

6/21/2011 11:20 AM FROM: Fax TO: 17187381918 PAGE: 002 OF 002

Neponsit Property Owners' Association, Inc.

222 Beach 143rd Street Neponsit, New York 11694 718/634-1766

*For the
Record*

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June 21, 2011

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Banking

Honorable Eric A. Ulrich
32nd Council District - Queens
93-06 101st Avenue
Ozone Park, N.Y. 11416

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Velyn Weber
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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Lice O'Connor
718) 634-1766

Dear Eric,

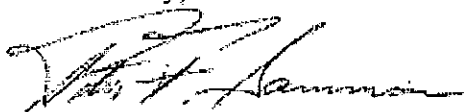
I am sorry to say that I will not be able to attend the June 27th hearing by the Environmental Protection Committee of the City Council due to a prior commitment. Noise problems in the City are a major quality of life issue and I commend you for your efforts to help reduce this problem.

I have reviewed the copy of the bill which you sent and fully support the increase in fines and the fact that it will now be easier for the NYPD to take sound equipment away from repeat offenders. An area that also concerns me is the fact that individuals are still able to obtain Noise Permits from their local Precincts throughout the City which gives them the right to get around the limits that are set by the Administrative Code. This and permits issued for Block Parties by local Community Boards are a great source of noise complaints in residential areas of the City.

Our Association supports your efforts on the Noise Problem and if there is anything that we can do to help you please let us know. In many situations the noise problem is just the beginning of what leads to other more serious problems and even crimes against property and people.

Keep up the good work and we look forward to your presentation at our July 26th General Meeting.

Sincerely,


Peter F. Sammon



ELIZABETH BRATON
Chairperson

COMMUNITY BOARD 10

CITY OF NEW YORK ♦ BOROUGH OF QUEENS
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KARYN PETERSEN
District Manager

June 20, 2010

Hon. Eric A. Ulrich
93-06 101 Avenue
Ozone Park, NY 11416

Dear Councilman Ulrich:

The following constitutes the comment of Community Board 10 to the City Council Committee on Environmental Protection in regard to its consideration of Intro No. 278 for which you are the prime sponsor. The Board supports Intro 278.

Inordinate noise continues to be the leading NYPD-related Quality of Life complaint made by residents of Community Board 10. Our residents have been complaining vociferously about inordinate noise at local civic association meetings, at the 106th Precinct Community Council meetings, to Community Board 10, and to their various elected officials for more than a decade. Since the 311-system went into effect, they have also registered their complaints there as well.

Community Boards began receiving information regarding complaints made to 311 for various indicators when Local Law 47 took effect in 2004. Those reports include, among others, the following indicators involving 311 complaints referred to the NYPD: Noise- Commercial, Noise- House of Worship, Noise- Park, Noise- Residential, Noise- Street/Sidewalk, and Noise- Vehicle.

The cumulative number of complaints from just those indicators for Community Board 10 for the time period from April 1, 2004 until May 31, 2011 is close to 22,600. During that time period, approximately 17,800 of those complaints were of residential noise with almost 80% of those occurring each year April 1 - September 30th. Each year it is usual for our area to see more than 2,000 complaints made during the warm-weather months.

Community Board 10 is predominantly comprised of one & two family residential areas, with our most noise-impacted areas zoned either R-3 or R-4. (As we abut JFK airport, it must be made clear that for the purposes of this comment, "noise-impacted" refers to non-airport related noise.) The bulk of the noise complaints made by our residents involve loud music from a neighbor's home and in some instances from unruly bars and clubs located in commercial overlay zones on our retail strips in close proximity to homes. Half of the zip code (the other half is located in neighboring Community Board 9) within the NYPD's Patrol Borough Queens South that has consistently recorded the most residential noise complaints each year since 2004 is located in our Board area as is the second highest zip code for residential noise within PBQS.

Queens Community Boards 10, 9, and 12 generate the most noise complaints in the NYPD's PBQS. Community Board 12 generates the most noise complaints as well the most residential noise complaints

of the Queens Community Boards located within the NYPD's PBQS. However, it should be noted that Community Board 12 encompasses two police precincts, the 103 Precinct and the 113 Precinct. To get more of "an apples to apples" comparison, it makes sense to look at Community Board 12 in relationship to Community Boards 10 and 9 together as they are adjacent to each other. (106 Pct. + 102 Pct.) In FY09, the two precincts covering Community Boards 10 & 9 generated about 2,000 more noise complaints than the two precincts in Community Board 12. That pattern of CB 10 & 9 together generating more complaints than Community Board 12's two precincts continued in FY10 and FY11 to date. The pattern is also true in the years before FY09.

Within our area we have a situation that for many residents is untenable. For most, their home is their main asset and for more than a quarter of each year they cannot enjoy their lives in their homes because of the noise. People suffer from loss of sleep and other aspects of their daily lives are disrupted.

Most of our residents believe that the police precinct that serves them has been attempting to address the issue better in recent years. Since 2008, there has been a concerted enforcement effort by the 106th Precinct, yet while somewhat diminished, the problem still persists to levels residents consider to be unacceptable.

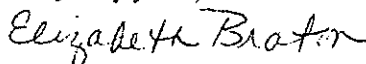
Therefore, Community Board 10 supports Intro 278. It is our opinion that its passage will add another tool to the NYPD that will assist in more effective enforcement. The prospect of greater penalties may lead some potential violators to reconsider their actions thus preventing some noise violations from occurring. We urge the committee to move Intro 278 forward and urge the full Council to enact it in a timely manner.

The following is not germane to the committee's consideration of this specific Intro or its passage, however it is a related issue we believe the Council should address. In order for Intro 278 to have a fuller effect in enforcement of the Noise Code, it seems to us that it is imperative to insure that every precinct has sufficient working sound measuring devices at all times. It also is imperative that all police officers be adequately trained to properly use whatever sound measuring devices are to be utilized.

There is also a second issue not germane specifically to Intro 278 that we believe the Council should look into and seek a way to resolve. During 2010, residents in our area voiced numerous complaints that their calls to 311 were not answered in a timely manner especially on weekend nights when our noise complaints peak. Many reported that they were told to call back the next day and many just indicated they "gave up trying to register their complaints and hung up." Given the broad scope of noise complaints citywide, we may be facing a situation similar in some ways to the recent failure of 311 due to the volume of snow-related calls. It is our opinion that a review of call taking procedures at 311 in regard to noise complaints may be necessary and that a review of how calls relating to noise referred by 311 to precincts are acted upon may lead to some ideas for better procedures to be implemented.

Thank you for your efforts to improve enforcement of the City's Noise Code and to improve the Quality of Life for our residents suffering from inordinate noise.

Very truly yours,



Elizabeth Braton
Chairperson

EB:mcm

RICHMOND HILL SOUTH CIVIC
133-31-115 Street
SOUTH OZONE PARK, NEW YORK 11420

June 19, 2011

Dear Councilman Eric Ulrich,

On behalf of the members of the RHSC I am submitting my letter to you to be entered into the record about the Oversight Hearing to consider Introduction 278. At the time of the hearing I will be out of town, but I want this crucial information to be included into the record.

As President for the last 17 years of the civic and a member of Community Board 10 for 23 years I have witnessed the decline of simple things like quiet neighborhoods be a thing of the past. The noise complaints in our area have increased over the last 10 years. Most of the noise complaints increase during early May and continue till the end of Oct. The noise complaints from parties and people just playing loud music is out of control. This is a working community where people work all hours of the day.

Another big problem our civic members face daily is the 311 which must be overhauled. When community residents try to place a noise complaint it takes over 25-30 minutes to give the operator the information. This is very unfair to my members. This must be looked into and corrected immediately. It should not take that long to place a 311 complaint.

To give you a clearer picture of the extent of the problem in the community the RHSC represents, during the year long period between June 1, 2010 to May 31, 2011 there were 1917 noise complaints reported to 311 for the 106 Police Precinct. Seventy-nine percent of them reported residential noise complaints. Part of our civic area is in zip code 11419 and part of it is in 11420. The part of those 2 zip codes in

the 106 Police Precinct generated 1404 (73%) of the total 1917 complaints for the whole district. Eighty percent of them were about residential noise complaints. As these numbers make clear that there is a problem that must be addressed. There must be stronger laws passed and enforced so that people may enjoy their homes free of inordinate noise from their neighbors. Any new laws passed would help our Police Officers who work countless hours to protect the people of this great city.

In closing please help the people of Richmond Hill South Civic try to enjoy their home with the quality of life they deserve.

Sincerely,

Margaret Finnerty
President

For the Record



Woodhaven Residents' Block Association

Established 1972

84-20 Jamaica Avenue, Woodhaven N.Y. 11421

(718) 296-3735 info@woodhaven-nyc.org

**Written Testimony of the Woodhaven Residents' Block Association
Before the New York City Council
Committee on Environmental Protection
Regarding the Oversight Hearing on Residential Noise (T2011-3134)
(Int 0278-2010 A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of
New York, in relation to the noise control code)
June 27, 2011**

Thank you, Chairman Gennaro, and members of the Committee on Environmental Protection for the opportunity to testify. We would especially like to acknowledge Council Members Eric Ulrich and Elizabeth Crowley, who represent Woodhaven and are very familiar with our work.

This testimony is being submitted by the Woodhaven Residents' Block Association (WRBA). The WRBA, now in its 40th year, works on behalf of the residents of Woodhaven, a neighborhood in Queens. The WRBA serves as an advocate of Woodhaven residents, promotes neighborhood spirit by bringing together residents and local leaders, and seeks to engage all in the betterment of our community.

The WRBA strives to be responsive to the residents of Woodhaven. Our efforts take many forms: we are in regular touch with our elected officials to emphasize the importance of particular issues; we serve as a conduit with the 102nd Precinct to help maintain the safety and quality of life in Woodhaven; we establish programs on our own to deal with problems such as the shortage of parking, the proliferation of graffiti, and the growing problem of abandoned houses; and we give residents a chance to speak up and be heard at our monthly town hall meetings.

By far, the single most frequent complaint that the residents of Woodhaven make to the WRBA is about residential noise. This has been the case for years. On August 19, 2009, the WRBA devoted a town hall meeting to determining which problems facing the community were the most pressing. Resoundingly, those in attendance voted that residential noise was the most significant problem. This came as no surprise to the members of the WRBA Board of Directors; though this was the first time the matter had been put to a vote in Woodhaven, the number of residential noise complaints had begun its steep climb years before.

This testimony describes our organization's experiences regarding noise complaints, and also serves as a compilation of our residents' opinions. When asked last week about residential noise, the people of Woodhaven responded quickly, at length, and with frustration, anger—even despair. Noise is an issue about which Woodhaven residents are passionate. For each quotation by a resident that appears in this testimony, there are four that we did not have time or space to include. But their sentiments are extremely similar to the ones expressed here.

All quotes were submitted to the WRBA by residents of Woodhaven, and used with their permission. Occasionally, emphasis was added to draw attention to a particular part of a quotation.

I. Overview

One prevailing feeling we hear from our residents is that residential noise conditions have come very close to ruining Woodhaven—and that a solution to the problem seems unlikely. Consider the following heartfelt words of a lifelong resident of Woodhaven:

"I have worked and saved many long years to purchase our home here. I own, and have lived in the same house on 85th Avenue for over 25 years. I consider myself lucky to have raised my son in the same neighborhood that I also had a happy childhood growing up in.

The amount of intrusive noise has steadily grown over the last 7 years or so. The increasing noise levels have brought about a tremendous increase of stress in my family's home life. The lack of sleep because of this noise is taking a physical toll on me and my ability to do my job. At times, I am embarrassed to have company over. Nerves are frayed, to say the least. Cars blaring their music at a deafening level as they zoom past, or wait at red lights, are a hazard to other drivers and pedestrian safety. They are unraveling the close-knit community that Woodhaven once was.

In extreme noise situations (music blasting where it vibrates my home for hours), I have followed the advice of community leaders and filed complaints to 311 over the years. I have also confronted the situations directly. There has never been any response by the police. Ever. Twice, I have even tried to follow up with my precinct and was told over the phone, by a very nice officer, that they had no record of my 311 complaint number in their log. I **am close to giving up.**"

To hear a lifelong resident—a valued member of our community with the deepest of roots—speak about giving up is discouraging, and especially telling. This is a person who has been closely involved with charity work, who has shown determination in the face of adversity. Residential noise is threatening to drive away our best and our brightest lights, and to rend the fabric of the community.

This story—and the ones that follow—provide ample reason why the administrative code should be amended as detailed in this motion. However, it is important to note that the Woodhaven Residents' Block Association feels that this is only one part of the solution, and other measures will be required. We will discuss those additional steps later in this testimony.

II. The Current Quality of Life in Woodhaven

Woodhaven has been aptly described as “A Haven In The City”—street after street of well-maintained homes, an abundance of trees and greenery. Though the people of Woodhaven value their tranquility, residents are, as you can see below, quite often willing to compromise—but compromise requires *multiple* partners:

“Sometimes I would like to have a simple relaxing day in my backyard. Instead, I have multiple neighbors blasting music throughout the day and night. At least my air conditioner drowns out some of the noise but there are nights when the weather is cooler and I want to save money on my energy bill and leave my windows open but I can't. I don't understand how you can blast music this loud for a party. You see groups of people sitting down and the music is blasting, don't these people talk to each other at a party?”

In these tough economic times, more and more people are going to opt for open windows over air conditioners. And this will lead to more complaints, more conflict, more unhappiness. And what of those who compromise to the point of not opening their windows? Here is another resident:

“There have been a number of times in recent years when a few particular neighbors would throw parties on the weekends that were so loud you couldn't even hear your own television, sitting in the same room, **with the windows closed**. For some reason one neighbor would put the speakers out back, facing our house, while his guests remained INSIDE his own house (apparently it was too loud for them too). For some reason, Friday nights are not the loudest. Saturday and Sunday are the worst.

Many times on a Saturday night the partying would go on well past 3 a.m. and could be heard throughout my house, even with the windows closed. Another neighbor, across from the front of the house, regularly has parties on his front porch, where he has installed sliding glass doors and a tiki bar just inside. Sometimes the parties go all night on Saturday, but they very often go past 3 am on a Sunday night too, when we are trying to sleep for work the next day. In short, there have been weekends when I can't enjoy my own yard for the blasting music, can't keep my windows open and can't get a good rest before the work week."

In short, the residents of Woodhaven have been patient, they have gone through the suggested routes to avoid conflict, and they have tried compromise. This next resident makes an excellent point about those who are the ones making noise:

"In my home I hear low level rumbling and thumping off and on all day long from unknown sources. I play a white noise CD and turn on box fans in an attempt to overcome the noise. It helps, but it doesn't reduce the effects of infrasound when it is being produced. **Ironically, when neighborhood noise-makers want peace and quiet, nobody disturbs them.**

It's sometimes hard to sleep at night because my neighbors are partying into the wee hours. Then there are the drivers who zoom down the block, blasting their music and making such a noise that they set off all the car alarms on the block. This, of course, produces more noise for a time. It's rude and annoying. I've lived in Woodhaven most of my life and it's definitely worse than ever now."

And here's a piece of feedback we've received countless times:

"When we bought our house 48 years ago, Woodhaven was a quiet little place. We chose the front bedroom as our place to sleep; it was a good decision at that time. Now, people pass by late into the night conversing loudly. Cars zoom up and down the street playing loud music. Our dear Woodhaven has become awake 24/7."

The complaint is echoed by older residents, by younger residents, from all races and nationalities:

"It is impossible to sleep, people play loud music until the early hours of the morning. All night long the music is playing. Parties going on all night long."

The residents of Woodhaven are frustrated because they have tried. They have tried compromise. They have tried following the rules. They have tried coping. They have tried blocking out the noise.

"It may sound corny, but it is incredibly discouraging to me, someone who was raised to respect others around me and follow the rules. I also feel my property value has diminished because of these trouble spots on my block. I have nothing against parties and people having a good time, but not at a professional DJ level of volume that lasts into the wee hours of the morning.

A person's home and backyard should be their haven; a refuge to relax and enjoy time with family; a place to work or study at leisure. **Not a place to barricade yourself in, with windows and doors shut tight. Even doing that doesn't shut out the invasive noise... and running the air conditioner as a sound buffer is wasteful and expensive."**

The quality of life in Woodhaven has been severely diminished due to residential noise abuse. The residents are past the point of being frustrated and well into the phase of discouragement.

III. Residential Noise and Its Link to Other Problems

Residential noise is sometimes trivialized as a mere quality of life issue. Residents of Woodhaven whose lives are made nearly unbearable by neighbors' noise would certainly object to minimizing the significance of this problem. But there is yet another reason not to downplay residential noise: it is often connected to more significant problems.

One relatively new issue plaguing our community is the rise of house parties. Consider what this resident had to say:

"Loud and high decibel speakers used during parties that sometimes have lasted as late as 4:00 in the morning have been a problem over the last few years.... I really believe that the sale of audio equipment that is capable of high decibel levels should be restricted to licensed music professionals and not allowed in residential neighborhoods. There are many studies that indicate that exposure to these levels of noise are harmful to hearing especially in young children who are often at such parties. But it can affect all. I'm a musician myself and sing with orchestras regularly. Sometimes the noise from next door is more powerful than what I deal with on stage."

Then there are parties that go way beyond your run-of-the-mill house parties. We are referring to individuals who repeatedly host parties in Woodhaven's houses as a moneymaking enterprise, widely publicizing the event and promising loud music through the night. In some cases, these parties are even held in abandoned or foreclosed houses.

For example, earlier this month, one particularly inconsiderate host posted a party invitation on Twitter for the whole world to see. The Tweet indicated that the party was a fundraiser, and was being held at a specific house address in Woodhaven. "Party all nite!" the Tweet promised. There was no shame—or fear—in this brazen invitation.

Unfortunately, it could also be an invitation to trouble. In March, a birthday party in Woodhaven that was openly advertised on Facebook and that included cover charges set the stage for the death of 18-year-old Anthony Collao. A group of teenagers showed up to the party, refused to pay the cover fee, began picking fights, and then ended up chasing Collao down the block. They reportedly beat him to within an inch of his life while spewing homophobic slurs. Collao later died when he was taken off life support. The culture of raucous, sometimes commercial house parties is not adequately curbed, and it creates an environment ripe for this sort of tragedy.

Many Woodhaven residents live in proximity to commercial properties, some of which also serve as party venues into the early morning hours. These, too, contribute to dangerous conditions. One resident made that point:

"Although I knew buying a house on a busy corner I would always hear the sounds of cars at all hours passing by nothing could have prepared me for the noise I've encountered from noisy house parties of neighbors and noise from night clubs opening up on Atlantic Avenue. Time after time no matter how much I called a complained to 311, I would never see a police car drive by and ask people to turn down their music. I spent countless hours in bed tossing and turning till the break of morning listening to music blasting and people coming out of clubs drunk and screaming and yelling walking down the streets. I've even called in a few times to 911 when fights would break out at 2-4 o'clock in the morning from the same clubs. The noise and parties have become louder and more obnoxious. I have not sleep right I'd have to say in the last 3 years especially during the spring and summer months. I'm afraid one day it will become so out of control that someone might begin to shoot a weapon and that my family might become innocent victims."

The lack of consideration shown by the hosts of loud house parties can also enrage neighbors to the point of inviting trouble. We have heard several anecdotes similar to this one:

"When the noise has been bad I haven't been able to sleep, have gotten headaches, my plaster walls have cracked from the high vibrations of the house next door, expensive statues on shelves crashed and broke and I've lost my temper with the situation on one particularly bad occasion (3:00 a.m. party, my house was shaking) and wound up confronting my drunk neighbors."

When residential noise becomes extreme—as it too often has become in our neighborhood—it has the potential to escalate a bad situation into something worse.

Residential noise is linked to other issues. Addressing residential noise will help prevent more serious problems.

IV. Calling 311 / Reporting Issues

The residents of Woodhaven are quite outspoken about their feelings regarding New York City's 311 service when it comes to residential noise complaints. To be clear, the people of Woodhaven have enjoyed a degree of success when making some other non-emergency complaints through 311: road repairs, downed trees, and the like. But for non-emergency complaints requiring police involvement, the results are not good.

"311 will simply take the call and then 3-4 hours later the police arrive. By that time its 4 AM."

And:

"It's impossible to get through 311 for a noise complaint and calling the police directly puts you on the bottom of the list."

And:

"Nothing is done to handle noise complaints. You can call 311 who pass it to the local precinct, but **their response is that they have more important issues to handle.**"

The Woodhaven Residents' Block Association encourages our residents to call 311 first—and we always tell our residents to give accurate information (e.g., the offending location's address) and to ask the 311 representative for the complaint number. As you can see from this sampling, the results have not inspired much

confidence. And the feeling that the police have more important issues to handle is prevalent among our residents.

This resident highlights a major problem—and one of the main reasons this problem has spiraled out of control and a change in the law is needed:

"When I have called 311, especially to report a fight, there has been no timely response, especially in the middle of the night. We usually just try to go back to sleep. The worst part is that we have 2 small children, who are forced to hear swearing and foul language from the open windows, or wake up in the middle of the night from the sound of car alarms. **I think police patrols would help deter the causes of noise complaints and crime in the neighborhood in general.**"

Indeed. At the most recent meeting of the 102nd Precinct Community Council on June 21, 2011, a police representative reported that, in general on a given night, there are only four cars out on patrol—for the entire **102nd Precinct**.

This is a precinct that covers, according to NYC.gov:

"[R]esidential and commercial districts. It contains mostly one family homes, with high-rise apartment buildings in the Northeast section. The neighborhoods within the precinct are: **Kew Gardens, Richmond Hill East, Richmond Hill, Woodhaven**, and the **Northern part of Ozone Park**. There are 5 large commercial strips within the precinct; Jamaica Ave. between Elders Lane and the Van Wick Expressway, 101st Ave. between Drew St. and the Van Wyck Expwy., Queens Blvd. between Union Turnpike Service Road and Hoover Ave., and Rockaway Blvd. from Elders Lane to 103rd Ave."

That is a very large footprint. A lot of ground to cover. And it is being covered by only four patrol cars.

This is totally inadequate and unacceptable, but it convincingly explains why non-emergency residential noise complaints are acted upon hours (or days) later, if at all.

Simply put: **The 102nd Precinct needs more police officers.**

V. Alternatives

Make no mistake: The proposed changes to the law, as written, are very popular among the residents who have seen it. However, there is a concern that it is, as one resident put it, "like slapping a Band-Aid on a shark bite."

The publicity regarding the tougher fines will certainly help in the short term. But laws without enforcement are just empty words. Some residents have pointed to a New York City Department of Environmental Protection publication titled, "Have You Heard? New York City Has Overhauled Its Noise Code!"¹ This piece of literature shows that attempts have been made to toughen the law and to crack down on this problem. But without enforcement, this is little more than a meaningless pamphlet.

New York City Police Department Commissioner Raymond Kelly attended a WRBA meeting on October 21, 2009, and pointed out the difficulty that his officers face in handling residential noise complaints:

"About two-thirds of the complaints in the city are noise complaints. One of the problems is that when ... police officers respond and tell people to turn down the radio ... they do that. We drive away, and they turn it up again. Now you can give some summonses; depending on the type of noise, you can get a noise reader and be able to give that summons. **Now it's not an easy issue for the Police Department to handle.** I mean, common sense would tell you that if the police show up, they're going to quiet down. You don't expect them to go back and turn up the sound or whatever. But that happens a lot."²

Thus, even Commissioner Kelly recognizes that the NYPD's current approach to noise complaints often falls short. Something else must be done.

So, residents have become thinking of practical alternatives:

"[M]aybe these complaints could be handled specifically by a special community affairs team of officers... or, a unit from the DEP, or the EPA. Someone needs to be empowered with documenting the complaints and noise levels, and then imposing some level of consequence."

¹ New York City Department of Environmental Protection, "Have You Heard? New York City Has Overhauled Its Noise Code!" Revised March 2011. Available at http://www.nyc.gov/html/dep/pdf/noise_code_guide.pdf.

² A video of this section of Commissioner Kelly's remarks to the WRBA is available at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wd63WEzrBeU>.

If we can have persons trained to patrol the city inspecting the trash that residents place in recyclable bags, then certainly we can train people to pull up to a house that has been reported, point a decibel meter, and write a ticket if the noise limit is being exceeded.

No confrontation would be needed. There is already a precedent: The Sanitation Department tickets the homeowner. If the noise came from a tenant, the homeowner and tenant can resolve the situation among themselves, just as it is done with Sanitation summonses.

"The city needs money, we want quiet, it's a win-win situation."

We agree. With these new fines in place, the City of New York would make a fortune in Woodhaven alone. And, over time, people would truly get the message. And perhaps we will have made significant progress toward tranquility.

As an added bonus, this plan would free up the police to do what they do best—to serve and protect—without the distraction of non-emergencies.

Though this is not the place to delve into an academic discourse, one would be well-served to note the existence of rigorous scholarly research indicating that the probability of being punished for a crime has a much stronger deterrent effect than the severity of the punishment.³ Of course, you do not need to hold a doctorate to recognize this; we at the WRBA have long known that stringent penalties without proper enforcement will not put an end to this already-illegal behavior.

VI. Conclusion

The Woodhaven Residents' Block Association, and the residents of Woodhaven, thank the City Council of New York for taking up this issue and for investing the time to read this testimony.

We would also like it to be clearly understood that we have complete and total respect for the men and women of the 102nd Precinct, and the personnel that we have been working actively with, including (but not limited to) Deputy Inspector Armando DeLeon, Captain Martin Briffa, Executive Officer John Hall, and Officers John McCoy and Christopher Estrella of Community Affairs. They do remarkable work under trying circumstances, and we appreciate their efforts.

We fully endorse this amendment to the noise control code and call for a vote to be expedited and for the amendment to take place as soon as possible.

³ See, for example, Daniel S. Nagin and Greg Pogarsky, "An Experimental Investigation of Deterrence: Cheating, Self-Serving Bias, and Impulsivity," 41 *Criminology* 167 (2003).

However, we also call for increased personnel within the 102nd Precinct to give them the personnel and the tools to achieve your goal. We also call for all alternatives to be explored, including tasking other agencies with handling non-emergencies such as residential noise violations.

Respectfully,

The Woodhaven Residents' Block Association

Edward K. Wendell	President
Janet Chan-Smith	First Vice President
Alexander J. Blenkinsopp	Second Vice President
Roger Hennin	Third Vice President
Arlene Annunziata	Secretary
Vance Barbour	Treasurer
Maria Thomson	Financial Secretary
Martin Colberg	Director
Linda Fogal	Office Manager

Our office phone is 718-296-3735 – however, our office is not open 7 days a week. We may also be reached via e-mail at info@woodhaven-nyc.org.

Appendix

The following testimony was received by the WRBA via e-mail and further demonstrates the need to resolve this issue. Please take the time to read each of these accounts, understanding that each represents a separate household that has had its life upended by thoughtless residents who have gotten away with this behavior for years.

Although I knew buying a house on a busy corner I would always hear the sounds of cars at all hours passing by. Nothing could have prepared me for the noise I've encountered from noisy house parties of neighbors and noise from night clubs opening up on Atlantic Avenue. **Time after time no matter how much I called a complained to 311, I would never see a police car drive by and ask people to turn down their music.** I spent countless hours in bed tossing and turning till the break of morning listening to music blasting and people coming out of clubs drunk and screaming and yelling and walking down the streets. I've even called in a few times to 911 when fights would break out at 2-4 o'clock in the morning from the same clubs. The noise and parties have become louder and more obnoxious. I have not slept right I'd have to say in the last 3 years especially during the spring and summer months. I'm afraid one day it will become so out of control that someone might begin to shoot a weapon and that my family might become innocent victims.



The quality of life has gone down so much on my block in the past several years due to the noise in front of the building, the ongoing parties, and the ice cream man coming down the street at 10-11:00 at night. Nothing is being done about it. I have called 311, have called the 102 and unless you tell them someone has a weapon nobody comes until hours later if at all and the problem is usually resolved by then because I get into a screaming match over and over until they finally leave. This block is always bad during the warm months because they get high and deal in front of the building and there is always a problem. I have called 911 at 8-9 and at 2:00 AM still nothing so it gets to the point that either I take care of it myself or my 6 year old son will be up all night.

We live right on Jamaica Ave., so of course we expect noise from the trains, buses, and people. However, there are many car alarms blasting in the middle of the night, and people fighting on the street, yelling at each other and cursing, and we don't see any police patrols or intervention. When I have called 311, especially to report a fight, there has been no timely response, especially in the middle of the night. We usually just try to go back to sleep. The worst part is that we have 2 small children, who are forced to hear swearing and foul language from the open windows, or wake up in the middle of the night from the sound of car alarms. I think police patrols would help deter the causes of noise complaints and crime in the neighborhood in general.

Handling the noise has been a hardship. Just absolutely unbearable. I have a place in PA. Sometimes I just go because I can not stand the noise around here.

Growing up if any of the neighbors would have a party that they knew would run a little long they or would be slightly loud they would let all of the neighbors know in advance so you would be prepared or know it was coming and it never was more than low music and loud talking. Now you know you are in trouble when you see a house put a port o potty on their front lawn – is that even legal? Then the noise starts midday. The music is so loud that the houses across the street and down the block rattle. This goes on all day long into the night, into the next day, the next night and sometimes even the day after that. You try calling 311 and if it's a Friday or Saturday night they put you on hold then eventually they tell you that they are really busy and try calling back tomorrow. So you call the 102 precinct and they tell you that you have to deal with it because it's a religious service (or something to that effect, we have to respect them but they have no respect for us) and after you continue to complain they eventually tell you that they will send someone by to talk to them. By now they are standing on the neighbor's lawns and in the street, drunk, they have already parked in your driveway so you can't get in or out and curse you when you tell them to move the car (very religious). There are about 200 people in the back yard (can you say fire hazard) so it spills out into the street. On our block this happens a few times a year but it shouldn't happen at all.

I would say that loud noise conditions are closely tied to illegally occupied homes. Renting rooms, basements, etc. has led many residents to spend most of their time outdoors (in porches, stoops, backyards) blasting music that should otherwise be left for the privacy of their (currently rented out) living rooms. Ever try sitting on your porch to read a magazine and have to hear three different types of music emanating from homes on your block? I have. It *{expletives deleted}*.

It is frustrating to deal with noisy neighbors who do not take their neighbors into consideration when planning day AND evening parties with loud booming music. Professional speaker systems should be left for reception/catering halls and clubs not backyard BBQs. Also, I understand that people of different cultures/religions have customs with regards to 3 and 4 day celebrations but come on - that's what a reception hall is for! Why do we ALL need to hear continuous music for a party that no one in the neighborhood cares to be a part of. Calling 311 is useless (I have seen the police come once for a call) and from what people say about the precinct and their desk attendants, taking that route seems useless as well. Aren't there noise codes in the city? Shouldn't people be fined when they repeatedly violate them? Yeesh! It's bad enough that we can't get enough sleep on work nights but then we have to deal with talking to neighbors about their disrespectful and illegal behavior as well. Not exactly an ideal situation. That's probably why so many of us just silently simmer in disbelief and resentment.

I must close windows and use my air conditioners when the local boom car pulls out of it's garage and starts broadcasting. It is difficult to sleep, concentrate on tasks, read, or even think calmly when this is going on. Recently, my 2 year old grandson was shocked out of his afternoon nap by our resident boom car. Now I can only hope that it doesn't start up when he's visiting. Boom cars that are parked or passing at night have disrupted my sleep so that I'm tired the next day. Incessant low level thumping from a distance is also irritating and distracting.

My neighbors at {address deleted} throw ridiculous parties once/twice a month till the early morning and their friends/relatives hang outside, some urinate on the street and all get drunk and act stupid. Police have arrived to their house 3 times within the past year after me and other neighbors have called 311 and we have even asked nicely to control the music and guests but when you do they simply nod and pretend like they don't speak English. Their speakers are over 4 feet tall and they have professional DJ equipment. I have seen them load it and unload it on vans.

These clubs are attracting the wrong people to such a beautiful neighborhood and have opened the doors for noisy neighbors to also become a ruckus. Neighbors now are playing music ridiculously loud and have no care in the world for other people having to rest. I've even had a conversation with a neighbor that told me "Well if it's going to be hard to sleep because of other people why not make my own parties and at least I'll enjoy myself better" Garbage is everywhere on the streets, beer bottles, cans, papers and even drug paraphernalia. I've have even received violations for garbage on my property due these people leaving clubs and throwing their garbage on my property. I'm so sick to my stomach at how powerless we are as Woodhaven Residents when it comes to keeping our neighborhood quiet and clean. Why is there not a separate division in the police force for these kinds of complaints? Regular beat officers have way too many important calls to have to deal with these minor offenses. **I myself am a Police Officer and truly am sick of this nonsense.** There has to be something we can do as Residents! There has to be a better solution than just calling 311 and waiting just to see nothing being resolved. This should not just fall on the laps of beat officers whom have far more important things to do on their tours than worry about a noise complaint. People are still breaking the law playing music past 11pm on weekends. There has to be a way to have them ticketed or summonsed.

My relatives, who currently live in Forest Hills, wanted to move into my vacant apartment but decided against it after hearing very loud sound from a house on the corner. I wish I could move, but the best I have been able to do is use ear plugs and turn on television captions.

Last Saturday night I came home late and there was such a loud party on the next block, I kept thinking it has to end soon but it didn't so I tried to call 311 couldn't get thru called the 102 they told me "Oh I don't think we've had any complaints about that party" (hard to believe). I asked could they please send someone, I just want to get some sleep since I had to be up at 8 am. Sometime around 3am the party ended. This is unacceptable. Our block has a lot of elderly and young children, it should not be too much to ask to be able to sleep in your own home.

Last July 4 block party entertainment was provided by a stack of large booming speakers. I saw a neighbor walk over and speak to someone, but the excessive sound continued. I called 311 and then the precinct community office. I learned that the parties had a permit, but officers made them turn down the sound. It lasted about 30 minutes. When the permit time had expired, the music was turned up and fireworks were set off in the street. By that time, 311 and the precinct were unreachable.

I would like some answers when you call the police - when you call they never come. If these people knew there were consequences maybe they would stop. They are accountable to no one.

I feel that nothing is done to enforce the so-called noise code. House/backyard/EVEN PORCH parties with booming unnecessary music still happen. Isn't it time that someone be sent out to patrol? Does something truly bad and irrevocable have to occur before the city takes notice and action? The untimely deaths of youth in the past year in the area should be a wake up call that something is not okay. We don't need to settle for lower standards and lower quality of life - not now, not ever.

These people have no respect for the police. After the police come by they tell them to be quiet you hear them making fun of them and laughing at them.

First off - the law should show up. Period. Don't tell me to call 311 if you're not going to follow-up at all. Don't waste time repeating the noise code to me on said 311 call either. I'm obviously aware of it. YOU (311, Police, whoever enforces these codes) need to do something about it. If you have people from the city giving parking tickets and horn-honking tickets, you should have people from the city controlling the noise issues in residential neighborhoods. Practice what you preach. Ever read this?

http://www.nyc.gov/html/dep/pdf/noise_code_guide.pdf

I have, and as far as I am concerned, if I use this as a guide you are failing your residents in Woodhaven. Start enforcing your laws. Do you know what its like to be intimidated by a new loud resident who snidely says "go ahead, call the police if you want the music off." Want to know why older residents are reticent to complain or give their names or numbers in official complaints? RETALIATION. Who will defend them when a macho rowdy neighbor comes to confront them about a complaint. No one. You fail to show up for the noise complaints, the complaints about illegal house parties, the complaints about violations in fire codes and laws on renting spaces in a 1 family home, the complaints about lewdness and public urination. What actions would I like to see taken? Action period. Because so far it seems like nothing has been done.

I definitely feel that noise conditions have gotten worse over the last 3-5 years. I do not think enough is done to handle noise complaints. I would like to see a quicker response time to these complaints, as well as a greater police presence. I have lived in Woodhaven for over 40 years, and it is very disheartening to see what is happening. Having said this, I still love Woodhaven. I am confident that TOGETHER we will get a handle on the noise problem.

**STATEMENT OF
LIEUTENANT SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT DANIEL ALBANO
MANAGING ATTORNEY, LEGAL BUREAU CRIMINAL SECTION
NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT**

**BEFORE THE NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL
COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
JUNE 27, 2011**

Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, and members of the Council. I am Lieutenant Daniel Albano, Managing Attorney of the Criminal Section of the NYPD's Legal Bureau. I am here today on behalf of Police Commissioner Raymond Kelly to provide an overview of the City's enforcement efforts regarding residential noise, and to offer our comments regarding the bill before you, Intro. No. 278-A. I am joined today by Gerry Kelpin, Director of Air and Noise Policy and Enforcement, of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

Noise complaints come to the attention of enforcement personnel in a variety of ways. The best way for the public to report noise issues to the City is through the 311 Customer Service Center. The vast majority of noise complaints filed with 311 are directly routed to either the Police Department or DEP. And in a city as large and varied as ours, so too are the types of noise that can be reported – today, there are more than 20 different categories of noise for which 311 accepts complaints. Overall, the City receives about 200,000 noise complaints per year, out of more than 20 million total calls to 311 annually. By volume, most of these complaints – about 160,000 each year – are routed to the local Police precinct as non-emergency, quality-of-life issues. These include residential noise complaints, as well as noise from commercial establishments, parks, streets and sidewalks, vehicles, and houses of worship. The balance of those noise complaint types are routed to DEP; this includes general and after-hour construction noise, jack-hammering, as well as noise from dogs and other animals, ventilation equipment, and ice cream trucks.

In 2010, there was a total of 962,427 police-related calls to 311, which represented a 10.2% decrease from the 1,071,514 911 calls received in 2009. The subset of 311 complaints regarding residential noise also fell, from 134,858 in 2009 to 115,564 in 2010, for a decrease of 14.4%. In 2010 the Police Department issued a total of 15,174 summonses for unreasonable noise, which represents a 1.5% increase from the 14,949 summonses issued in 2009. We note that summonses issued for unreasonable noise coming from residential premises are not captured separately.

Elected officials and participants in community meetings, including Precinct Community Council meetings, may bring noise conditions to the attention of local commanders. Police officers on patrol may also receive complaints in person, from community members, or may themselves observe unreasonable noise conditions. With respect to residential noise complaints, in our experience the most common complaints are of noisy parties and of neighbors playing loud music, most often using amplified sound. These conditions are at times chronic, with some violators repeating their behavior over time, but for the most part they occur on a random, intermittent basis.

Generally, police officers receiving a residential noise complaint will respond to the location and will interview the relevant parties about the noise complaint, will determine the source of the sound, and will determine if it is unreasonable. There are several factors that officers consider when determining unreasonableness, for example, the character of the neighborhood and the ordinary noise level of the area; the time of day; the duration of the noise; the distance between the source of the sound and the location where the noise can be heard; the number of complainants; and whether the person responsible for the noise has been asked by neighbors to lower the volume and has refused to do so.

If the noise level is unreasonable, the officers first attempt to correct the condition by warning the violator, and in the residential scenario, this often resolves the situation. However, if the violator refuses to lower the volume, or the violator appears to comply but then officers are called back to the location a second time and find the unreasonable noise persisting, they may take enforcement action. For unreasonable noise not involving a sound reproduction device, for example, someone hammering in the middle of the night, the officers may issue a summons for unreasonable noise pursuant to Administrative Code Section 24-218(a). If the source of the unreasonable noise is a sound reproduction device, the officers may issue a summons pursuant to Administrative Code Section 24-244(a). In either case, depending upon the circumstances, they may instead issue a summons or, in appropriate circumstances, make an arrest, for Disorderly Conduct, Penal Law Section 240.20, subdivision 2.

When a sound reproduction device is involved in an unreasonable noise incident, the officers may seize the device as evidence in a criminal prosecution. The officers will mark the volume control, without damaging the property, to indicate the volume at which the device was being operated. The device is maintained in the custody of the Department until the violator presents the Department with a release form from the District Attorney or a Court Disposition form, showing that the device is no longer needed as evidence.

The device may also be seized pursuant to the NYPD's general police powers under the City Charter to abate the nuisance. In such a case, the entire device need not be seized; instead the officers may seize individual parts of the sound system, for example, speakers or connecting cables, in order to prevent the device from being used to again create unreasonable noise.

We should note that notwithstanding how disturbing or annoying an unreasonable noise condition is, a decision to forcibly enter private premises in order to address the condition is not made lightly, and is only done on rare occasions. If a violator refuses to open the door or otherwise cooperate in reducing the volume to reasonable levels, a forcible entry will only be made as a last resort, upon the direction of the precinct commander or a duty captain, and after repeated requests to stop the noise have been ignored. It should be remembered that the safety of all concerned is paramount, and the need to quell a noise condition must be balanced against the possibility that a party that is merely loud will turn into a violent confrontation, if police officers attempt to enter the premises by force.

As we have discussed, because of the intermittent and unpredictable nature of most residential noise complaints, they do not lend themselves to the use of sound meters. Sound

meters are somewhat difficult to employ, and are seriously affected by surrounding weather conditions and ambient noise. Although every police precinct is equipped with a sound meter, with selected police officers trained in their use, patrol officers responding to a residential noise complaint, usually in the late evening hours, will need to take corrective action sooner rather than later, based on observed conditions, rather than relying on the arrival of a sound meter and an officer with the training and expertise to use it. Our use of sound meters is more appropriate to planned events in public spaces, such as festivals, concerts and parades, where the appropriate personnel are positioned in advance.

Sound meters and Noise Code provisions relying on decibel levels are much more likely to be employed by our partners in the Department of Environmental Protection, who are the experts in their use. When there is a chronic residential condition, for example, a neighbor who persists in playing loud music or blasting the television all night, we can call on DEP inspectors who can measure the sound and issue notices of violation returnable to the ECB, which of course also depends on the violator opening the door. In contrast, we should note that sound meters are more effectively used in a commercial setting, where police officers and DEP inspectors are generally able to enter the premises in order to take measurements, or the complainant is volunteering to make their own premises accessible for DEP inspectors to take the necessary readings. In addition, in a commercial setting there is usually a person in charge who may be identified and served with an ECB notice of violation; in a residential setting, especially loud house parties and the like, it is sometimes difficult to identify the person who is in charge of the premises, and subject to the service of process.

We would now like to provide our comments with respect to Intro. 278-A. As we have discussed, the majority of enforcement activity regarding residential noise complaints is performed by police officers, and our use of sound meters to measure decibel levels as part of this enforcement is limited. The bill would amend the Noise Code to add a new set of decibel levels applicable to sound emanating from a residential premises with the use of a sound reproduction device, as well as creating a process whereby violators would have to be issued a written warning, depending on the decibel level present, in order to hold them accountable for a second violation within 72 hours. The bill also includes a seizure provision which applies to willful violators, as defined in the new statute, and requires a post-seizure hearing within five days. While we understand and agree with the intent to strengthen the provisions governing unreasonable noise coming from residential premises, the decibel levels in the bill as they apply to measurements on the street or outside the building are potentially more stringent in many areas of the City than those in the Noise Code presently. This would create inconsistency with related provisions such as commercial music. Moreover, having the same standard for both inside and outside of a building does not take account of the fact that the ambient noise level on the street will be greater than the sound level within a dwelling unit. The choice of these standards, at the end of the day, could actually make enforcement more difficult and do little to effectuate the desired change in behavior. The bill would seem to add a complicated new scenario to what is at present a relatively straightforward process.

We might instead jointly consider some new and different approaches to reducing neighbor-to-neighbor noise. Perhaps we could work together to better utilize noise violations as evidence of breach of the warranty of habitability contained in a lease or co-op

shareholder agreement. We might also discuss ways in which the Building Code may be amended to further this goal, by requiring, for example, adequately sound-attenuating building materials in walls, floors and ceilings.

Accordingly, we are unable to support the enactment of Intro. 278-A as written, but would welcome further discussion of alternatives which may bring some relief to those victimized by unreasonable noise emanating from residential property.

Thank you for the opportunity to share our concerns, and we welcome your questions.



ELIZABETH BRATON
Chairperson

COMMUNITY BOARD 10

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KARYN PETERSEN
District Manager

Statement
To
NYC Council Committee On Environmental Protection
Oversight Hearing Re: Introduction No. 278
June 27, 2011

My name is Betty Braton. I am the Chairperson of Queens Community Board 10. The following constitutes the comment of Community Board 10 to the City Council Committee on Environmental Protection in regard to its consideration of Intro No. 278. The Board supports Intro 278.

Inordinate noise continues to be the leading NYPD-related Quality of Life complaint made by residents of Community Board 10. Our residents have been complaining vociferously about inordinate noise at local civic association meetings, at the 106th Precinct Community Council meetings, to Community Board 10, and to their various elected officials for more than a decade. Since the 311-system went into effect, they have also registered their complaints there as well.

Community Boards began receiving information regarding complaints made to 311 for various indicators when Local Law 47 took effect in 2004. Those reports include, among others, the following indicators involving 311 complaints referred to the NYPD: Noise-Commercial, Noise- House of Worship, Noise-Park, Noise- Residential, Noise- Street/Sidewalk, and Noise- Vehicle.

The cumulative number of complaints from just those indicators for Community Board 10 for the time period from April 1, 2004 until May 31, 2011 is close to 22,600. During that time period, approximately 17,800 of those complaints were of residential noise with almost 80% of those occurring each year April 1 - September 30th. Each year it is usual for our area to see more than 2,000 complaints made during the warm-weather months.

Community Board 10 is predominantly comprised of one & two family residential areas, with our most noise-impacted areas zoned either R-3 or R-4. (As we about JFK airport, it must be made clear that for the purposes of this comment, "noise-impacted" refers to non-airport related noise.) The bulk of the noise complaints made by our residents involve loud music from a neighbor's home and in some instances from unruly bars and clubs located in commercial overlay zones on our retail strips in close proximity to homes. Half of the zip code within the NYPD's Patrol Borough Queens South that has consistently recorded the most residential noise complaints each year since 2004 is located in our Board area, (the other half is located in neighboring Community Board 9) as is the second highest zip code for residential noise within PBQS.

Queens Community Boards 10, 9, and 12 generate the most noise complaints in the NYPD's PBQS. Community Board 12 generates the most noise complaints as well the most residential noise complaints of the Queens Community Boards located within the NYPD's PBQS. However, it should be noted that Community Board 12 encompasses two police precincts, the 103 Precinct and the 113 Precinct. To get more of "an apples to apples" comparison, it makes sense to look at Community Board 12 in relationship to Community Boards 10 and 9 together as they are adjacent to each other. (106 Pct. + 102 Pct.) In FY09, the two precincts covering Community Boards 10 & 9 generated about 2,000 more noise complaints than the two precincts in Community Board 12. That pattern of CB 10 & 9 together generating more complaints

than Community Board 12's two precincts continued in FY10 and FY11 to date. The pattern is also true in the years before FY09.

Within our area we have a situation that for many residents is untenable. For most, their home is their main asset and for more than a quarter of each year they cannot enjoy their lives in their homes because of the noise. People suffer from loss of sleep and other aspects of their daily lives are disrupted.

Most of our residents believe that the police precinct that serves them has been attempting to address the issue better in recent years. Since 2008, there has been a concerted enforcement effort by the 106th Precinct, yet while somewhat diminished, the problem still persists to levels residents consider to be unacceptable.

Therefore, Community Board 10 supports Intro 278. It is our opinion that its passage will add another tool to the NYPD that will assist in more effective enforcement. The prospect of greater penalties may lead some potential violators to reconsider their actions thus preventing some noise violations from occurring. We urge the committee to move Intro 278 forward and urge the full Council to enact it in a timely manner.

The following is not germane to the committee's consideration of this specific Intro or its passage, however it is a related issue we believe the Council should address. In order for Intro 278 to have a fuller effect in enforcement of the Noise Code, it seems to us that it is imperative to insure that every precinct has sufficient working sound measuring devices at all times. It also is imperative that all police officers be adequately trained to properly use whatever sound measuring devices are to be utilized.

There is also a second issue not germane specifically to Intro 278 that we believe the Council should look into and seek a way to resolve. During 2010, residents in our area voiced numerous complaints that their calls to 311 were not answered in a timely manner especially on weekend nights when our noise complaints peak. Many reported that they were told to call back the next day and many just indicated they "gave up trying to register their complaints and hung up." Given the broad scope of noise complaints citywide, we may be facing a situation similar in some ways to the recent failure of 311 due to the volume of snow-related calls. It is our opinion that a review of call taking procedures at 311 in regard to noise complaints may be necessary and that a review of how calls relating to noise referred by 311 to precincts are acted upon may lead to some ideas for better procedures to be implemented.

Thank you for your efforts to improve enforcement of the City's Noise Code and to improve the Quality of Life for our residents suffering from inordinate noise.

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: G. Wilson

Address: 11145 20th Ave 53x NY

I represent: 111-45 71st AVE D - Apt 4D

Address: 111-45 71st AVE D - Apt 4D

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

☒ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: SHIRLEY SHACKS

Address: 110-45 71st AVE D - Apt 4D

I represent: myself FH 11375

Address: 110-45 71st AVE D - Apt 4D

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/27/11

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Lt. Daniel Albano, Managing Attorney,

Address: 1 Police Plaza Criminal Section

I represent: NYPD

Address: 1 Police Plaza

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 278 Res. No. _____
☒ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)
Name: Betty Braton - Chairperson
Address: 115-01 Lefferts Blvd. SOP 11420
I represent: Community Board 10 QNS
Address: Same

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____
☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)
Name: Geraldine Kelpin
Address: _____
I represent: DEP (at table, not
Address: testifying)

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 278 Res. No. _____
☒ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/27/11

(PLEASE PRINT)
Name: Maria A. Thomson
Address: 84-17 85th Dr.
I represent: 109th Community Council
Address: 109th Pl, Queens NYC

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms