$587.6 million in counterterrorism funds from both DHS and Department of Justice appropriations.

A status update on the Department's grant submissions for the Federal Fiscal Year 2009 Homeland Security Grant Programs, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, and other federal grants is as follows:

OMB submitted the City's funding proposals to the State Office of Homeland Security for inclusion in the Federal Fiscal Year 2009 Homeland Security Grant Program in March. Included in the submission is the Police Department's funding request totaling \$75 million, comprised of the following items:

- Midtown Manhattan Security Initiative - \$21 million**
- Recruit Training and Personal Protective Equipment-- \$20 million**
- Response, Mitigation, Rescue Equipment and Training - \$9.8 million**
- Joint Operations Center and Emergency Operations Center Integration and Equipment - \$5.5 million**
- Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs -- \$7.4 million**
- \$3.7 million for the purchase of new cameras to expand the Argus wireless CCTV system. We anticipate adding another 500 cameras citywide in addition to the 500 cameras already installed**
- Joint Terrorist Task Force Overtime (JTTF) – \$6.0 million, and**
- Intelligence Division Analysts - \$1.8 million**

The DHS awards should be announced next month; however, it takes some time for the State to receive the official award documentation from FEMA and funding allocations to filter down to City agencies.

With respect to grants which provide stimulus funding under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, applications were submitted for three grants: the COPS Hiring Recovery Program; the Justice Assistance Grant; and the Edward Byrne Memorial Competitive Program.

First, on April 14, 2009, in coordination with CJC and OMB, an application for 2,000 officers under the COPS Hiring Recovery Program was submitted. However, as I explained in March, this grant process will be highly competitive and will likely result in an award of funds to support hundreds of new officers, not thousands, based on past grant funds allocated to the NYPD from the COPS Office.

It is anticipated that the award will be released by mid-summer. The grant will provide 100 percent funding for approved entry-level salaries and fringe benefits of full-time officers for 36 months. There is no local match requirement. However, all sworn

officer positions awarded under this grant must be maintained for a minimum of 12 months following the 36-month grant period.

Second, regarding the Justice Assistance Grant, CJC has indicated that the Department will receive \$2.5 million in funds to preserve 57 Police Communications Technician positions. PCT positions have been funded by general appropriations under previous Justice Assistance Grants, which were not part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

Third, the Edward Byrne Memorial Competitive Grant Program is designed to help communities improve the capacity of state and local justice systems and provide for national support efforts including training and technical assistance programs strategically targeted to address local needs. The Department submitted a proposal in two parts on April 27, 2009. The first part seeks \$3.95 million for the technological upgrade to the NYPD's Crime Data Warehouse and Real Time Crime Center. This upgrade will address the capacity growth patterns anticipated for the Crime Data Warehouse and will allow for the integration of additional data to enhance the Real Time Crime Center's capability. This upgrade will provide more in-depth data mining and analysis of crime data used by investigators in solving crimes. It will also increase our disaster recovery capacity.

The second part of the Byrne grant proposal seeks \$3.2 million to enhance the Department's forensic analysis capabilities through the creation of 13 new positions for the NYPD's Crime Scene Unit and the Forensic Investigations Division's Office of Chief Medical Examiner Liaison Unit. This proposal will enable these two units to enhance their forensic and crime scene investigations and meet the projected increase in forensic case workload, while increasing the effectiveness of the City's crime fighting strategies and the functioning of the criminal justice system.

Under the Port Security Grant Program, the Department submitted a \$6.5 million stimulus funding proposal to the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, the fiduciary agent for the Port Security Grant Program, to rebuild the Harbor Adam pier which serves as the dock for two NYPD police boats that patrol the south shore of Queens and Brooklyn. This proposal was sent in response to a solicitation for capital projects that may qualify for stimulus funding for review by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, FEMA and the US Coast Guard. The national appropriation is \$150 million and the Guidance and Application is expected to be released later this month.

Finally, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 also includes \$150 million nationwide in stimulus funds under the Transit Security Grant Program. The Grant Guidance and Application is expected to be released later this month. The Department will review the Grant Guidance to determine if there are any projects that would qualify for stimulus funds.

In addition to the DHS and stimulus funding just mentioned, the Department has also submitted an application for \$19.7 million under the FFY09 Transit Security Grant Program and \$17.7 million under the FFY09 Port Security Grant Program. The Department received both of these grants for the first time in Federal Fiscal Year 2007

after persistent lobbying and stressing the importance of our inclusion in these critical programs. Both programs stress regional collaboration and emphasize those projects that most effectively manage risk in the metropolitan area.

The Department also actively engages with the DHS Domestic Nuclear Detection Office through the "Securing the Cities Initiative." The program is aimed at detecting and deterring any attempt to smuggle an improvised nuclear or radiological device into the region. This program involves not just the NYPD but also a network of over 80 regional law enforcement partners and first responders within a 50 mile radius of New York City whom we train and drill with on a regular basis. The Police Department will continue to serve as the lead agency in this project and work with regional law enforcement partners to enhance the region's cooperation, capability, and sustainability to face the threat of nuclear terrorism.

DHS awarded the Department \$3.25 million in Federal Fiscal Year 2007 to begin the program. This funding is being used to develop an information collection and sharing system which will connect all of the Initiative's mobile radiological detection equipment to the Lower Manhattan Security Coordination Center. In Federal Fiscal Year 2008, the City received \$29.5 million to purchase mobile radiation detection and interdiction equipment, train regional law enforcement personnel in the appropriate use of the equipment, and begin establishing a permanent radiological defensive ring around Manhattan through the installation of fixed-site radiological detection systems at bridges and tunnels. We are currently in the preparation and planning process for Federal Fiscal Year 2009 funds. We expect to use these funds to expand the fixed site project and begin to wirelessly connect the region's radiation detection equipment.

To date, we have procured over 4,600 units of radiation detection equipment that we expect delivery of within weeks. Following the delivery, we will commence training and exercises with all of our regional partners. Unfortunately, however, the President's Federal Fiscal Year 2010 Budget proposes the elimination of funding for this program. Without funding in the FY'10 budget, the STC Initiative will be unable to complete the fixed-site radiation detection project and wirelessly connect and monitor all radiation sensors as we have always planned to do. In the absence of a federal partner and significant federal funding, it is uncertain how the STC Initiative and our regional effort will be able to move forward. We will continue to urge the President, Congress, the DHS, and FEMA to provide the City with the funding needed to adequately defend itself from ongoing terrorist threats.

Regarding the Executive Budget and its impact on the Police Department:

The Department's FY'10 budget is \$4.35 billion, of which 94% is allocated for Personal Services and 6% for Other-Than-Personal-Services. The FY'10 budget is \$217 million lower than this year's budget of \$4.57 billion. This amount reflects several changes to the Department's budget, most notably the impact of gap-closing programs. In addition, throughout the course of the year, federal, state, and private funds will further increase the FY'10 budget.

During the Executive Plan process, all City agencies were required to submit new budget reduction proposals for FY'10. For the NYPD, the target was 0.5% of the operating budget, or \$20.3 million, recurring annually. The past January and November Financial Plans included budget cuts of \$189.5 million in FY'10, \$211 million in FY'11, \$157 million in FY'12 and approximately \$169 million annually thereafter in addition to this latest round of cuts.

A summary of the Executive Plan reductions is as follows:

- 125 Traffic Enforcement Agent positions assigned to traffic control functions will be eliminated to save approximately \$5 million each year.
- Civilian staffing has been further reduced by 395 positions in FY'10, 315 in FY'11, 310 in FY'12 and 300 in FY'13 and thereafter. This reduction will be realized through layoffs of primarily clerical positions effective July 1, 2009. The employees most affected by these layoffs are provisional Police Administrative Aides.

With the loss of these 520 positions, civilian cuts made since January 2008 now total 865 in FY'09, which increases to 1,796 in FY'10 and remains at approximately 1,710 thereafter.

Our full-time civilian headcount will decrease from 14,809 positions in FY'09 to 13,771 in FY'10. The FY'10 part-time staffing is 3,062, which includes School Crossing Guards and Police Cadets. The total civilian authorized headcount for Fiscal Year 2010 is 16,833.

No changes to the Department's uniformed headcount were included in the Executive Financial Plan. However, as I stated in my last appearance before you, the January 2010 class has been eliminated. As a result, the Department will reach a peak headcount once next year, in July 2009 only.

- Due to lower year-to-date attrition than previously anticipated, the revised projection for this fiscal year is now 1,387, which is 117 positions less than the 1,504 estimated in March.
- With a class of 275 in July 2009, we anticipate reaching an actual peak headcount of 35,846.
- The revised year-end headcounts are 35,571 for June 2009 and 34,304 for June 2010.
- The Budgeted Peak Headcount for the out-years, which was 37,838 in the prior Executive Plan, is now 35,663 in FY'11, 36,556 in FY'12, and 36,838 in FY'13 and beyond.

In addition to the gap-closing programs previously mentioned, the Mayor's Citywide Fleet Reduction Initiative to reduce the City's vehicle fleet by 15% was implemented in the Executive Plan. The goal of this initiative is to reduce carbon emissions by 30% by 2017, and generate savings towards the FY'10 budget gap. The Department's

FY'10 fleet budget was reduced by \$4.5 million in FY'10 and \$375,000 in the out-years. The savings will be achieved by reducing 121 light-duty vehicles from our active fleet, through the expansion of hybrid and more fuel-efficient vehicles, and by expanding our parts salvage program.

The Executive Financial Plan provided funding for collective bargaining increases for civilian personnel, overtime for Traffic Enforcement Agents, and lease adjustments.

Our FY'09 overtime-spending projection is \$513.2 million, \$22.2 million higher than FY'08 actual expenditures of \$491 million after adjusting for collective bargaining increases. Approximately \$55.3 million of the FY'09 overtime costs will be reimbursed through grants and other revenue. The current FY'09 overtime budget plus expected revenues will total \$401.1 million, which leaves an unfunded balance of \$112.1 million. We will cover a portion of this amount with surplus funds. However, our ability to do this has been limited by past reductions that removed turnover savings from the PS budget.

The FY'10 overtime budget of \$379.4 million is \$21 million lower than the current FY'09 budget. The difference is due mainly to non-City overtime-funded programs that are not yet included in the FY'10 budget.

As always, we will work to achieve savings in overtime wherever possible. Since Calendar Year 2002, our uniformed deployment to planned events has been reduced, thanks to careful management efforts. As a result, overtime costs for Planned Events decreased by a cumulative total of \$131.7 million through Calendar Year 2008.

On May 1st, the FY'10 Executive Budget and Ten-Year Capital Strategy was also released. It totals \$1.782 billion for the Police Department and covers Fiscal Years 2009 to 2019.

In this plan, the Department's capital program was reduced by \$286.9 million, or 30% from levels published in the January Capital Commitment Plan and Preliminary Ten-Year Capital Strategy.

This reduction was implemented as follows:

- \$238.5 million was eliminated from the budgeted amount in FY'13 for the construction of a new Police Academy. This project is now budgeted at \$761.5 million, which includes \$50.2 million in registered contracts in FY'08 and is currently in the design process. The revised budget will allow for the construction of the initial portion of the new Police Academy, which will greatly enhance the ability to train incoming officers, and will form the core of a complete NYPD training facility, serving all members of service. This initial construction will be designed for expansion and the infrastructure will be provided, where appropriate, to allow for construction of a complete facility in the future when additional funding is available.**

- **\$47.4 million was eliminated from the budgeted amount in fiscal years 2009, 2010 and 2013 for the Aqueduct Tow Pound project since this site is not available, and \$1 million was transferred to the Parks Department to fund improvements to a park adjacent to the proposed Site A Tow Pound, which is located on Rockaway Boulevard between Guy Brewer and Farmers Boulevards, adjacent to JFK Airport. The City agreed to fund improvements to this adjacent park in order to facilitate the ULURP approval process for Site A. The proposed relocation of the College Point Tow Pound to Site A is currently funded at \$28.7 million.**

The FY'09 to FY'19 capital plan maintains funding for the following precinct construction and rehabilitation projects:

- **Design and Construction of a new facility for the 121st Precinct, budgeted at \$53.2 million which supplements \$3.7 million budgeted in prior fiscal years. On March 20th the construction documents went out to bid and are due back later this month. We expect to award a construction contract in June 2009 with construction to start in July 2009. It is estimated that construction will be completed in December 2011.**
- **The restoration and renovation of the landmark Central Park Precinct is moving ahead. The current budget is \$9.9 million, which supplements \$43.8 million budgeted in prior fiscal years. Construction started in September 2007, with an estimated completion date of March 2010.**

There are four other precinct replacement projects that are included in the out-years of the Capital Plan. The 40th, 66th, 70th, and 110th precincts are each budgeted for \$30 million in the out-years of the Capital Plan beginning in fiscal year 2013. It is estimated that an additional \$32 to \$42 million will be required to complete each of these precincts in the years currently funded.

I thank you for the opportunity to discuss these issues with you. At this time, I will be pleased to answer any questions you may have.



RICHMOND COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Daniel M. Donovan, Jr.
District Attorney

FISCAL YEAR 2010 CITY COUNCIL EXECUTIVE BUDGET HEARINGS

May 19, 2009

OFFICE OF THE RICHMOND COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Members of the Committee on Public Safety and the Finance Committee of the New York City Council:

Good afternoon and thank you for the invitation to address the Committees on Public Safety and Finance regarding the Fiscal Year 2010 Executive Budget. Listed below are funding and other issues that need to be addressed.

Public Safety and Revenue to the City

There is a direct correlation in New York City between public safety and revenue to the City. In recent years, New York City has benefitted from an upsurge in the number of tourists who have visited here. According to New York City statistics (nycgo.com), the number of visitors to New York City has steadily risen each year starting in 1998 when 33.1 million people visited the City to 46 million in 2007. The associated economic impact is startling. In 2007, visitors spent \$28.9 billion; total wages generated by tourism was \$17 billion; the number of jobs supported by visitors spending was 353,536 and the spending by visitors generated \$6.5 billion in taxes. In addition to providing relief to the City's budget at a time when cuts have been necessary, this economic windfall has helped local businesses even as the national economy continues slowing down. This good news story will only get better with time as Mayor Bloomberg has stated that the City is closing in on its goal of having 50 million annual visitors by the year 2015. By using the same statistics cited for the year 2007, it is projected that 50 million visitors would generate \$7.1 billion in tax revenue.

New York City lures tourists here every year for a myriad of reasons. There are countless places to visit and numerous events taking place every day. The dramatic reduction in crime has been well publicized and arguably is the single most contributing factor for the surge in tourism. If people did not feel safe here, they would not visit. In the early 1990's, crime was much higher and tourism was significantly lower. In 1990, in particular, there were 2,262 murders committed, an all time high for New York City. The following year, only 23 million tourists visited the City compared to 46 million that visited in 2007 when there were 496 murders. In 2008, 47 million people visited the City and spent \$30 billion. Clearly, there is a direct correlation between the level of tourism, revenue and the level of crime.

New York City, as a whole, continues to experience a reduction in crime and remains the safest big city in the country. The investment in public safety is crucial, not only in fighting crime, but for the economic gains that are achieved because of it. Public safety also provides a boost to businesses other than tourism. As crime increases, non tourist-related business also suffers. Funding reductions to law enforcement agencies seems somewhat shortsighted when considering the financial impact that the perception of public safety has on the economy.

The failing economy could lead to an upsurge in criminal activity as more and more people become unemployed. Without income to pay for basic needs, people may resort to crime in order to support their families. According to an article in the NY Times; *"The last time stocks on Wall Street fell hard, in 1987, crime was exploding, and the city saw historic highs in murders in the following years. Before that, the fiscal crisis of the 1970s helped lead to the abandonment of neighborhoods, failing schools and startling crime rates: robberies built through those years to a high in 1981, when there were 107,495 of them, for an average of 294 a day. (Last year's total reported robberies 21,787, was the lowest figure in modern history.)"* The article went on to quote several subject matter experts;

"Every recession since the late '50s has been associated with an increase in crime and, in particular, property crime and robbery, which would be most responsive to changes in economic conditions, ... Typically there is a year lag between the economic change and crime rates."

Richard Rosenfeld, sociologist at the University of Missouri-St. Louis.

"You see a strong relationship between falling wages and higher unemployment rates for less educated men and crime rates that tend to go up"

Bruce A. Weinberg, an associate professor of economics at Ohio State University, who studied data from 1979 to 1997.

Thankfully, the City of New York has not yet seen an increase in crime as the economy continues to slip. However, the law enforcement community must remain on "stand-by" and be prepared because this could be a very real possibility. In order for us to continue to do that, we will need to have our current level of resources maintained.

Budget Cuts

The Executive Budget contains a 9.15% funding reduction beginning July 1, 2010. Originally, the reduction for my office, which totals \$648,899 annually, was scheduled for FY 2009. However, the Mayor recognized that cutting the budget of the District Attorneys would yield negative results. Working with the Criminal Justice Coordinator's Office and the Office of Management and Budget, the District Attorneys agreed to streamline and make more efficient the procedures for processing criminal cases in order to reduce other costs borne by the City. The District Attorneys also agreed that these reforms can be implemented without compromising public safety. By agreeing to these reforms, the City deferred the implementation of the reduction to FY 2011 and restored the funding to our FY 2010 budget which had been reduced in the November Financial Plan. I implore the members of the City Council to see that this restoration of funds is maintained. The annual reduction beginning the following year poses very critical challenges with extremely difficult decisions to be made. Without a permanent restoration of funds, the legal and non-legal staff will be reduced since the proposed cuts cannot be achieved without the elimination of positions.

Funding Issues

A recent article in the New York Law Journal made a claim that the combined tax levy funding levels for the City's five District Attorneys and the Special Narcotics Prosecutor are increasing from Fiscal Year 2009 to Fiscal Year 2010 by 2.5%. When reading the article, on the surface, it appears that the budget for the Richmond County District Attorney has been increased from \$7.3 million to \$7.4 million. Further review of this apparent increase reflects that the 1.4% reported is below the 2.5% average increase. A complete analysis of the purported increase concludes that the only additional funds are strictly due to collective bargaining. This money pays for contractually mandated salary increases for non-legal staff in unions. It cannot be used for discretionary spending. Furthermore, if the collective bargaining funding increases were removed, the budget for my office actually decreases by \$19,300.

The article also referenced changes made to the New York City Law Department's budget comparing the same periods. Funding for the Law Department increased by 4.75%, from \$122.1 million to \$127.8 million. What is interesting is that a substantial portion of their increase is attributable to discretionary funding. It somewhat perplexing that our offices are treated so differently. After all, the Law Department represents the residents of New York City regarding civil matters and the District Attorneys represent the same citizens in criminal matters.

Assistant District Attorney (ADA) Salaries

Assistant District Attorney (ADA) pay continues to lag behind the salaries of lawyers working in other agencies throughout the City of New York. The Mayor recently held back funding for managerial raises. In the past, when this money had been granted, it was also used to pay for salary increases for employees in exempt titles such as ADAs since they do not have union representation at collective bargaining negotiations. As District Attorney, I am the only voice for the ADAs in my office. While employees throughout the City, including unionized attorneys in all City agencies, have received two 4% raises retroactive to March 2008, ADAs in my office are currently paid the same salary they were earning two years ago. Applying the same two 4% increases given to union represented titles; the cost of adjusting the salaries of ADAs in my office would be approximately \$289,000. This money should be added to our budget, so that we simply receive our fair share of funding.

Workload

In calendar year 2008, our office experienced a 20% increase in cases filed. During the same period, the number of ADAs decreased by 6%. While the number of cases in Staten Island continues to rise each year, we are now investigating other newly prevalent crimes which we anticipate will cause an increase in the number of filings even further. Complaints related to mortgage fraud and predatory lending are on the rise and they are extremely labor-intensive cases. We are now in a position of having to investigate these complaints without any additional funding. While we will never neglect the victims of these crimes, the additional workload it is causing is putting a tremendous burden on our existing resources. For example, Criminal Court caseloads on Staten Island have increased from 150 – 175 cases per ADA to 225 – 250 cases per ADA.

Economy and Grant Funds

The budget for my office totals nearly \$8 million. Of that amount, \$1 million is supported by State and Federal grants. My office has come to depend on these outside resources, but the failing economy has taken its toll in this area as well. Our programs associated with *Aid to Prosecution*, *Motor Vehicle Theft and Insurance Fraud*, *Violence Against Women* and *Drug Treatment Diversion* grants have all suffered funding reductions.

Our overall staff consists of 43 prosecutors and 58 employees in support functions (which includes Detective Investigators). Of the 43 ADAs, 20 are at least partially grant-funded while 11 positions in support functions are funded by grants. If these outside funding sources provided to our office were to be eliminated, we would have to cut those 20 legal

positions and the 11 support staff roles. On the legal side, the remaining 23 ADAs which are supported with tax levy funding, equate to only 53% of the total number of the current legal staff employees.

As the economy continues to falter with no white knight on the horizon, we would have to logically assume that grant funding will continue to decrease as well. With that thought in mind, it is even more imperative that our FY 2010 funding be maintained.

Conclusion

Government's most important responsibility is the public safety of its residents. The predicted cuts in the out years of the financial plan will be addressed at that time. We have an obligation to deal with our current level of funding. I do once again ask that the City Council ensure that the restoration of funds for FY 2010 remain intact. Additionally, please recognize that a 9.15% budget reduction beginning in FY 2011 is not practical. Our current level of funding must be maintained.

The Richmond County District Attorney's Office is responsible for ensuring the safety and security of Staten Island residents by investigating crime, fairly and aggressively prosecuting those who violate the law and providing essential services to those impacted by crime. I remain committed to making life safer and better for the residents of Staten Island, but certain budget setbacks have made this task more difficult. Despite this, I remain focused on identifying sources of funding to help cover the budget shortfall.

Thank you again for your time and I look forward to working closely with the members of the New York City Council to help resolve these important issues.



ROBERT M. MORGENTHAU
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

New York County District Attorney's Office

Testimony

before the

City Council Public Safety Committee

FY 2009-2010

May 19, 2009

**TESTIMONY OF
ROBERT M. MORGENTHAU**

BEFORE THE

**CITY COUNCIL
PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE**

MAY 19, 2009

Thank you for the opportunity to address the Mayor's Proposed Fiscal Year 2010 Executive Budget and its impact on the New York County District Attorney's Office. We are grateful for the commitment the City Council has made to this office in the past, providing us with \$1,100,400 in funds that are vital to accomplishing our mission. This support is even more critical in light of city budget cuts over the years that have reduced our base budget by \$7.2 million since 2002. Without the City Council funds we cannot provide the programs necessary for a successful office and safe and economically vibrant community.

Council funding allows us to maintain the low crime rate during the current economic downturn that is crucial to achieving a strong recovery. As reported in the New York Times earlier this year, "If a shrinking economy, soaring jobless claims and a troubled financial sector are not angst-producing enough, the threat of increased crime is leading many conversations toward a nagging and persistent question: Will the bad old days of record numbers of murders and ubiquitous street mugging be far behind?¹....People have this longtime misconception that crime came down in New York City because the economy has improved, and I have been telling people that it is just the reverse – the economy improved after crime went down. Hotel occupancy went up after crime went down, airport arrivals went up after crime went down. Employment went up after crime went down."²

Thus far, Manhattan's overall decline in crime over the past two decades remains intact, but upswings in shooting victims and shooting incidents in 2008 (9 percent and 6 percent, respectively, when compared to 2007) are troubling. According to the New York Police Department CompStat report, from January 1, 2009 through May 10, 2009, burglary arrests are up 45.45 percent in New York County when compared to the same period last year. Grand Larceny arrests are up 4.05 percent during the same period. Total arrests through May 10, 2009 have increased 5.55 percent. This increased volume of arrests means additional work for this office.

¹ Baker, Al, "As Hard Times Loom, Will New York's Streets Get Meaner?" *New York Times*, 3/01/09, p. B1

² Ibid, Professor Dennis C. Smith, Robert F. Wagner Graduate School of Public Service, NYU, quoted in above article.

Increased arrests will result in increased arrest to arraignment times, longer pre-trial city jail delays, and police overtime, if not accompanied by a stable and reliable budget for this office. While we applaud the city's recognition that this office can play an important role in contributing to a more efficient system, we could play an even more valuable role if we have our budget cuts restored.

Despite past cuts, this office continues to initiate many important white collar crime prosecutions. In Fiscal Year 2009 alone, we returned \$180 million to the city—more than twice our budget, as well as handled the high volume of street crime cases that appear in our Complaint Room each day. In addition, we are struggling to keep up with our important initiatives in prosecuting gun crimes, child abuse, and identity theft, while undertaking new programs delivering important community services.

Because Manhattan's paramount role in the city's economy, maintaining these hard fought gains is vitally important to New York City as a whole. Manhattan accounted for 66.3 percent of New York City's personal income tax and 81.8 percent of the wages disbursed in New York City in 2008. Manhattan contributes 79.4 percent of New York City's corporate tax collections and 86.2 percent of the city's financial corporate taxes. Overall, Manhattan alone was responsible for 66.6 percent of all taxes collected by New York City last year.

We require City Council support if we are to maintain a lower crime rate and an improved environment for business and residents to flourish. Effective programs enhanced by City Council funding are outlined below.

Gun crimes:

This office is dedicated to the investigation and prosecution of gun crime. These cases are handled by senior assistant district attorneys, as well as by the senior legal and investigative staff in the specialized Firearms Trafficking Unit and Homicide Investigation Unit. In recognition of the intricate link between gun and drug crimes, members of these Units pursue complex, labor-intensive investigations. Collaboration with local, regional, and national agencies is also essential to uncovering some of the largest, most pervasive gun trafficking schemes with roots or activities in Manhattan.

These investigations are expensive, as they require a staff composed of legal, investigative, and analytical experts to thoroughly investigate a criminal case. The investigative work can be directly credited for a stunning decline in the number of homicides and for a reduction of violence in Manhattan. Thus far in 2009, Manhattan's 13 homicides was second only to Staten Island in the lowest number of homicides in the city. This follows 2008, when Manhattan had the lowest number of homicides for the county since 1937, when statistics were first kept. In one recent example of the benefits of these investigations, the Firearms Trafficking Unit developed a confidential informant who revealed details about planned armed robbery of a commercial establishment. Before the criminals were able to execute the planned robbery, the NYPD arrested them and recovered various firearms, thus permanently removing these weapons from

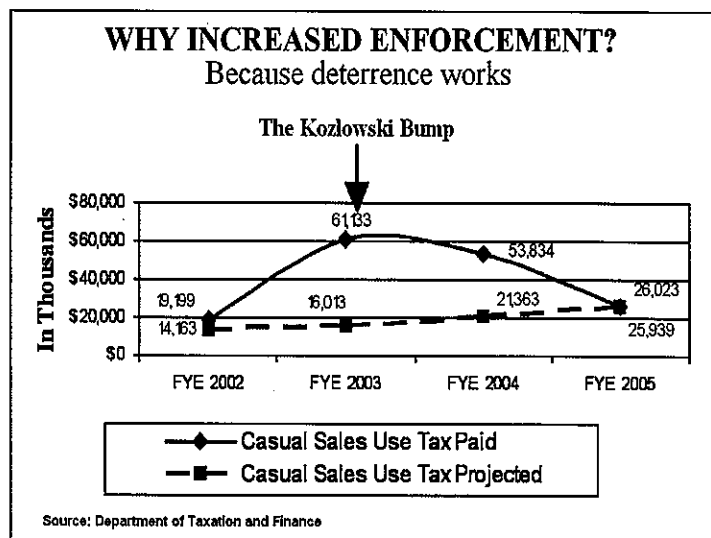
circulation in New York's neighborhoods. This office's work in the area of gun crimes directly ensures the prevention of violent activities and is thus fundamental to public safety in New York City. City Council funding has been instrumental in keeping this effort going.

White Collar, Financial and Money Laundering Crimes:

This office continues to play a major role in ensuring the integrity of the financial sector. This is even more important now as the economy has faltered and investor and consumer confidence becomes even more crucial. For example, in January 2009 this office settled a matter involving international bank fraud (Lloyds TSB Bank), which resulted in \$69 million in revenue to the city. This remains a bold example of how sophisticated financial investigation can yield substantial revenue to the city. We urge the city to continue to offer financial support to these types of investigations. These investigations are extremely expensive and require the support of the revenue program.

Other examples in the recent past include:

- April 1, 2009 – An investigation into Take-Two Interactive Software, Inc.'s fraudulent executive compensation practices resulted in fines by the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- February 10, 2009 – The New York State Department of Finance calculates that an additional \$75 million of tax revenue (referred to by Finance as the "Kozlowski bump") was generated as a result of the work of this office. The Kozlowski bump also affects funds that are returned to the city.
- December 22, 2008 – The investigation into the Deutsche Bank fire resulted in the indictments of three individuals and one company for manslaughter, criminally negligent homicide and reckless endangerment in the deaths of the firefighters. The City and Bovis Lend Lease LMB, Inc agreed to institute major remedial safety measures.
- December 17, 2008 - Former sales manager pleaded guilty to stealing over \$2 million from a retail foreign exchange and business payment specialist in the Financial District.



- November 20, 2008 – Menachem Lifshitz pleaded guilty for falsifying his personal tax return. He has paid a total of \$4.75 million in taxes, penalties and interest to settle the charges.
- November 19, 2008 – Defendant (Igor Klopov) was sentenced to 3 ½ - 10 ½ years in state prison for stealing \$1.5 million and attempting to steal another \$10.7 million from wealthy Americans through the identity theft ring that the defendant ran.
- November 18, 2008 – A former Bank of Montreal (BMO) natural gas trader pleaded guilty to intentionally mismarking his trading book, resulting in one of the largest fraud-related trading losses of over \$800 million from a trading desk in Manhattan. This was part of a joint investigation with the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York and the FBI. The defendant agreed to forfeit up to \$4,410,000 as proceeds of his illegal conduct.

Money Laundering: Large-scale criminal enterprises cannot make use of the proceeds from their illicit activity without obscuring the origin of their funds. Often these organizations are engaged in illegal conduct including, widespread sale of firearms or drugs, and prostitution or gambling. Money laundering is the vehicle by which illicitly-obtained funds are rendered useful by processing them through depository institutions.

The 2005 U.S. Money Laundering Threat Assessment—the first and most recent government-wide analysis of money laundering in the United States—indicates that New York State receives the second-highest number of suspicious activity reports (SARs) from depository institutions in the country; over 48 percent these filings cite suspected money laundering activity.³ New York State also receives the most SARs from U.S. money service businesses—17 percent of all SAR filings from these entities.⁴ As Manhattan is home to the vast majority of banks and money service businesses in the state, the New York County District Attorney's Office plays a vital role in investigating and prosecuting money laundering crimes.

The Office's Money Laundering Unit investigates and prosecutes sophisticated financial crimes in which multi-million dollar transactions are laundered on a domestic and international scope. The Unit restores revenues and ill-gotten gains through restitution, criminal fines and forfeiture proceedings. Investigations conducted by the Unit are often proactive and employ both traditional and innovative techniques.

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The office's demonstrated ability to handle complex white collar criminal cases, as well as the benefits realized by the city's economy and the business community, call for a financial commitment to this office's white collar prosecutions, so that we can

³ U.S. Money Laundering Working Group. (Dec. 2005). U.S. Money Laundering Threat Assessment: Page 6. Accessed at: <http://www.ustreas.gov/offices/enforcement/pdf/mlta.pdf>

⁴ U.S. Money Laundering Working Group. (Dec. 2005). U.S. Money Laundering Threat Assessment: Page 9. Accessed at: <http://www.ustreas.gov/offices/enforcement/pdf/mlta.pdf>

continue to conduct expansive, labor intensive investigations that can be a cornerstone of the city's economic recovery, as well as return needed revenues to our cash-strapped budget. Without the support of the City Council and the revenue program, we could not conduct these important investigations. Council funding allows us to focus on areas that are vital to the well-being of the residents of Manhattan.

IMPORTANT NEW PROGRAMS

More than ever, this office's commitment to public safety extends beyond the courtroom. With the Council's support, we have established numerous specialized units, that have allowed to coordinate across the criminal justice system, as well as with agencies, service providers, and residents from throughout the community. Our Community Affairs Unit responds directly to residents regarding specific crime concerns; our Witness Aid Services Unit directly counsels crime victims and also connects them to resources; our Drug Treatment Alternative to Prison (DTAP) program screens and diverts repeat offenders who are abusing drugs into community treatment programs.

In this spirit, DANY has developed, with the support of vital City Council funding, initiatives to address major crime problems and service gaps, including re-entry services, immigrant affairs, organized gang crime, and child advocacy. These new initiatives, established with existing limited resources, will be at risk of termination without the continued support of the Council.

Immigrant Affairs

DANY has increased its involvement in the very sensitive and timely issue of immigrant affairs. The Manhattan District Attorney's Immigrant Affairs Advisory Council led to the creation in 2007 of a dedicated Immigrant Affairs Program. An Attorney-in-Charge coordinates with elected officials, government agencies, and community-based non-profit organizations that work with different immigrant groups in New York. The goal of this collaboration is to determine how best this office can address criminal justice related issues that confront the immigrant community in New York. Attorneys assigned to the program engage in outreach to aid victims and witnesses who fear cooperation with law enforcement because of their immigration status. These attorneys also prosecute cases related to a diverse set of frauds perpetrated against immigrants, as well as to fraudulent construction industry safety and employment practices. The program's major legal achievements includes a conviction for a multi-million dollar pyramid scheme that preyed on Dominican communities in Manhattan, several corrupt minority labor coalitions, and numerous prevailing wage cases.

Re-Entry Services

Each year, over 25,000 individuals are released from New York State prisons. Over 75 percent return to New York City, and more people return to Manhattan than to any other borough. Regrettably, this office sees many of these released prisoners back in the court system facing new criminal charges.

In February 2008, this office launched its *Fair Chance Initiative*, an effort to address re-entry issues for Manhattan offenders. This Initiative's major finding was a need for better coordination between the law enforcement and service providers. Consequently, we hired an in-house Re-Entry Coordinator. The Coordinator works with ADAs in our office to identify offenders who may be well-suited for rehabilitative services in lieu of prison, and then coordinates services with providers in Manhattan. The Coordinator ensures that the appropriate plea is offered and that the offender completes the program to which he is sentenced.

This office also believes that if prisoners are engaged immediately after release and connected with appropriate social services, we can prevent the re-incarceration of non-violent offenders. Thus, the office is also pursuing formal partnership opportunities with providers such as the Doe Fund, whose well established re-entry service program offers an important model of early intervention.

Organized Gang Crime

A great portion of violent crime in Manhattan is the result of gang activity and gun and drug trafficking that can pervade and overwhelm the borough's residential neighborhoods. Our ongoing gun, drug, and gang investigations produce information about the gang members, traffickers, and other actors responsible for this violence. In early 2007, for example, a group of ADAs successfully prosecuted several major crime rings by analyzing previously gathered intelligence, and identifying links among various incidents prosecuted across the office. This experience revealed the usefulness of centralizing investigative information collected throughout the office's Investigative and Trial Bureaus. As a result, a group of ADAs have created an enhanced information-sharing database, "DANY Resource." This is an electronic repository of information related to defendants involved in gang and drug-related violence, as well as other related violent crime. The database tracks offender details not typically conveyed in individuals' criminal records, such as gang associations and memberships, hierarchies in drug organizations, and the identities of individuals committing violent crimes for their own benefit, or at the request of others. This database enables ADAs to focus their investigations on those defendants who are most responsible for violent crime within Manhattan's neighborhoods. Just a year after creation of the database, over 40 individuals within the office are using it regularly, including ADAs, paralegals, and analysts who continuously update the database to reflect the ever-evolving nature of violent criminal activity. This is expensive to maintain because it needs the regular commitment of our lawyers and technical staff to ensure its accuracy and timeliness.

Child Abuse/Child Advocacy Center

Recognizing that child abuse cases are best managed by specially trained attorneys and support staff, the office created its Child Abuse Unit in 1989, which is now part of an expanded Family Violence and Child Abuse Bureau. The Unit has developed a highly effective, multidisciplinary approach to investigating and prosecuting child abuse cases. In the development of these cases, the office uses the services of staff and consultants, including social workers, psychologists, and physicians.

Enhancing these efforts is the newly established Child Advocacy Center (CAC), the first in Manhattan. This office was integral in the collaborative establishment of the CAC, which opened last year under the management of Safe Horizon. ADAs from our Child Abuse Bureau and counselors from our Victim Services Unit continue to be involved in cases originating from the CAC. The Center is instrumental in building cases, because it provides child-friendly interview rooms to make information-gathering more comfortable. Its on-site forensic specialists help expedite case development by performing on-the-spot assessments of evidence.

This office is staffing the facility using existing agency resources, without any targeted funding. We are currently only able to assign one victim specialist for one day each week, and ADAs from our Child Abuse Bureau are available only on a case-by-case basis. Diversion of staff from our main office on a full-time basis would diminish our capacity to prosecute and investigate our existing caseload. We are thus unable to capitalize on this wonderful new facility. Additional resources would allow us to assign a full-time ADA and victim specialist to work on the CAC premises, thus providing immediate services and legal information to victims, as well as working with DANY's array of legal, investigative, and victim-oriented resources at its headquarters.

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In sum, we seek your help in maintaining the funding that you have provided to this office, as well as restoring the funds that have been lost to our baseline budget over the years. Your funds help this office continue our important work, fighting street crime and economic crime, as well as support our new programs vital to the communities we serve. It also enables us to work on important investigations that play a major role in restoring financial integrity to our economic system, while through the revenue program, returning millions to the city's coffers.

Testimony of

Queens District Attorney Richard A. Brown

**Before New York City Council
Committees on Finance and Public Safety**

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**May 19, 2009
City Hall**

The major challenge that I -- and my fellow prosecutors -- continue to face this year is the impact that the repeated and substantial budget cuts we have suffered over recent years continue to have on our day to day operations.

In the aftermath of the events of September 11, 2001, the budgets of New York City's prosecutors were cut by close to 20% -- with the most significant cuts on the City level.

And even with the Council's help in recent years in providing us with some additional funding to offset the cuts -- as well as some new needs funding to address a number of emerging crime issues -- my office is still down nearly \$2.0 million in our baselined budget from that first round of cuts alone.

*** * * ***

We also suffered in other ways. The Police Department, for example, reduced the number of detectives assigned to our office -- and we had to make up the difference by hiring more of our own detective investigators to fill the gap. Our OTPS costs have also been steadily on the rise, in areas such as expenses in the handling of extraditions, taxi fares for witnesses, storage costs and software and hardware maintenance.

In response, we long ago reduced our costs in order to maintain our core functions -- case intake, hearings, trials, appellate litigation and our highly specialized investigative initiatives. We re-organized and re-aligned staffing office-wide to streamline case processing and allow for peak efficiency. We cut OTPS in our control to the bone. We closed down our Family Court Bureau and reduced staffing for some of our community-based, youth anti-violence initiatives.

And when we had to, we reduced staffing through attrition and reduced levels of hiring -- and in the process we lost many of our experienced mid level assistants and support staff, many of whom moved on to the private sector and higher salaries -- simply because we could not

keep pace.

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At the same time, we implemented a wide variety of new initiatives that have returned needed revenue to the City and achieved substantial cost savings and efficiencies in the criminal justice process -- including our highly successful arrest to arraignment program and our specialized revenue crimes initiative. But, however valuable these new programs are -- practically speaking -- each has required us to re-direct available staffing and resources from other investigative and prosecutorial functions.

* * * *

Then, in July, 2008 we began to be hit again with a new round of cuts -- first a further 3.63% baselined cut for FY 2009 followed in November, 2008 with an additional 3.68% cut for FY 2010 and beyond. And in December, 2008, the City's Office of Management and Budget told us to plan for possible additional baselined reductions of 5% and 2% for Fiscal 2010. This was followed just this past month with the Mayor's announcement of additional potential reductions for Fiscal 2010 and beyond.

In response, we have worked with the City and have been able to identify a few more areas where cost savings and efficiencies can be achieved in case processing. And as a result of agreeing to take on still more initiatives on behalf of the City in this regard, we have been able to offset or defer a number of the newest cuts that have been proposed for Fiscal 2010.

* * * *

But, as you know, while \$3.9 million in the newest rounds of cuts were offset or deferred for the upcoming fiscal year, baselined cuts totaling \$3.9 million dollars re-appear once again in our FY2011 budget and beyond,

with additional non-baselined funding of close to \$450,000 added to our Fiscal 2010 budget also failing to re-appear in FY2011 baselined numbers.

As a result, we remain deeply concerned about the impact that all of this will inevitably have on our operations, our staffing levels and continuation of many of our specialized initiatives -- including initiatives in the areas of child abuse, domestic violence, gun trafficking, gang violence and related crime and many others.

* * * *

Our problems have been further compounded by the fact that much of the additional funding that we rely on from year to year on the state, local and federal levels continues to fall into a non-baselined or "unknown at this time" category.

Perhaps, most importantly for today's discussion, for example, my office has a large unknown from year to year in the nearly \$540,000 non-baselined funding that the Council has provided to us to help offset budget reductions each year since Fiscal 2006 -- which, I would add, we sorely need this year once again and hope to have baselined.

There are also still significant numbers of unknowns on both the federal and state level, including in critical State Aid to Prosecution and federal Byrne/JAG funding. And while we understand new JAG/economic stimulus monies may be available in the upcoming fiscal year, this too remains a large unknown, as well.

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Beyond that, arrests continue to rise -- up in Queens County over 70% since the early 90's to 72,000 last year. Caseloads have steadily grown to well over 200 per assistant, with our attorneys having to take on more responsibility at an earlier stage in their careers.

In the child abuse area alone, caseloads have grown dramatically, with close to 12,000 cases of child abuse, maltreatment and neglect reported to the State Central Registry in Albany from Queens County and over 3100 referred to us last year to investigate for possible criminality -- up from 2200 in 2005. And new trends such as the increase in homicides, the proliferation of gang violence and the growing number of real estate and mortgage fraud cases and other crimes require additional attention.

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What all this means for us is uncertainty. From New York City budget numbers alone, we face a potential loss of nearly \$4.4 million between FY 2010 and FY2011 alone. The impact of all of this is enormous. Even with the improvement that we now see in our Fiscal 2010 projected numbers, the non-baselined nature of the funding simply does not provide a stable budgetary plan that will allow us to make intelligent decisions on hiring, staffing levels, salaries, and a myriad of other issues that affect our day to day operations.

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And so, once again, we ask for your help. We need to stabilize our budget situation and maintain the level of resources we need to do our job. We need baselined restorations of the cuts that we have suffered -- and not have to live from year to year not knowing what monies we can rely upon.

And we need, especially, for you to continue in this year's budget -- and, hopefully this year baseline -- the nearly \$540,000 in additional support that you have provided to us each year since Fiscal 2006.

*** * * ***

The bottom line in everything I've said today is that we need you -- the members of the City Council -- more than ever before -- to once again provide

us with the resources necessary to allow us to continue our efforts in reducing the level of violence within this City and improve the quality of the lives of our residents.

*** * * ***

I hope that this year you can, once again, assist us.

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**Testimony of Ernest F. Hart, Chair
Civilian Complaint Review Board
Before the Finance and Public Safety Committees
of the New York City Council**

May 19, 2009

Chairs Weprin and Vallone and members of the Finance and Public Safety committees, my name is Ernest F. Hart and I am the Chair of the Civilian Complaint Review Board. With me is Joan Thompson, our Executive Director. Ms. Thompson and I will be available to answer your questions after my testimony.

I want to thank you for giving us the opportunity to testify today about the preliminary budget for 2010 and its projected impact on the operations of the CCRB. I will speak briefly about the CCRB and our agency's budget history, and then discuss some of the specific challenges we foresee for next year. In this testimony, all references to years are to fiscal years.

Background

As we testified at the preliminary budget hearing in March, high quality, timely investigations of alleged police misconduct are of value in a number of ways. Officers are held accountable for past misconduct and may be deterred from future misconduct. Investigative records are an important source of information not just about an officer or an incident, but about patterns or policies within the department as a whole and may lead to improvements in policing practices. Transparent public reporting of statistics gleaned through the investigation of individual complaints provide the public with important information, and facilitates informed public debate about policing in our city.

As the Council has always recognized, not least by supporting past requests for additional resources, institutions are only effective if adequately funded, and we are concerned that successive cuts in our budget run the risk of leaving our City with oversight in name only.

Budgetary History

From 2004 to 2007, the City Council provided us with supplemental funding in the amount of approximately \$1,000,000 per year so as to prevent cuts in our investigative staff. In 2008 the Administration incorporated this additional amount in the executive budget, rendering it unnecessary for us to seek supplemental funding in the adopted budget. In that year we had an authorized headcount of 192 full-time positions, of which 157, or 82%, were dedicated to the core mission of the agency, namely, the resolution of complaints by investigation or mediation.

A total of \$863,518 was cut from the agency's 2009 budget through the administration's PEG actions, of which \$668,962 was recurring for 2010 and the out-years. This resulted in the loss of 12 positions, reducing our authorized headcount to 180, of which 146 positions, or 81%, are devoted to core functions. Absent restoration, three actions taken in this year's financial plan will impose additional cuts of \$1,491,776. In addition to other reductions, these cuts are projected to result in the loss of an additional 16 investigative and four administrative positions, reducing our authorized headcount to 160, of which 129, or 81%, will be devoted to core functions. In short, the current 2010 financial plan for the CCRB shows a loss of \$2,160,738 and 32 positions when compared with 2008.

Effects of the Proposed Budgetary Reductions

For a small agency such as ours, the cuts which have already been made, and the proposed cuts for 2010, are major cuts. The effects of the existing cuts are already being felt, and those of the proposed cuts can be predicted. In the case of 2009 we are able to extrapolate from year-to-date figures. For 2010, we expect new complaint filings to be 8,200 and we have made our projections based on that figure. This represents an increase of 700 filings compared with the projections we gave you in March.

I would like to draw your attention to three indicators: the number of open cases, the number of cases per investigator, and the time taken to complete an investigation.

In round figures, the average number of open cases was 3,600 in 2008, is on track to be 4,300 in 2009 and is now predicted to be 5,810 in 2010 (compared to our March prediction of 5,600). This figure is an indicator of the size of the task faced by the agency's investigative staff at any point in time: the higher the number, the more work there is to be done.

The average open docket per investigator was 28 in 2008, is on track to be 33 in 2009 and is now predicted to be 65 in 2010 (compared to our March prediction of 59). Of course, the higher the number, the greater the challenge for an investigator to complete all investigative steps in a timely way.

The average number of days which it takes for an investigator to complete a full investigation was 306 in 2008, is on track to be 341 in 2009 and is now predicted to be 423 in 2010 (compared to our March prediction of 404). This figure is important to the complainant, the police officer, the officer's supervisors,

and to others within the department who may be considering such officer for transfer or promotion, because a decision as to transfer or promotion may be delayed until the results of an open investigation are known.

It is also important to the department advocate's office, who have told us that the older the case, the more difficult it is to prosecute. In fact they have said that to have enough time to review our substantiated cases they need to receive them no later than 15 months after the incident date. This is because, in normal circumstances, charges must be brought against an officer within 18 months of the incident date, and they need a certain amount of time to evaluate our substantiated cases.

Of cases substantiated in 2008, 80% or 134 were closed in less than 15 months. The year-to-date figure for 2009 is 62% or 76 cases. We now project that the proportion of cases closed in less than 15 months for 2010 will be 45% (compared with our March projection of 50%).

We are of course continually looking for ways to streamline our operations, but we believe that we are already conducting such operations very efficiently in a difficult environment. Precisely because we have already cut so many non-investigative positions over the years, we are forced to cut investigative positions when facing cuts of the magnitude which are now proposed.

In my introduction, I have already spoken about the value to complainants, police officers, the police department, and our city as a whole, of having an effective, independent CCRB. The benefits which a properly funded CCRB can provide include the thorough and timely resolution of civilian complaints, through investigation or mediation; accountability, to the actions of police officers; transparency and, through the statistics gleaned from our investigations,

improvements in policing practices; and an increased level of public trust in our police department. I share the Board's belief that these benefits are worth the cost of providing them.

Although the budget process is not yet complete, it appears unlikely that any part of the cuts will be restored by the administration. As a result, we are asking the Council to restore to our 2010 budget enough funding for us to retain 25 investigative positions. This will make a real difference to our ability to handle the significantly increased level of complaints which we are now receiving.

Such a restoration will enable us to reduce the average number of days to complete a full investigation from the 423 we are currently projecting to 363. This represents a 60-day reduction, which we think will be worthwhile, not least because of the impact it will have on our substantiated cases: it will mean that 59% of our substantiated cases will be closed within 15 months of the incident date instead of the 45% which we are currently projecting.

Although we are aware of the difficult fiscal climate the City faces we think that such a restoration will strike a fair balance between the City's need for fiscal prudence and the need to provide the City with effective, independent police oversight. One aspect of the value of such oversight was apparent in the Council's recent Stop and Frisk subcommittee hearing, where the CCRB was able to identify and draw to the attention of the Council a number of important statistical trends from data gleaned from CCRB investigations.

Thank you for your time. Ms. Thompson and I will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Testimony
City Council 2010 Budget Hearings
Joint Public Safety and Finance Committees
May 19, 2009

By Ralph Palladino
2nd Vice President DC 37 Local 1549

Civilianizing the NYPD makes sense from a public safety and finance point of view. We have documented 3500 civilian positions that are being occupied by uniformed officers. That's why we won the arbitration case against the NYPD.

Police officers make twice the annual salary than do clericals. Comptroller Thompson and former Comptroller Hevesi both estimated cost savings by civilianizing. The Hevesi savings was \$36.2 million over a decade ago. We estimate the cost savings to the taxpayers at \$127 million a year. Think of the tax dollars that could have been saved over the last 20 years if the city had listened to us then.

More officers on the street instead of behind desks mean safer streets. This is exactly what Suffolk County found when it successfully civilianized their police department a few years ago.

The NYPD has submitted an application for funding to hire 2000 uniformed officers through President Obama's COPS Hiring Recovery Program designed to both enhance public safety and jobs. Sadly the NYPD plans to use the new officers to either directly fill the reduced clerical positions or use the new officers to replace current officers who will do so.

Most of these officers don't even live in New York City. Nearly all the clericals in the NYPD and on the current civil service list do.

Will the NYPD get any of this funding when the Federal Government finds out how many officers, even by the police commissioners own accounting are currently filling and will fill clerical positions. Will they take the NYPD's intent of lowering crime serious?

DC 37 and Local 1549 support hiring of more police officers. We want to make the city safer. We support getting stimulus funding to do it. But we cannot support using those funds directly or indirectly to aid and abet the city in reducing jobs of New York City residents who need them.

There is a need for jobs in the city. Having able bodied New Yorkers working in clerical positions in the NYPD would help reduce unemployment, mean more working people who could spend money in local businesses and pay taxes.

The City Council could avert these reductions by supporting Speaker Quinn's proposal for a wealth tax. Revenue raising, ending wasteful contracting out and committing to civilianizing all the uniformed agencies. This would save money in the long run is the way to balance the city's budget. It also means job creation.

Thank you.

**New York City Council
Budget Hearing
Public Protection**

**ALTERNATIVE TO
INCARCERATION AND
REENTRY PROGRAMS**

[www.ati-ny.org]

May 19, 2009

Center for Alternative Sentencing and Employment Services (CASES)

Center for Community Alternatives (CCA)

Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO)

Fortune Society

Legal Action Center (LAC)

Osborne Association

Women's Prison Association (WPA)

Testimony Presented By

Tracie M. Gardner

Director of New York Policy

Legal Action Center

My name is Tracie Gardner. I am director of New York Policy for the Legal Action Center, one of the seven organizations that make up the ATI Coalition. The Coalition includes the Center for Alternative Sentencing and Employment Services (CASES), Center for Community Alternatives (CCA), Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO), Fortune Society, CASES, Osborne Association and Women's Prison Association (WPA). I am here on behalf of the coalition and those organizations.

These seven programs provide alternative to incarceration and reentry services in all of the five boroughs. Our ATI work takes us into the courts where, in cooperation with judges, prosecutors and the defense bar, a person's appropriateness for one of our programs is assessed and a determination is made whether to admit him or her to the program instead of incarceration. Our reentry work is at the back end of the system when individuals are released from incarceration and returning to their communities.

On behalf of the ATI Coalition, I want to thank the City Council for the assistance you have provided to our programs and to our clients. For over 10 years your support has allowed us to leverage that support many times over, all of which will allow the seven organizations that comprise the ATI coalition to serve over 17,000 clients this fiscal year.

We all know that this is a very difficult budget year and you are faced with difficult choices as you develop the City's budget. In that context it is crucial to note that savings achieved from our programs are immediate. The defendant who enters an ATI program is not being held in detention on Rikers (\$164 per day) or in a DJJ facility (a staggering \$551 per day). By comparison, our programs cost less than \$25 per day. We estimate that the **savings to the City and State correctional systems exceed \$100 million a year.**

There are other savings as well. City hospitals and emergency rooms, homeless shelters achieve additional savings. For defendants who enter CASES mental health program psychiatric hospitalizations are reduced by 56% during their time in the program. And finally, because we prepare our clients for work and help them find jobs, they pay taxes and child support. CEO has collected over one million dollars in child support payments.

We all know that crime affects each of New York City's communities – victims, the person committing the offense, families, community members, and taxpayers. Incarceration has long been the primary response to crime. Too often though, that response fails to improve public safety or prevent future crimes by people released to the community. Incarceration isolates young people and adults from needed supports; disrupts families and contributes to the cycle of poverty and recidivism.

Our programs provide effective services as an alternative to incarceration and for individuals just released from jail or prison. We work in the Criminal, Supreme and Family Courts in all five boroughs. Our offices and services are spread across the five

boroughs as well. The maps in the Atlas attached to this testimony give a good picture of the breadth and the depth of our services across the City.

The work of the ATI Coalition is an integral part of the strategy that has enabled the City to reduce crime. We have made important contributions to the lower populations in the jails, prisons and juvenile detention facilities. The Coalition brings services to some of the City's most disadvantaged neighborhoods. As opposed to incarceration, our programs invest in people and their families and ultimately strengthen whole communities. Supporting the Coalition is a cost-effective way to reduce crime, help people change their lives for the better, strengthen communities, and save taxpayer dollars.

While all of our clients are involved in the criminal justice system, the range of the ATI Coalition's work stretches across the social services, housing and employment fields. Our work strengthens families, helps youth achieve their potential, provides relevant and appropriate services for women, connects people to stable employment, provides a home in the community, addresses the problems of substance abuse, and provides effective solutions for the mentally ill. Our work is part of a process to develop the skills and resources to avoid future criminal involvement.

ATI Coalition programs **reduce recidivism**.

- ☒ A program that serves young people charged with a felony: 80% of graduates not convicted of any new crime within 2 years
- ☒ A program that serves adults with serious and persistent mental illness charged with a felony: 97% reduction in conviction rate following intake into the ATI program
- ☒ A residential program for women who have committed felonies: 97% of graduates not convicted of a new crime within one year
- ☒ Findings from an independent random-assignment evaluation show that participation in CEO significantly decreases several measures of recidivism including a 40% reduction in re-incarceration for a new crime through two years of follow up.

The results go beyond recidivism. Not only do we keep our clients out of jail and prison, we help them make dramatic changes in their lives. And helping our clients helps communities.

ALTERNATIVE TO INCARCERATION AND REENTRY PROGRAMS HELP YOUTH ACHIEVE THEIR POTENTIAL

Participants in CEO's Young Adult program are 1.4 times more likely to be placed in a job and are 34% more likely to keep a job for a year, than young adults at CEO who do not join the program.

60% of CCA youth were truant from school at intake, none were truant at program graduation; 100% were promoted to the next grade level.

78% of the young people who had internship placements while in CASES youth program received a diploma or were working one year after graduating the program

74% of the students registered at the CASES-Department of Education High School earned high school credits.

91% of young people graduating from CASES youth program were employed, in school and/or receiving services in their community.

ALTERNATIVE TO INCARCERATION AND REENTRY PROGRAMS STRENGTHEN FAMILIES

Over 200 young fathers enroll in CEO's voluntary Responsible Fatherhood Program each year and attend classes on effective parenting; learn how to find and reconnect to their children; and get help meeting their child support obligations. CEO has collected over \$1 million in child support payments.

100% of the fathers who took Osborne's parenting course at Rikers Island showed improvement in their attitudes toward parenting.

ALTERNATIVE TO INCARCERATION AND REENTRY PROGRAMS PROVIDE RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE SERVICES FOR WOMEN

Among the predominately homeless women participating in WPA's Hopper Home, 78% enrolled in an employment program; 92% improved housing post-completion; 85% obtained health care coverage, and 68% strengthened their family relationships by either regaining custody of their children or improving parenting skills.

WPA's Law Project helped 76 women and their families address family visitation and custodial concerns while helping to reduce Family Court system costs by expediting or eliminating the need for court proceedings in 68% of the cases.

88% of the clients receiving case management from WPA's Community Linkage Unit obtained identification necessary to obtain legal employment, housing, or benefits and 62% improved their housing situation.

75% of women in CCA's Crossroads program in need of family reunification services were reunited with their children and 100% were linked to health care.

ALTERNATIVE TO INCARCERATION AND REENTRY PROGRAMS CONNECT PEOPLE TO STABLE EMPLOYMENT

CEO made 1,226 placements in permanent jobs in 2008; wages averaged \$9/hour.

In 2007, 473 clients completed Fortune Society's job readiness program. Clients who were placed into employment averaged salaries of over \$9/hour and received two years of job retention services

45% of the women in CCA's Crossroads program – all of whom were unemployed at intake – held jobs at program completion.

In 2008, the Legal Action Center helped 397 individuals overcome 443 legal problems related to their criminal records and overcome barriers to employment, including errors on rap sheets, inaccurate answers to job application questions about past criminal convictions and illegal discrimination by employers.

**ALTERNATIVE TO INCARCERATION AND REENTRY PROGRAMS
PROVIDE A HOME IN THE COMMUNITY**

Since 2002, The Fortune Society's phased permanent housing has helped nearly 382 individuals find stable housing.

50% of women entering CCA's Crossroads program were homeless; 85% of those women were living in stable housing at time of program completion.

**ALTERNATIVE TO INCARCERATION AND REENTRY PROGRAMS
ADDRESS THE PROBLEM OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

65% of the men and women enrolled in Osborne's drug treatment program in 2008 stopped using drugs; 100 % of Osborne graduates had either Medicaid or private health insurance; and 75% improved their employment or educational status.

88% of clients enrolled in The Fortune Society's substance abuse treatment services were substance free 12 months later.

**ALTERNATIVE TO INCARCERATION AND REENTRY PROGRAMS
PROVIDE EFFECTIVE SOLUTIONS FOR THE MENTALLY ILL**

92% of clients were homeless at intake into CASES mental health program for individuals with serious and persistent mental illness; after one year all are in safe and secure housing and 61% of those are in long-term permanent housing

CASES mental health program reduced psychiatric hospitalizations by 56% during program participation

At admission none of the clients admitted to CASES mental health program were engaged in employment or education; during program participation over 30% became engaged in employment or education.

Thank you for your support. We look forward to continuing to work with the City Council.

**New York City Council
Budget Hearing
Public Safety**

**ALTERNATIVE TO
INCARCERATION AND
REENTRY PROGRAMS**

[www.ati-ny.org]

May 19, 2009

Center for Alternative Sentencing and Employment Services (CASES)

Center for Community Alternatives (CCA)

Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO)

Fortune Society

Legal Action Center (LAC)

Osborne Association

Women's Prison Association (WPA)

Testimony Presented By

Joel Copperman

CEO / President

CASES

My name is Joel Copperman. I am the CEO and President of CASES, one of the seven organizations that make up the ATI Coalition. The Coalition includes the Center for Alternative Sentencing and Employment Services (CASES), Center for Community Alternatives (CCA), Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO), Fortune Society, Legal Action Center (LAC), Osborne Association and Women's Prison Association (WPA). I am here on behalf of the coalition and those organizations.

These seven programs provide alternative to incarceration and reentry services in all of the five boroughs. Our ATI work takes us into the courts where, in cooperation with judges, prosecutors and the defense bar, a person's appropriateness for one of our programs is assessed and a determination is made whether to admit him or her to the program instead of incarceration. Our reentry work is at the back end of the system when individuals are released from incarceration and returning to their communities.

On behalf of the ATI Coalition, I want to thank the City Council for the assistance you have provided to our programs and to our clients. For over 10 years your support has allowed us to leverage that support many times over, all of which will allow the seven organizations that comprise the ATI coalition to serve over 17,000 clients this fiscal year.

We all know that this is a very difficult budget year and you are faced with difficult choices as you develop the City's budget. In that context it is crucial to note that savings achieved from our programs are immediate. The defendant who enters an ATI program is not being held in detention on Rikers (\$164 per day) or in a DJJ facility (a staggering \$551 per day). By comparison, our programs cost less than \$25 per day. We estimate that **the savings to the City and State correctional systems exceed \$100 million a year.**

There are other savings as well. City hospitals and emergency rooms, homeless shelters achieve additional savings. For defendants who enter CASES mental health program psychiatric hospitalizations are reduced by 56% during their time in the program. And finally, because we prepare our clients for work and help them find jobs, they pay taxes and child support. CEO has collected over one million dollars in child support payments.

We all know that crime affects each of New York City's communities – victims, the person committing the offense, families, community members, and taxpayers. Incarceration has long been the primary response to crime. Too often though, that response fails to improve public safety or prevent future crimes by people released to the community. Incarceration isolates young people and adults from needed supports; disrupts families and contributes to the cycle of poverty and recidivism.

Our programs provide effective services as an alternative to incarceration and for individuals just released from jail or prison. We work in the Criminal, Supreme and Family Courts in all five boroughs. Our offices and services are spread across the five boroughs as well. The maps in the Atlas attached to this testimony give a good picture of the breadth and the depth of our services across the City.

The work of the ATI Coalition is an integral part of the strategy that has enabled the City to reduce crime. We have made important contributions to the lower populations in the jails, prisons and juvenile detention facilities. The Coalition brings services to some of the City's most disadvantaged neighborhoods. As opposed to incarceration, our programs invest in people and their families and ultimately strengthen whole communities. Supporting the Coalition is a cost-effective way to reduce crime, help people change their lives for the better, strengthen communities, and save taxpayer dollars.

While all of our clients are involved in the criminal justice system, the range of the ATI Coalition's work stretches across the social services, housing and employment fields. Our work strengthens families, helps youth achieve their potential, provides relevant and appropriate services for women, connects people to stable employment, provides a home in the community, addresses the problems of substance abuse, and provides effective solutions for the mentally ill. Our work is part of a process to develop the skills and resources to avoid future criminal involvement.

ATI Coalition programs reduce recidivism.

- A program that serves young people charged with a felony: 80% of graduates not convicted of any new crime within 2 years
- A program that serves adults with serious and persistent mental illness charged with a felony: 97% reduction in conviction rate following intake into the ATI program
- A residential program for women who have committed felonies: 7% of graduates not convicted of a new crime within one year
- Findings from an independent random-assignment evaluation show that participation in CEO significantly decreases several measures of recidivism including a 40% reduction in re-incarceration for a new crime through two years of follow up.

The results go beyond recidivism. No only do we keep our clients out of jail and prison, we help them make dramatic changes in their lives. And helping our clients helps communities.

ALTERNATIVE TO INCARCERATION AND REENTRY PROGRAMS HELP YOUTH ACHIEVE THEIR POTENTIAL

- Participants in CEO's Young Adult program are 1.4 times more likely to be placed in a job and are 34% more likely to keep a job for a year, than young adults at CEO who do not join the program.
- 60% of CCA youth were truant from school at intake, none were truant at program graduation; 100% were promoted to the next grade level.
- 78% of the young people who had internship placements while in CASES youth program received a diploma or were working one year after graduating the program.
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- 91% of young people graduating from CASES youth program were employed, in school and/or receiving services in their community.

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- Among the predominately homeless women participating in WPA's Hopper Home, 78% enrolled in an employment program; 92% improved housing post-completion; 85% obtained health care coverage, and 68% strengthened their family relationships by either regaining custody of their children or improving parenting skills.
- WPA's Law Project helped 76 women and their families address family visitation and custodial concerns while helping to reduce Family Court system costs by expediting or eliminating the need for court proceedings in 68% of the cases.
- 88% of the clients receiving case management from WPA's Community Linkage Unit obtained identification necessary to obtain legal employment, housing, or benefits and 62% improved their housing situation.
- 75% of women in CCA's Crossroads program in need of family reunification services were reunited with their children and 100% were linked to health care.

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- CEO made 1,226 placements in permanent jobs in 2008; wages averaged \$9/hour.
- In 2007, 473 clients completed Fortune Society's job readiness program. Clients who were placed into employment averaged salaries of over \$9/hour and received two years of job retention services
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- In 2008, the Legal Action Center helped 397 individuals overcome 443 legal problems related to their criminal records and overcome barriers to employment, including errors on rap sheets, inaccurate answers to job application questions about past criminal convictions and illegal discrimination by employers.

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- Since 2002, The Fortune Society's phased permanent housing has helped nearly 382 individuals find stable housing.
- 50% of women entering CCA's Crossroads program were homeless; 85% of those women were living in stable housing at time of program completion.

**ALTERNATIVE TO INCARCERATION AND REENTRY PROGRAMS
ADDRESS THE PROBLEM OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

- 65% of the men and women enrolled in Osborne's drug treatment program in 2008 stopped using drugs; 100 % of Osborne graduates had either Medicaid or private health insurance; and 75% improved their employment or educational status.
- 88% of clients enrolled in The Fortune Society's substance abuse treatment services were substance free 12 months later.

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PROVIDE EFFECTIVE SOLUTIONS FOR THE MENTALLY ILL**

- 92% of clients were homeless at intake into CASES mental health program for individuals with serious and persistent mental illness; after one year all are in safe and secure housing and 61% of those are in long-term permanent housing.
- CASES mental health program reduced psychiatric hospitalizations by 56% during program participation.
- At admission none of the clients admitted to CASES mental health program were engaged in employment or education; during program participation over 30% became engaged in employment or education.

Thank you for your support. We look forward to continuing to work with the City Council.

**Testimony of Eddie Rodriguez
President, Local 1549, DC 37, AFSCME, AFL-CIO
Before the City Council Committees on
Finance and Public Safety
FY 2010 Executive Budget
May 19, 2009
Civilianization / NYPD**

Good afternoon Chairs Weprin and Vallone and members of the Committees on Finance and Public Safety. My name is Eddie Rodriguez and I am the President of Local 1549, District Council 37 (DC 37) representing 18,000 members. I want to thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak with you today.

Approximately 3000 of my members are assigned to the police department in the civilian titles of Police Administrative Aide (PAA) and Senior Police Administrative Aide (SPAA). In September of 2004, the Union prevailed in an arbitration proceeding where the arbitrator, Maurice Benewitz directed the Police Commissioner to immediately cease and desist

assigning clerical/administrative work to able-bodied uniformed personnel. He ruled that those duties must be assigned to Police Administrative Aides and Senior Police Administrative Aide. In 2005, the New York State Supreme Court confirmed the Award, which was again appealed. In 2007, the Appellate Division upheld the Union's confirmed arbitration decision.

This was a win-win situation for the City and the Union. Trained officers could be freed up to do what they do best: protect and serve the people of the City of New York. DC 37 has tried in good faith to resolve award through negotiations with the city, but has been unsuccessful. It is disturbing to hear that due to budget constraints no clericals can be hired to replace the uniform personnel doing clerical work. This includes police officers, detectives, sergeants and lieutenants. We have been advised that the Executive Budget for fiscal year 2010, plans to

reduce the civilian headcount at NYPD by 989 employees.

To add insult to injury, the police department has also not complied with two additional arbitration awards citing that Traffic Enforcement Agents and School Safety Officers were doing clerical / administrative work and that this practice should cease immediately.

These difficult economic times demand that these obvious cost savings to the city must be fully implemented without further delay.

As the Union has prevailed in the arbitration, and two court cases, the only legal remedy left is to commence a contempt proceeding against the City, the Police Commissioner and the Commissioner of the Office of Labor Relations. It is our belief that such action should be unnecessary. It is time for the

City to realize the true cost savings which may be obtained through civilianization.

To best learn about what civilians do, I would like to invite you and the committee to a PAA / Clerical Chapter meeting and hear from my members about police officers working in Payroll, Rolcall, Telephone Switchboard, Lead Clerical, Com –Stat / Crime Analysis and the Integrity Control Office.

In conclusion, I know that you have the best interests of the citizens of this great city. I know you will investigate this matter fully. I am sure your findings will surprise you.

Again, thank you for giving me this opportunity to bring this most serious matter to your attention. I would be glad to answer any questions at this time.

Memo

To: Eddie ~~Gates~~
From: Jose Alamo *Ja*
CC: Evelyn Seinfeld, Vilma Ebanks, Ronald Harris
Date: April 22, 2009
Re: Police Administrative Aide List

Attached is the published list for Police Administrative Aide, Exam No. 6055. The list was published on April 1, 2009. DCAS advises us that they intend to establish the list in approximately two months from the published date.

In the interim, eligibles who wish to dispute their score will have the opportunity to do so, in advance of the list being established.

LIST NO		NAME	AFA
1	P	ALYCIA	R SANTARELLA 102.5000
2		KATHY	A GERARD 98.7500
3		WILLIAM	J MURRAY 98.7500
4		ALONA	D WILLIAMS 98.7500
5		ROSALIND	MAMET 97.5000
6		JONATHAN	M HORN 97.5000
7		KATHLEEN	T SLEVIN 97.5000
8		YVONNE	BOYCE 97.5000
9		KATHLEEN	M SULLIVAN 97.5000
10		YATES	N CORRIN 97.5000
11		GUERLINE	E JOSEPH 97.5000
12		CRYSTAL	C PEARSON 97.5000
13		ROY	P THOMAS 97.5000
14		LORI	A FINZ 97.5000
15		JENNIFER	HERNANDEZ 97.5000
16		CUSHAUN	V NEAL 97.5000
17		JOSEPH	F APPELBAUM 97.5000
18		SHAWN	KELLY 97.5000
19		EBONY	A ROBERTS 97.5000
20		SHARON	Y HOLMES 96.2500
21		JUNE	POLLARD 96.2500
22	V	IDA	L NIEVES 96.2500
23	V	NANCY	A GAINES 96.2500
24		FRANCES	SAUNDERS 96.2500
25		SUSAN	A MILLWATER 96.2500
26		XIOMARAH	TEJADA 96.2500
27		THOMAS	A DEMARTINI 96.2500
28		DENISE	ORTIZ 96.2500
29		EPTIHAJJ	A PICKERING 96.2500
30		JASON	C WISE 96.2500
31		TASHA	J TAYLOR 96.2500
32		KATHERINE	T TAYLOR 96.2500
33		TERENCE	CHIN 96.2500
34		PATRICE	M LAVAN 96.2500
35		DAWN	I RUSSO 96.2500
36		DENISE	M MARKMAN 96.2500
37		MICHAEL	A JONES 96.2500
38		VICTORIA	CELIS 96.2500
39		OLGA	L FLORES 96.2500
40		ELSIE	J TOLEDO 96.2500
41		JONSELLE	STOKES 96.2500
42		DEBRA	A GUZZO 96.2500
43		LINA	LAU 96.2500
44		DIANA	ROLDAN 96.2500
45		EILEEN	N STEELE 96.2500
46		ESTHER	CHEUNG 96.2500
47		GRACE	CHAN 96.2500
48		MARY	E TORRES 96.2500
49		LUPE	DEJESUS 96.2500
50		ANDREA	M SMITH 96.2500
51		JASMINE	S BORDERS 96.2500

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EXAM NO 6055 GRP NO 000 POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE AIDE

LIST NO	NAME	AFA
52	ERIN BRENNAN	96.2500
53	SHANQUA M BELL	96.2500
54	CHERYL A AQUILIA	96.2500
55	AMBER C MILLER	96.2500
56	JUANA DELGADO	96.2500
57	GILBERT CASTILLO	96.2500
58	BETTY A LOMBARDO	95.0000
59	ELSIE Y RENDON-GONZALEZ	95.0000
60	PAULINE J NOEL	95.0000
61	LYNNIQUE N BYNES	95.0000
62	JOHN L HUFTALEN	95.0000
63	LINETTE D HOLMES	95.0000
64	STEPHANIE A SIMMONS	95.0000
65	INGRID A REDDICK	95.0000
66	FLAVELLAR S HARRIS	95.0000
67	CHANTE C THOMAS	95.0000
68	CORINNE E GEYER	95.0000
69	KELLY A MALONE	95.0000
70	LAWANA ELLIS	95.0000
71	MARCIA N EDWARD	95.0000
72	DANIEL G FLORES	95.0000
73	TENILLE RODRIGUEZ	95.0000
74	MARISELLA S JACKSON	95.0000
75	AVA LAU	95.0000
76	DENISE JACHCINSKI	95.0000
77	JOAN FELICIANO	95.0000
78	KAREN L HOSANG	95.0000
79	MARITZA COLON	95.0000
80	ANGELA L PETIT	95.0000
81	CHERYL A WITT	95.0000
82	JEFFREY A DANIEL	95.0000
83	DOROTHY R BUNCHE	95.0000
84	NICOLE K MOORE	95.0000
85	JOSEPH A PATTISON	95.0000
86	MALKA GILBOA	95.0000
87	MAXIMINA CORTES	95.0000
88	JOSEPHINE VALERA	95.0000
89	KIM M YARBROUGH	95.0000
90	ROSE A ESPOSITO	95.0000
91	CAROLYN TRIVINO	95.0000
92	ARAMI JUNG	95.0000
93	JASON S ERTISCHEK	95.0000
94	SHENEQUA L JEFFERSON	95.0000
95	CLAUDIA Y BARONE	95.0000
96	SUZANNE Y BARRATT	95.0000
97	EBONI L ROBERTS	95.0000
98	BRANDICE E ENGLISH	95.0000
99	MONICA L CARDENAS	93.7500
100	JUDITH G MCGOWAN	93.7500
101	KIT Y AU	93.7500
102	YELENA KOPELYANOVA	93.7500

LIST NO	NAME	AFA
103	DENAE	J GIBSON 93.7500
104	ENA	RAMBHAROSE 93.7500
105	JASMINE	WRIGHT 93.7500
106	ANDREA	M PELLICANE 93.7500
107	MICHELE	M MIRRO 93.7500
108	SHAMEIKA	N WILLIAMS 93.7500
109	MICHELLE	L DASH 93.7500
110	UGO	OKORO 93.7500
111	BETH	S SARAFRAZ 93.7500
112	DOROTHY	A GREEN 93.7500
113	LATOYA	A FISHER 93.7500
114	ELETHIA	MURRAY 93.7500
115	MARIANNE	SPINELLI 93.7500
116	IRYNA	Z GAVRYLYUK 93.7500
117	LEQUAYSHE	N DYER 93.7500
118	DINA	M MORISI 93.7500
119	ROSE	KOWANETZ 93.7500
120	MARIA	C MALDONADO 93.7500
121	HEATHER	M BURTCHELL 93.7500
122	TIANA	V BROWN-OKOTIE 93.7500
123	JOANNE	F WILKINSON 93.7500
124	DIANA	M CABRERA 93.7500
125	AUDRA	RIBISI 93.7500
126	TASHA	M BELLE 93.7500
127	ALBERT	D SIDOINE 93.7500
128	VERONICA	M THUS 93.7500
129	KATHLEEN	M MATTERA 93.7500
130	LORUHAMAH	G GERMAIN 93.7500
131	CARMEN	D TORRES 93.7500
132	DONNA	L NUNZIATA 93.7500
133	NAJI	K WHITAKER 93.7500
134	SANDRA	POWELL 93.7500
135	KITANYA	M FORRESTER 93.7500
136	AMY	LAM 93.7500
137	MARILYN	A EDMONDSON 93.7500
138	TAEKISA	N HICKS 93.7500
139	ANDREA	SANTANA 93.7500
140	DEVIN	A SNANLEY 93.7500
141	KATHLEEN	QUINN 93.7500
142	GLORIA	T EXODUS 93.7500
143	JASCINTH	A MARNER 93.7500
144	VICTORIA	R KOWANETZ 93.7500
145	DANITA	D MOORE 93.7500
146	Teanna	M WHITAKER 93.7500
147	JUDITH	D JEFFERSON 92.5000
148	TONYA	C WILSON 92.5000
149	MILISSA	A LYONS 92.5000
150	ALAN	HUANG 92.5000
151	HAZEL	M SIMMONS 92.5000
152	PAMELA	A MURPHY 92.5000
153	JOANN	LAROCCO 92.5000

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EXAM NO 6055 GRP NO 000 POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE AIDE

LIST NO	NAME	AFA
154	ALICIA	A THOMAS 92.5000
155	KAREN	S COLLINS 92.5000
156	CARON	PHELPS 92.5000
157 V	RICHALINE	R SEALES 92.5000
158	NORELLE	NICOL 92.5000
159	JEWEL	A JOHN 92.5000
160	LATANYA	C DUPREE-DYETT 92.5000
161	MARIE	S MACCHERONI 92.5000
162	DANIELLE	MIDGETTE 92.5000
163	PRAKASH	D GUPTA 92.5000
164	DINA	C DARCONTE 92.5000
165	SABRINA	A ISAAC 92.5000
166	VEOLA	R ARRINGTON 92.5000
167	UNA	M CRUZ 92.5000
168	CHRIS	A WALDRON 92.5000
169	MYRNA	I HERNANDEZ 92.5000
170	ESTHER	M CASTILLO 92.5000
171	LAETITIA	M HAYNES 92.5000
172	JOAN	MANGER 92.5000
173	SENOVIA	WASHINGTON 92.5000
174	DALJIT	KAUR 92.5000
175	ANISHA	S KLASS 92.5000
176	MIGUEL	A TEJEDA JR 92.5000
177	LEANDRA	M RIVERA 92.5000
178	TERESA	P MORRONE 92.5000
179	KITYEE	MUI 92.5000
180	LAURIE	A SORITO 92.5000
181	YAASMIYN	F STOKES 92.5000
182	ROBIN	DAUGHTERY 92.5000
183	ROCHELLE	T FLEARY 92.5000
184	THOMAS	V KATTUPARAMPIL 92.5000
185	NILAY	BASARAN 92.5000
186	ELVIE	MOORE JR 92.5000
187	NYGER	K CACHO 92.5000
188	DIANA	A DOVER 92.5000
189	SYLVIA	WEEKS 92.5000
190	ANDREI	TARASKO 92.5000
191	DAILYN	TORRES 92.5000
192	ANTONIO	M PINEDA 92.5000
193	JAHAYRA	RUESTA 92.5000
194	DIANE	A WILLIAMS 92.5000
195	DESIREE	A RINEY 92.5000
196	ERICA	MARTINEZ 92.5000
197	NICOLE	J HARRIS 92.5000
198	STELLA	GATANAS 92.5000
199	MARIA	M FIGUEROA 92.5000
200	TAWANNA	DEARE 92.5000
201	BETTE	COLE 92.5000
202	CATHERINE	F ABDULLAH 92.5000
203	TRACIE	A SCOTT 92.5000
204	JASON	W CANIDATE 92.5000

LIST NO	NAME	AFA
205	TERESA	D JEFFRIES 92.5000
206	JACQUELINE	JAJA 92.5000
207	KIM	D SEXTON 92.5000
208	ELIZABETH	L CHANG 92.5000
209	MARILYN	NUNEZ 92.5000
210	MAUREEN	E MITCHELL 92.5000
211	MICHELLE	MENCIA-NONGNUT 92.5000
212	BARBARA	J FLORY 92.5000
213	LISA	M ALFONSO 92.5000
214	COLOMBA	MULDOON 92.5000
215	ELIZABETH	L ARCHER 92.5000
216	YASMIN	HASAN 92.5000
217	TIAMARIE	JONES 92.5000
218	DIONNE	D LASSITER 92.5000
219	DESIREE	L LEE 92.5000
220	JESSICA	CETHOUTE 92.5000
221	VAIKEE	NG 92.5000
222	ROSE	BAGNAROL 92.5000
223	TEOFILO	I CACERES 92.5000
224	ELSIE	D HERNANDEZ 92.5000
225	MICHELE	ROMAN 91.2500
226	NIASIA	N KNIGHT 91.2500
227	LATOYA	N WILSON 91.2500
228	TANOLA	R DUNKLEY 91.2500
229	YOLANDA	V FOOTMAN 91.2500
230	CAROL	A OHALLORAN 91.2500
231	MARSHA	SCHWARTZ 91.2500
232	RONISHIA	S KEARSE 91.2500
233	SUSAN	AQUILIA 91.2500
234	KATHERINE	A MILONE 91.2500
235	KAMILAH	A BASS 91.2500
236	JASON	R AMOROSO 91.2500
237	JUANITA	N STALLINGS 91.2500
238	TAMARA	V HUNT 91.2500
239	BARBARA	E BROWN 91.2500
240	LISA	D ANASTASIA 91.2500
241	LIZZETTE	NAVA 91.2500
242	GISELLET	A MENCIA 91.2500
243	ELLA	BOISSELLE 91.2500
244	CAROL	M TESORIERO 91.2500
245	STACY	R JAMES 91.2500
246	RAYMER	JAVIER 91.2500
247	GWENDOLYN	D HOY 91.2500
248	FURMAINE	J BROWN 91.2500
249	ASHLEY	M GUZMAN 91.2500
250	NADASHA	N GREEN 91.2500
251	JOY	E FREDERICK 91.2500
252	DEWAN	CAMPBELL 91.2500
253	KECHEA	BROWN 91.2500
254	DESIREE	M FRETT 91.2500
255	JUSTYNA	REMBISZEWSKI 91.2500

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EXAM NO 6055 GRP NO 000 POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE AIDE

LIST NO	NAME	AFA
256	YVETTE	Y PAGE 91.2500
257	SHU	J RUAN 91.2500
258	NYASHA	N ALLEN 91.2500
259	RENEE	CHARITABLE 91.2500
260	MICHELLE	CHIN 91.2500
261	TYRENE	R PETERSEN 91.2500
262	ARLENE	WILLIAMS 91.2500
263	BERNARD	W GOONEWARDENA 91.2500
264	SHARONA	L CARSON 91.2500
265	NIKKIA	K PRESCOD 91.2500
266	HANNAH	E WUBISHET 91.2500
267	CATHERINE	H INTERRANTE 91.2500
268	MARIA	D PENIA 91.2500
269	NICOLE	M SPENCE 91.2500
270	CATHERINE	D NATAL 91.2500
271	KRISTEN	S LUNNON 91.2500
272	REGINA	M WHITE 91.2500
273	SIIDE	A GIL-FREDERICK 91.2500
274	KIZZY	COOKS 91.2500
275	TRESSA	M CAMPBELL 91.2500
276	MELISSA	K BELL 91.2500
277	NICOLE	E FLESCHE 91.2500
278	DANIELLE	A WILLIAMS 91.2500
279	PATRICIA	S CONNOR 91.2500
280	NAKIA	D OVERBY 91.2500
281	TISHA	M COOK 91.2500
282	TRICINA	S STALLINGS 91.2500
283	DARROLYN	M CHAVERS 91.2500
284	NICOLE	L FLANKO 91.2500
285	TIFFANY	T CADE 91.2500
286	REGINA	EPPS 91.2500
287	DANNY	M KOENIG 91.2500
288	TOWANDA	C BOSTICK 91.2500
289	CHERYL	A SAUNDERS 91.2500
290	MAXINE	JOHNSON 91.2500
291	MICHELLE	C LEWIS 91.2500
292	CHERYL	TYRRELL 91.2500
293	UWANA	T WILSON 91.2500
294	SHARON	D WOODBURY 91.2500
295	ANN	MCPARTLAND 91.2500
296	JAMIE	L LOOS 91.2500
297	FATIMA	S BUTLER 91.2500
298	JENNY	A PICHARDO 90.0000
299	JUDITH ANN	M MORGAN 90.0000
300	SOLOMON	R ABRAHAM 90.0000
301	BENITA	J BANREY 90.0000
302	STEPHEN	R WHITE 90.0000
303	JENEEN	L SCOTT 90.0000
304	KATERIN	M RINCON 90.0000
305	CAMILIA	N BUTLER 90.0000
306	KEYANA	C MCCREE 90.0000

LIST NO

NAME

AFA

LIST NO	NAME	AFA
307	LEISA	E CARTER
308	SHANNON	S SLEDGE
309	NICOLE	MATOS
310	JENNIFER	D MERRITT
311	KELLY	A DAVIS
312	SHA-SHAUNE	C ASKEW
313	DENNIS	D CHRISTIAN
314	SHERMIRA	D ELLISON
315	SHANEEL	R EDWARDS
316	ZORAIDA	CRUZ
317	CINDY	GABRIELSEN
318	LAVINIA	SPRINKLE
319	CARMELA	FAZZIOLA
320	SELENA	T MCBRIDE
321	CODY	M HAMBLIN
322	GINA	P RESTREPO
323	FELICIA	R GARCIA
324	DIANA	J SIMON
325	YOLANDA	LARACUENTA
326	TYNIA	L BOWEN
327	MARIA	D GUADALUPE
328	SIU	K CHENG
329	CHINGYEE	LEE
330	TAMAR	COHEN-DUDLEY
331	YVONNE	M RODRIGUEZ
332	CLARISSA	J COTTLE
333	TANEISHA	J RICHARDS
334	EILEEN	M COEN
335	MIGDALIA	PIZARRO
336	SHANTEL	JOHNSON
337	PHYLLIS	M LEVINE
338	CINETHIA	S DAVIS
339	JENNIFER	J WHITE
340	SAKINA	D THOMPSON
341	DAWN	N ALEXANDER
342	JOAN	L TEESDALE-BAPTIS
343	JAKEMA	S HOWARD
344	CHARISMA	S JEFFERSON
345	LEONA	PUGH
346	SPARKLE	J PIERRE
347	MONIQUE	WRIGHT
348	CRYSTAL	J JONES
349	SYIDA	S COQ
350	ASHLEY	R HARRIS
351	MARGARET	A CANFIELD
352	CHRISTINA	C WISE
353	MYRA	C HOLMES
354	MARSHA	Y RAY
355	SILMARIE	NUNEZ
356	TRAMaine	L SHULER
357	GINA	E FRUSCI

PRESS RUN

ID:ABORR210

EXAM NO 6055 GRP NO 000 POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE AIDE

LIST NO	NAME	AFA
358	ZETTA	M ARMSTRONG-HOPKI 90.0000
359 V	ROMAL	M COOPER 90.0000
360	CYNTHIA	S JOHNSON 90.0000
361	TRACI	A ANGIOLETTI 90.0000
362	BERNADETTE	T PORTIS 90.0000
363	ANITRA	K LOGAN 90.0000
364	KASHARIE	SIDHARI 90.0000
365	CYNTHIA	COLLADO 90.0000
366	RANDY	CHOW 90.0000
367	TREA	A EMANUEL 88.7500
368	CAI	H LAI 88.7500
369	NICOLE	L HILLIARD 88.7500
370	SHOLA	L IDOWU 88.7500
371	NONA	M WASHINGTON 88.7500
372	LAVETTE	L LINDER-HOBSON 88.7500
373	MELISSA	M VAYOS 88.7500
374	JOANNA	SANTIAGO 88.7500
375	SHARLET	P PRINGLE 88.7500
376	YVONNE	LI 88.7500
377	JENNIFER	TORO 88.7500
378	AYRELYNN	R WILLIAMS 88.7500
379	ALESIA	BLAKENEY 88.7500
380	MARIA	L CALASANZ 88.7500
381	YOLANDA	C FLOOD-HAWKINS 88.7500
382	MELISA	A MAYO 88.7500
383	DONNA	M GROSVENOR 88.7500
384	LISA	CHEN 88.7500
385	IVONNE	RODRIGUEZ 88.7500
386	GAVIN	H LAWRENCE 88.7500
387	NANCY	FRANCOIS 88.7500
388	AILEEN	VALENTIN 88.7500
389	CRYSTAL	S HAYWOOD 88.7500
390	MENZENA	MILLER 88.7500
391	JAMILAH	A JOHNSON 88.7500
392	SUZANNE	M TANG 88.7500
393	KIOUKU	CARTER 88.7500
394	YIKAURX	E MARTINEZ 88.7500
395	SUSAN	VENTURINO 88.7500
396	JOSHUA	C MICHAELS 88.7500
397	LINETTE	DEL RIO 88.7500
398	SABRINA	M DICKS 88.7500
399	SHARON	JENKINS 88.7500
400	NANCY	I CAMERON 88.7500
401	ADINA	TETENKO 88.7500
402	JAIME	L RODRIGUEZ 88.7500
403	GWENDOLYN	LARY 88.7500
404	KIM	D'AMICO 88.7500
405	ANDREA	M SEWELL-HALL 88.7500
406	KEIYA	S CHEATUM 88.7500
407	SHAVON	D RASCOE 88.7500
408	WARDEA	PRIDGEN 88.7500

LIST NO

NAME

AFA

LIST NO	NAME	AFA
409	CINDY	JIMENEZ 88.7500
410	KAY-TRINA	M THOMAS 88.7500
411	ROMILEE	T BENAVIDES 88.7500
412	CRYSTAL	C LONDONO 88.7500
413	JENNIFER	RUIZ 88.7500
414	ZELDA	A PERRY 88.7500
415	TATIANA	D PRINCE 88.7500
416	EMILY	MATAMOROS 88.7500
417	TALEEN	T WHITE 88.7500
418	JOHN	C MEUSER 88.7500
419	EVELYN	MARTINEZ 88.7500
420	SOPHIA	Y VOLKENS 88.7500
421	BINGKENG	CHEN 88.7500
422	IRIS	B GREENAWAY-DANIE 88.7500
423	CARLOS	A NEGRON 88.7500
424	JEANNETTE	M CALEB 88.7500
425	SHAWN	NOWLIN 88.7500
426	DEIDRA	WELCH 88.7500
427	ADRIENNE	FINCHER 88.7500
428	RACHELLE	S SMITH-LAWSON 88.7500
429	REGINA	A WORRELL 88.7500
430	JESSICA	J BULLOCK 88.7500
431	SHAUNTAY	D PAYNE 88.7500
432	DELORES	R DAVIS 88.7500
433	DIANA	MERCADO 88.7500
434	CHARNELL	D BLIZZARD 88.7500
435	ANISA	N FOFANA 88.7500
436	TANORA	S WILSON 88.7500
437	SANDRA	AYALA 88.7500
438	CHRISSIEJO	FEDELE 87.5000
439	TINA	A FORD 87.5000
440 V	OLIVE	BACCHUS 87.5000
441	STEVEN	M JENKINS 87.5000
442	ALANA	R SPENCE 87.5000
443	FRANCINE	L CARROLL 87.5000
444	TIFFANIE	A HAREWOOD 87.5000
445	DEBORAH	K JOHN 87.5000
446	CHRYSTAL	B NUESSELEIN 87.5000
447	SHAKIMA	S THOMAS 87.5000
448	IAN	R GORDON 87.5000
449	CARYN	FATA 87.5000
450	SHAQUANNA	E CLARK 87.5000
451	MARIA	E RAMOS 87.5000
452	JOSEPHINE	S CHIU 87.5000
453	RUBY	L DAVIS 87.5000
454	NATALIE	C SEUDATH 87.5000
455	WILLIAM	D FLORES 87.5000
456	ANGELA	V WHEELER 87.5000
457	DESIREE	S SAMUELS 87.5000
458	CHARITA	C DAVIS 87.5000
459	JENNIFER	L HACKETT 87.5000

PRESS RUN

ID:ABORR210

EXAM NO 6055 GRP NO 000 POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE AIDE

LIST NO	NAME	AFA
460	TINA	E TURNER 87.5000
461	ROSA	M GRINNARD 87.5000
462	ATHENA	R SEASE 87.5000
463	DENISE	C WILLIAMS 87.5000
464	MARINA	AROV 87.5000
465	DARRYL	V HUMPHREY 87.5000
466	PATRICIA	A WILKINS 87.5000
467	CHERIE	STEVENSON 87.5000
468	CORETTA	L BECKHAM 87.5000
469	HALINA	M TATARYNOWICZ 87.5000
470	MOHAMMAD	Z RAHMAN 87.5000
471	PHILLIP	S MARKS 87.5000
472	STEPHANIE	A RODRIGUEZ 87.5000
473	JANICE	D JACOBS FERGUSON 87.5000
474	KATHLEEN	M DE ROBERTIS 87.5000
475	SHARON	D WILLIAMS 87.5000
476	NICOLE	L BOBO 87.5000
477	KAI	D GIBSON 87.5000
478	WHENONA	F LAWYER 87.5000
479	NANCY	PEREIRA 87.5000
480	DANTE	WALLS 87.5000
481	JAMES	T BELL 87.5000
482	YISANIA	M CRISPIN 87.5000
483	KATINA	L HEYWARD 87.5000
484	CHUNMATIE	SRIDAT 87.5000
485	YONG JIAN	CENG 87.5000
486	SANDRA	I TAYLOR 87.5000
487	JANETTE	MARTINEZ 87.5000
488	CHIEH	M CHOU 87.5000
489	CYNTHIA	A MIRANDA 87.5000
490	THEODORE	J GRAFF 87.5000
491	TISHIMA	S BROWN 87.5000
492	BRANDI	N CLARK 87.5000
493	VERONICA	CLARK 87.5000
494	BELINDA	HARRIS 87.5000
495	YOLANDA	S WILLIAMS 87.5000
496	TANYA	L SHEFFIELD 87.5000
497	MARIE	L RODRIGUEZ 87.5000
498	CONNIE	CHEUNG 87.5000
499	BRANDY	D BASCOM 87.5000
500	ADRIANNE	F RODRIGUEZ 87.5000
501	ELIZABETH	DALMAU 87.5000
502	VANESSA	VALENTIN 87.5000
503	JANET	Y MUI 87.5000
504	LINDA	A ANTONETTE 87.5000
505	RENA	M HENRY 87.5000
506	STEPHANIE	G CASTILLO 86.2500
507	EBONY	L REED 86.2500
508	YANET	A DIAZ 86.2500
509	RUAN	YUEXING 86.2500
510	STEVEN	YUNG 86.2500

LIST NO	NAME	AFA
511	LORRAINE	RIVERO 86.2500
512	GAIL	L HAYES 86.2500
513	NATHALIE	MICHEL 86.2500
514	KAYANN	M WILLIAMS 86.2500
515	COLLEEN	A BASHERADAN 86.2500
516	LANCELOT	F MCPHERSON 86.2500
517	DERRICK JR	RICHARDESON 86.2500
518	TIFFANY	M AIKEN 86.2500
519	RIA-DAWN	J HORSHAM 86.2500
520	MARJORIE	R BROWN 86.2500
521	MYRNA	T ORTIS 86.2500
522	MELISSA	CORCINO 86.2500
523	DEVON	R HARPER 86.2500
524	JANICE	SANTIAGO 86.2500
525	SHAKEMA	T HAWKINS 86.2500
526	INGRID	DAVIS 86.2500
527	ROXANNE	GLAUDE 86.2500
528	JEAN	M GARONE 86.2500
529	CAROLINA	ARIAS 86.2500
530	DENISE	LARRIER 86.2500
531	CATHREINE	DUBOC 86.2500
532	LA SHAUNE	M THOMPSON 86.2500
533	PERRI	J SANDS 86.2500
534	MELISSA	A BENAVIDES 86.2500
535	JULIE A	CLEMONS 86.2500
536	WILMA	SOTO 86.2500
537	DOREEN	A HAINES 86.2500
538	DELORES	DANDRIDGE 86.2500
539	CAROL	SAUNDERS 86.2500
540	SAVIHELA	M POLANCO 86.2500
541	LEO	A WILLIAMS 86.2500
542	TICIANA	D DAVIS 86.2500
543	ZASHA	A HERNANDEZ 86.2500
544	ANGE	M JEAN-PAUL 86.2500
545	GWENDOLYN	E GRADY 86.2500
546	DONNA	L FONG 86.2500
547	NATASHA	S MORELAND 86.2500
548	MATIAS	A MONGES 86.2500
549	JACQUELINE	Y NEAL 86.2500
550	AIESHA	T EDELEN 86.2500
551	SHARON	A GRICE 86.2500
552	LASAUN	T WIGGINS 86.2500
553	SAFIYA	C PACHECO 86.2500
554	HARRIETTTE	R BROWN 86.2500
555	SHYANN	M JORIS 86.2500
556	JOSEFINA	CLARKE 86.2500
557	CHERISE	L POWELL 86.2500
558	MARGARITA	GAREL 86.2500
559	CHRISTINE	E DAMICO 86.2500
560	LANA	NEMENOV 86.2500
561	STEPHANIE	M ZAMBRANO 86.2500

PRESS RUN

ID:ABORR210

EXAM NO 6055 GRP NO 000 POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE AIDE

LIST NO	NAME	AFA
562	TINA	L RUFF 86.2500
563	ROBIN	BULLOCK 86.2500
564	VANESSA	A PETERS 86.2500
565	DOROTHY	A BUTTS 86.2500
566	NESTOR	G MORELLI 86.2500
567	ELIZABETH	A RICHARDSON 86.2500
568	TANIENE	HUNTER 86.2500
569	CARMELA	P IRULLI 86.2500
570	JOHN	J GARZILLO 86.2500
571	KAREN	G TAYLOR 86.2500
572	TRACY	A BARNETT-APEDO 86.2500
573	TERESA	PIERCE 86.2500
574	VIVIAN	CRUZ 86.2500
575	DORIS	M WHITE 86.2500
576	NIKKI	C THOMPSON 85.0000
577	LANESHA	S RILEY 85.0000
578	DEBORAH	FINDLEY 85.0000
579	ROSA	J MARTINEZ 85.0000
580	ARLENE	TORRENCE 85.0000
581	KATHERINE	DEVEAUX 85.0000
582	JOSEPH	BENVENUTO 85.0000
583	MAY	CHAN 85.0000
584	TAREMA	D CARTER 85.0000
585	ELIZABETH	I TSCHERNE 85.0000
586	HUI	WANG 85.0000
587	GRACE	MUCHANYEREI 85.0000
588	TRACY	A MCPHERSON 85.0000
589	HEMWATIE	NARAIN 85.0000
590	OJETTA	HULL 85.0000
591	TEMPESTT	D SCHULTZ 85.0000
592	DANIELLE	BLAIR 85.0000
593	LAKISHA	S GARLAND 85.0000
594	AMANDA	C FOURNIER 85.0000
595	MARIAN	E AUGUSTA 85.0000
596	MIHCELLE	D HAMM 85.0000
597	TIFFANY	S MIDGETTE 85.0000
598	PEIQI	ZHENG 85.0000
599	PATRICIA	V WALKER 85.0000
600	ANTOINETTE	BARKLEY 85.0000
601	HILDA	P MYERS 85.0000
602	BRENDA	J ADISON 85.0000
603	JENNIFER	A GAGAT 85.0000
604	DULCE	A ARROYO 85.0000
605	GLORIA	J PEREIRA 85.0000
606	MARY	A ADELAJA 85.0000
607	TIFFANY	E GREENE 85.0000
608	JANETTE	CARRASCO 85.0000
609	LORRAINE	BASSETT 85.0000
610	IVONNE	I TAMAYO 85.0000
611	DENISE	BERNSTEIN 85.0000
612	DELORES	T DERRICK 85.0000

LIST NO

NAME

AFA

LIST NO	NAME	AFA
613	MILAGROS	A CAMACHO 85.0000
614	ELISAURA	ROSADO 85.0000
615	DENISE	FRAZIER 85.0000
616	CHARLENE	BROADUS 85.0000
617	ROSEMARY	MASON 85.0000
618	WANDA	I VIVES 85.0000
619	CLARIBEL	RIVERA 85.0000
620	SHONETTE	JUNIOUS 85.0000
621	DENISE	TOWNSEND 85.0000
622	ADRIANE	BROWN 85.0000
623	LYNN	K WHITE 85.0000
624	DIANA	C CARRILLO 85.0000
625	LISA	M MOLLOY 85.0000
626	MONICA	N MORRIS 85.0000
627	BERNITA	EDWARDS 85.0000
628	BARBARA	A ALAIMO-SETA 85.0000
629	SUI FANG	MAI 85.0000
630	NATASHA	JOHNSON 85.0000
631	TIA	G PARRIS 85.0000
632	LUCIA	ACEVEDO 85.0000
633	ELIZABETH	Y MERCADO 85.0000
634	MICHELE	L ALI 85.0000
635	TANISHA	Y SUTTON 85.0000
636	LANESHA	G DUNSTON 85.0000
637	LANNETTEA	MULLIGAN 85.0000
638	ROSENDO	E KEAZER 85.0000
639	SHARON	V TAYLOR 85.0000
640	RUKENYA	L BROWN 85.0000
641	KWANZA	MCMILLAN 85.0000
642	SHIKERA	M BIBB 85.0000
643	KIMBERLY	E GARDENHIRE 85.0000
644	MICHAEL	F TORREDELFINO 85.0000
645	SHARON	M FRASIER 83.7500
646	KEITH	ENG 83.7500
647	CAITLIN	OGORMAN 83.7500
648	NADIRAH	B BROWN 83.7500
649	CELESTE	E SQUITTERI 83.7500
650	BRENDA	LINGARD 83.7500
651	DANIELLE	CAMA 83.7500
652	MELISSA	A CALDWELL 83.7500
653	LANORA	T GALLMAN 83.7500
654	AYASHA	A DHANESSUR 83.7500
655	PATRICIA	TOJEIRA 83.7500
656	IRENE	REGULA 83.7500
657	LAI-HEUNG	CHEUNG 83.7500
658	TROY	W PHIFER 83.7500
659	CONSTANCE	MARZILIANO 83.7500
660	ANDREA	E DAVIS 83.7500
661	TRACEY	ROBINSON 83.7500
662	MARY	E SWEET 83.7500
663	LENNOX	ENGLISH 83.7500

PRESS RUN

ID:ABORR210

EXAM NO 6055 GRP NO 000 POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE AIDE

LIST NO	NAME	AFA
664	MONICA	83.7500
665	NANCY	83.7500
666	NICOLE	83.7500
667	TIFFANY	83.7500
668	LAVERN	83.7500
669	DALE	83.7500
670	ARLENE	83.7500
671	EMELY	83.7500
672	CANNA	83.7500
673	KEISHA	83.7500
674	MICHELLE	83.7500
675	LINDA	83.7500
676	YOLANDA	83.7500
677	TIFFANY	83.7500
678	TIHESHA	83.7500
679	KALEMA	83.7500
680	SYLVIA	83.7500
681	ROSE	83.7500
682	GIBBS	83.7500
683	SARITA	83.7500
684	SHANNON	83.7500
685	CLAUDIA	82.5000
686	SHERRY	82.5000
687	AKEISHA	82.5000
688	DESHONE	82.5000
689	MICHELLE	82.5000
690	SHAWN	82.5000
691	ANGELINA	82.5000
692	DIANNA	82.5000
693	ELIZABETH	82.5000
694	MICHELLE	82.5000
695	STARR	82.5000
696	ANDREA	82.5000
697	WYTINA	82.5000
698	MELISSA	82.5000
699	FANNY	82.5000
700	JACQUETTA	82.5000
701	MARY	82.5000
702	SUZANNE	82.5000
703	LI HUA	82.5000
704	CARMEN	82.5000
705	DANA	82.5000
706	ANDREW	82.5000
707	CHERYL	82.5000
708	SUSAN	82.5000
709	TERRITHA	82.5000
710	MONICA	82.5000
711	LISA	82.5000
712	CECILIA	82.5000
713	JULIA	82.5000
714	JESSICA	82.5000

LIST NO	NAME	AFA
715	SAMANTHA BROWN	82.5000
716	THERESA SPEZIO	82.5000
717	ANGELA V MELETICHE	82.5000
718	JENNY K ZAPATA	82.5000
719	MARIA L DIBARTOLO	82.5000
720	MARIE CASTRO	82.5000
721	NOREEN A SANDY	82.5000
722	PAULA A Korpalski	82.5000
723	CLARIBEL CONCEPCION	82.5000
724	SHAVON L LEWIS	82.5000
725	TINDAL S WEAVER	82.5000
726	SHANIQUEA HARGETT	82.5000
727	KENNETH FRANKLIN	82.5000
728	SOCORRO SANTIAGO	82.5000
729	LAUREN R NORMAN	82.5000
730	RAQUEL CIMINO	82.5000
731	RACHEL L MULLIGAN	82.5000
732	NAEEN ASHRAF	82.5000
733	LORRAINE CAMPBELL	82.5000
734	JO-ANN PAROUSE	82.5000
735	KIM H TA	82.5000
736	JOANNE F SHARK	82.5000
737	KATHLEEN ANDERSON	82.5000
738	GENISE MCGRAW	82.5000
739	PATRICIA S WARD	82.5000
740	THERESA WILLAMSON	82.5000
741	DEBRA STALLINGS	82.5000
742	BRENDA CAMPFIELD	82.5000
743	DESERIE UBILES	82.5000
744	MONIQUE SMITH	82.5000
745	TIFFANIE D ZANDERS	82.5000
746	TARA A PIERCE	82.5000
747	SANDRA MESA	82.5000
748	LINDA A HOLZHAUER	82.5000
749	REBECCA BERKLEY	82.5000
750	BARBARA A PARKER	82.5000
751	ZETTA MARTIN	82.5000
752	FRANCINE A DANZA	82.5000
753	EUDORA JOHNSON	81.2500
754	SHAMIKA L HARRIS	81.2500
755	ANJOMAN A ABBED	81.2500
756	MARY ANN EDWARDS	81.2500
757	JENNIE PHUONG	81.2500
758	YASHIRA M VALENTIN	81.2500
759	TAMMIE M GIBSON	81.2500
760	MARY A PEREZ	81.2500
761	CHIMERA D SMALL	81.2500
762	KADESJHA FREEMAN	81.2500
763	SHARON L PACK-RHEM	81.2500
764	SHANIQUEA I HOLLOMAN	81.2500
765	JOCELYN FIGUEROA	81.2500

PRESS RUN

ID:ABORR210

EXAM NO 6055 GRP NO 000 POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE AIDE

LIST NO	NAME	AFA
766	LENORE	M SMITH 81.2500
767	RACHEL	ESTRADA 81.2500
768	TAMIKA	MELTON 81.2500
769	REUNELL	H GORDON 81.2500
770	PAMELA	COBIN 81.2500
771	MELANIE	M BLOUNT 81.2500
772	KIM	F HAWKINS 81.2500
773	BARBARA	A ROTHMAN 81.2500
774	MARGARET	ARROYO 81.2500
775	JEHOVANA	MCKNIGHT 81.2500
776	JULIA	ROSADO 81.2500
777	DEBORAH	B GUADELOUPE 81.2500
778	SHARI	S SMITH 81.2500
779	SANDRA	THOMAS 81.2500
780	CARMEN	D SERRANO 81.2500
781	ANGELA	Y HUANG 81.2500
782	ADRIAN	R FOSTER-CUMBERB 81.2500
783	PATRICIA	C PENNY 81.2500
784	JUDY	IRIZARRY 81.2500
785	IGOR	LIMONIK 81.2500
786	MARINA	SHPITALNIK 81.2500
787	JONEA	TAYLOR-BOLLING 81.2500
788	NIOVE	S QUEZADA 81.2500
789	MIRIAM	PARRILLA 81.2500
790	PATRICIA	. SMITH 81.2500
791	SASHA	M JAMES 81.2500
792	YVONNE	C WILLIAMS 81.2500
793	LINDA	L SINGLETON 81.2500
794	JARIA	U FIELDS 81.2500
795	ARIANE	M PELLICCIA 81.2500
796	MARISOL	SANCHEZ 81.2500
797	VERONICA	HUERTAS 81.2500
798	JULIETTE	A ASHE 81.2500
799	SHAKENA	A FORD 81.2500
800	NANCY	GOMEZ 81.2500
801	THAMAR	QUINONES 81.2500
802	VICKY	Y SIU 80.0000
803	DORIS	RAMEY 80.0000
804	STEFANIE	R DAVIS 80.0000
805	DENISE	THOMAS 80.0000
806	RAINEE	A JACOBS 80.0000
807	HUI TAO	LIN 80.0000
808	SHIRLEY	Y CHEN 80.0000
809	GRACIELA	GARCIA 80.0000
810	ROBIN	R RANDALL 80.0000
811	SCHANETTA	G BUSH 80.0000
812	ALINA	J PINKNEY 80.0000
813 V	ALBERDIA	JOHNSON 80.0000
814	REBECCA	A GLYNN 80.0000
815	CHARLENE	D FLOURNOY 80.0000
816	DEOMATTIE	NAGASAWA 80.0000

LIST NO

NAME

AFA

LIST NO	NAME	AFA
817	JULISSA	BAEZ 80.0000
818	ERWIN	E ROBINSON 80.0000
819	BRENDA	JUSINO 80.0000
820	TIESHA	A GEORGE 80.0000
821	FELECIA	JUDGE 80.0000
822	SHERYL	A LOCKETT 80.0000
823	TIFFANY	J SMITH 80.0000
824	BRIGITTE	ASENG 80.0000
825	SHIRLEY	JOSEPH 80.0000
826	SAPRINA	BROWN 80.0000
827	LORRAINE	HARRIGAN 80.0000
828	ANDREA	M WILLIAMS 80.0000
829	LEATRICE	T KPAKA 80.0000
830	ALEXANDRA	WILLIAMS 80.0000
831	WENFU	ZHAD 80.0000
832	SHAKEENA	N DANDRIDGE 80.0000
833	KEISHA	A MCINTOSH 80.0000
834	CHANLISS	HARRIS 80.0000
835	NADINE	S NEBLETT 78.7500
836	NAHALIA	R AUSTIN 78.7500
837	KELLY	T HOUSTON 78.7500
838	TARCA	M KING 78.7500
839	FLORA	M CAIN 78.7500
840	CARMEN	J MAYSONET 78.7500
841	CHRISTINE	F CATARCIO 78.7500
842	ERICA	LANCASTER 78.7500
843	INESSA	AKSELROD 78.7500
844	ALEXANDRA	E CABRAL 78.7500
845	GLORIA	C HINDS 78.7500
846	SANDRA	D DUNN 78.7500
847	MARTHA	E VILLAMAR 78.7500
848	MILDRED	DANIELS 78.7500
849	DELIA	NORALES 78.7500
850	MARTINA	M PABON 78.7500
851	LAGUAJA	A PRICE 78.7500
852	FRANCINE	B GALATI 78.7500
853	DAWN	M WHALEN 78.7500
854	PAULA	D MURRIEN 78.7500
855	AMANDA	M DICK 78.7500
856	ALEXY	M JENKINS 78.7500
857	SYTIRA	A JAMES 78.7500
858	YAN LING	WU 78.7500
859	NANCY	CALDERON 78.7500
860	TAMARA	T DORSEY 78.7500
861	JENNY	MENDEZ 78.7500
862	ANA	D JUSINO 78.7500
863	DANIELLE	K LESAINE 78.7500
864	LASONJA	A LIND 78.7500
865	MARJORIE	BRICE 78.7500
866	LINDA	L BRAXTON-SLATER 78.7500
867	PHYLIS	MASON 78.7500

PRESS RUN

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EXAM NO 6055 GRP NO 000 POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE AIDE

LIST NO	NAME	AFA
868	LYNETTE	J DAVIS 78.7500
869	KAREN	M SALESMAN 78.7500
870	ANGELITA	VEGA 78.7500
871	MARY	A HUNTER 78.7500
872	LISA	V SINGLETON 78.7500
873	SUMAN	L SIDHER 77.5000
874	MIGDALIA	ORTEGA 77.5000
875	PENNIE	C SMITH 77.5000
876	PAMELLA	P DADAILLE 77.5000
877	LUZCARIME	BAEZ 77.5000
878	KIMMESHIA	L DOE 77.5000
879	UELLA	DAUTRUCHE 77.5000
880	ELVIA	R CHERY 77.5000
881	VIRGIE	L LEE 77.5000
882	JON	R BAER 77.5000
883	THOMAS	VARGHESE 77.5000
884	IRAIDA	E TORRES 77.5000
885	ADA	Y PARKER 77.5000
886	ROSALIND	M HARVIN 77.5000
887	LESLIE	MCPHERSON-ANDER 77.5000
888	ELIZABETH	CROMARTIE 77.5000
889	DONZELLA	PERRY 77.5000
890	JODY	LU 77.5000
891	MICHAEL	A PIERRE 77.5000
892	NASIR	M SHAH 76.2500
893	DEANNA	I CARR 76.2500
894	TASIA	M EDWARDS 76.2500
895	EDITH	KEARSE 76.2500
896	SHARICE	J. WHITE 76.2500
897	DOLETHA	HUNTE 76.2500
898	MARIA	L CURRAN 76.2500
899	ANTOINETTE	M HARRIS MCMAHON 76.2500
900	ESPERANZA	OQUENDO 76.2500
901	SHEENA	S LOVE-DENTON 76.2500
902	ANDREA	E WARING 76.2500
903	JANELLE	L EDWARDS 76.2500
904	SANDRA	D KNOX 76.2500
905	SUZANNE	A PINDER 76.2500
906	JACQUELINE	RODRIGUEZ 76.2500
907	MARIA	C LAURO 76.2500
908	MARTHA	LEE 76.2500
909	FATEMA	AMIN 76.2500
910	BOONYAWAN	SUNPITAKSAREE 76.2500
911	MILDRED	LEBRON 76.2500
912	ROCHELLE	A REID 76.2500
913	SHAWNQUA	M LOVE 76.2500
914	REYNALDO	L GALVAN 75.0000
915	MELISSA	GASKIN 75.0000
916	SHANAE	E MIDDLETON 75.0000
917	MARY	ASARO 75.0000
918	YAIDY	PACHECO 75.0000

LIST NO

NAME

AFA

LIST NO	NAME	AFA
919	TAMARA	75.0000
920	MILCA	75.0000
921	SHIRLEY	75.0000
922	PHUONGTRUC	75.0000
923	GEETHA	75.0000
924	ILISA	75.0000
925	MARITZA	75.0000
926	DIANE	75.0000
927	KIM	75.0000
928	TASHEMA	75.0000
929	LORRAINE	75.0000
930	TAMMY	75.0000
931	KASHA	73.7500
932	BLANCA	73.7500
933	DOLORES	73.7500
934	WANDA	73.7500
935	SARAH	73.7500
936	ANTOINETTE	73.7500
937	KATRECE	73.7500
938	DOREEN	73.7500
939	MIGDALIA	73.7500
940	VERNELL	73.7500
941	LETICIA	73.7500
942	PRINCETTA	73.7500
943	DEANNE	73.7500
944	PAMELA	73.7500
945	MARCUS	72.5000
946	JOSEPHINE	72.5000
947	BEVERLEY	72.5000
948	CONSTANCE	72.5000
949	MELANIE	72.5000
950	EVELYN	72.5000
951	ALICIA	72.5000
952	INGRID	72.5000
953	BARBARA	72.5000
954	DIANA	72.5000
955	IVETTE	72.5000
956	MARCIA	71.2500
957	ANGELICA	71.2500
958	IRENE	71.2500
959	NOELIA	71.2500
960	ALEXANDRA	71.2500
961	YHECENIA	71.2500
962	SUI HUA	71.2500
963	IRIS	71.2500
964	LUZ	70.0000
965	LOURDES	70.0000
966	MILLICENT	70.0000
967	DELORES	70.0000
968	CHERYL	70.0000
969	VERONICA	70.0000

PRESS RUN

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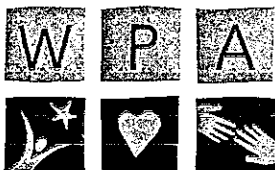
EXAM NO 6055 GRP NO 000 POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE AIDE

LIST NO

NAME

AFA

FINAL TOTAL: 969



Georgia Lerner
Executive Director

TESTIMONY BEFORE NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL, PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE
May 19, 2009

Good afternoon, my name is Georgia Lerner; I am the Executive Director of the Women's Prison Association and a member of the ATI Coalition.

I appreciate having the opportunity to share with you the importance of the City's Alternative to Incarceration programs as vehicles for responding to crime and improving public safety, at a lower cost than jail and prison.

And, while our programs are more economical than incarceration, they are not free; so I am here to impress upon you the importance of continued support for these initiatives. After several years of reduced, then level funding, our dollars were cut significantly—by 37%—last year, and we were forced both to cut essential staff and to reduce the number of people we serve. Our program could not survive another such reduction, and the significant short- and long-term benefits of investing in ATI extend beyond criminal justice to many areas of City life.

ATI and Reentry programs save money because a day in any of these community programs is less expensive than a day in a prison or jail.

ATI and Reentry programs save money because people graduate from these programs in less time than they would have spent in prison. One woman who spends a year in an intensive, residential ATI program, instead of spending 4 years in prison (the typical minimum sentence for a client of WPA's ATI program) saves the City and State well over \$100,000 on incarceration costs alone.

ATI and Reentry programs save money because graduates of ATI programs are less likely (fewer than 20%) to be arrested and convicted on new charges than their peers who go to prison (nearly 70% arrested, 47% reconvicted, and more than half returning to prison or jail).

Reentry programs save money by connecting people with immediate and concrete assistance upon release from jail and prison. The risk for rearrest is great during the first weeks and months after release, so it is especially important to help people weather this unstable period. Connecting with people before they leave prison and jail to plan what they'll do when they get out not only assures that someone has a place to go, it also lets her know that there are people in the community who are interested and care what happens to her.

When a woman comes home, she needs a place to stay, a legal way to get money, drug treatment and other health and mental health care, and she wants to connect with her family. In order to get these things, a woman needs identification and, usually, temporary public assistance. Reentry programs, including WPA's Community Linkage Unit, help people obtain these, and program leaders have been instrumental in helping to change jail and prison practices so that it is sometimes possible to get identification and benefits upon, or soon after, release.

75% of women in prison have children, and most want to reconnect with and care for those children after they return home. Often, they are at risk for losing parental rights if they don't act quickly.

WPA's Reentry Law Project helps women participate actively in decisions about the custody of their children. This legal assistance contributes to better outcomes for families, while saving court costs by facilitating agreements and assuring preparedness for scheduled hearings. The cost and length of stay in foster care are both reduced when mothers can resume custody of their children.

Women as ATI clients deserve a particular focus, because they present relatively low risk to public safety and the potential savings are great. Women who go to prison generally have poor educational achievement and absent work histories. While in an ATI program, a woman can earn her GED and participate in vocational training or higher education. And, in ATI programs such as WPA's Hopper Home, a woman must have a legal way to support herself in order to graduate; for almost all women, this means a job. The experience of living in an ATI program offers the opportunity to function in the community and try new behaviors, and to get immediate coaching and feedback on efforts and results. Plus, doing chores like cooking and cleaning, and managing all of their appointments with limited money and transportation helps women develop the household management, budgeting, and time management skills we all need to live in the community.

In an ATI program, women become better versed at understanding and acting in response to their emotions and can manage their behavior more adaptively than in the past. These women are much more likely to be successful in a workplace and as neighbors than women whose time is spent in prisons, where they do not have either the responsibility or opportunity to make budget decisions or schedule their own appointments.

ATI graduates participate in the workforce, pay rent, care for their families, and live law-abiding lives. Their experiences in ATI programs arm them with greater self-awareness and the new experience of getting positive results through their own constructive behavior.

WPA, and the entire coalition of ATI providers, appreciate and encourage the Council to maintain its investment in these programs that are so critical to the safety and well-being of New Yorkers.