

FOR THE RECORDS

STATEMENT OF
CYRUS R. VANCE, JR.
NEW YORK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY
BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY
SEPTEMBER 15, 2010

Good afternoon Chairman Vallone, and members of the Council. Thank you for this opportunity to discuss the importance of creating a criminal charge for carrying a firearm while intoxicated or under the influence of drugs.

Int. 0313-2010, a local law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to fees for firearm licenses and rifle and shotgun permits and the possession of firearms, rifles and shotguns is a logical provision that addresses a shortcoming in the law.

Drugs and alcohol impair judgment and perception. New York has long had laws on the books against operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of drugs and alcohol. Indeed, this year, a law against driving while intoxicated with a minor in the car – known as Leandra's Law – was enacted in response to an egregious instance in which several children were injured, and one tragically killed, as a result of drunk driving.

Paradoxically, there are not similar laws against carrying a loaded firearm while intoxicated or under the influence of drugs.

Statewide, there are 1,226,612 firearms permits. New York City is home to 36,937 of those permits. The number of permit holders has grown steadily over the last decade; recorded weapons sales have nearly doubled in that same time. As Gwendolyn Bluemich points out in her February 2010 report *Creating the Crime of Carrying-While-Intoxicated*, "As the number of permit holders grows, so does the number of people who are allowed – by law – to carry a loaded gun while intoxicated."

Because intoxication impairs judgment, it is logical to conclude that alcohol and drugs increase the likelihood that a loaded firearm will be inappropriately used. Data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics backs up this statement. 32.6% of state prisoners who committed violent crimes were under the influence of alcohol. In 7% of those incidents, drug use is also suspected. A second study found that 33% of state prisoners reported drug use during the time they committed the crime they were convicted of.

Firearms, rifles and shotguns are deadly instruments. If it is illegal to operate an automobile while impaired by alcohol and drugs, it is only sensible that it should be illegal to carry a firearm, rifle, or shotgun in an inebriated state.

People who carry a firearm outside of their home have an obligation to do so in a manner that does not put the public at risk. Intoxication is a clear violation of that obligation. More than 20 states already have some sort of "Carrying While Intoxicated" law. Int. 0313-2010 will provide New York City residents with the same common-sense laws that already apply to nearly half of the nation.

Testimony of Arkadi Gerney
First Deputy Criminal Justice Coordinator & Special Advisor to the Mayor
New York City Council
Committee on Public Safety
September 15, 2010

Good morning, Chairperson Vallone and members of the Council. My name is Arkadi Gerney, and I am the City's First Deputy Criminal Justice Coordinator and Special Advisor to the Mayor. Thank you for the opportunity today to discuss Intro number 313, the Mayor's proposal to combat abuse of gun licenses by making it a crime to carry a gun while intoxicated and by revising the fee schedule for gun licenses. I should begin by noting that we worked with the NYPD throughout the development of this legislation and they strongly support the final version before you today.

Before we get into the specifics of the bill, I would like to update you on the City's efforts against violent crime and illegal guns. Working closely with the City Council, the City has achieved success through a four-pronged strategy against illegal guns: innovative local and state legislation; smarter and more coordinated enforcement; pathbreaking litigation and investigation; and nationwide coalition-building.

- Our legislative initiatives included the country's first local Gun Offender Registration Act. That law requires convicted gun felons to report for four years after release so that the NYPD can continue to track them. Since the Council enacted that legislation, several other cities and counties – from Utica to Chicago to Baltimore – have emulated it. The City benefited greatly in enacting that law from thoughtful consideration by this committee and in particular from the leadership of Chairperson Vallone. Chairperson Vallone, who has made illegal guns one of his top priorities, sponsored the Gun Offender Registration Act along

with the Speaker. Meanwhile, the City has fought hard for common-sense laws in Albany. For example, in 2006 the City spearheaded the push to pass the nation's toughest law on carrying a loaded illegal handgun -- a three-and-a-half year mandatory minimum sentence for that dangerous crime. Another law enacted in 2008 at the City's urging requires the state to share records on seriously mentally ill people with the FBI so they can be prevented from buying a gun in the state or elsewhere. As a result, the number of mental health records that New York State has submitted to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System grew from one record in 2006 to more than 151,000 records in 2010.

- To toughen enforcement, NYPD has created a Firearms Suppression Division that brings together enforcement units from throughout the department and collects information on gun arrests to track down sources of guns. That division includes the Gun Offender Monitoring Unit, which enforces the Gun Offender Registration Act. Also, NYPD held nine gun buybacks between July 2008 and May of this year. They took nearly 6,000 guns off the streets of all five boroughs, in cooperation with DAs, the Bronx borough president, and houses of worship.
- The City also filed innovative suits against twenty-seven out-of-state gun dealers that were among the top sources of guns found at New York City crime scenes. The vast majority of those dealers settled with the City, and a Johns Hopkins study of those dealers showed a 75 percent decrease in their share of crime guns that ended up in New York City shortly after being sold.
- Finally, we have built a nationwide coalition of Mayors Against Illegal Guns. The coalition started with 15 mayors in April 2006 and now numbers over 500

from across the country, in both political parties. Mayors Against Illegal Guns led the fight last summer to defeat the Thune Amendment, a measure that would have undermined state concealed carry laws. The coalition also helped modify the Tiahrt Amendments to free up gun trafficking data to local police and created a landmark partnership on gun sales practices with Wal-Mart, the nation's largest gun-seller.

That four-pronged strategy, together with other outstanding work from the NYPD, has contributed to real successes against illegal guns and violent crime. Just this week the FBI released its final Uniform Crime Report for 2009, confirming that the City had only 471 homicides last year. That's the fewest since comparable records have been kept, and a 27% drop since 2001, when we had 649 murders (excluding the terrorist attack on the World Trade Center). And New York City remains the safest big city in America, according to the FBI report on rates of serious crime.

Today's legislation is part of a package of improvements to the City's system for licensing guns that Mayor Bloomberg and Police Commissioner Kelly announced in May. Under state and local law, the New York City Police Department issues licenses for handguns, rifles, and shotguns. The NYPD offers several types of licenses, depending both on the weapons covered and on how the weapons can be used. In particular, some people are licensed to carry a concealed weapon, while others are licensed only to keep a weapon at their home or business. The administration's changes are designed to improve public safety and make the investigation process more effective for all license types. With these changes, the NYPD is taking advantage of new technology; focusing its review of license applicants on those who are most likely to present a danger; and removing unnecessary red tape that slows down our investigators.

The City has already put into effect several of these improvements that could be done without legislation. In particular, enhanced technology and oversight in the overall application process have allowed the NYPD to focus more investigative resources on applicants who merit closer scrutiny – and in the process cut the average time to review applications for handguns in homes by almost half, from 20 weeks in 2007 to 11 weeks in 2009. Furthermore, the NYPD now accepts payment by credit card for initial license applications, rather than requiring money orders. Licensing offices are now open late one night a week, to make the process more convenient for working New Yorkers. And the NYPD has issued a draft regulation that will enact the other two elements of the package. That regulation will offer more detailed examples of eligibility standards and will remove the current notarization requirement – since in-person visits and modern technology enable NYPD to verify the identity of license applicants.

Some of the improvements to the licensure system, however, require local legislation. In particular, we need a local law to make clear that even someone licensed to carry a gun should not do so while they are intoxicated. That's just common sense. If automobiles are dangerous with a drunken driver behind the wheel, it should be obvious that the same principle applies when someone carries a gun while intoxicated. And it should be subject to tough penalties.

Accordingly, Mayor Bloomberg called for such a law in 2009. This legislation, introduced by Chairperson Vallone among others, will fulfill that pledge. It will prohibit people from carrying guns if they are so drunk that, under state law, they would not be allowed to drive. Violation will be a misdemeanor punishable by up to a year in jail or a fine of up to \$10,000, or both. It will also be grounds for revocation of a gun license. To enforce that requirement, NYPD officers who encounter someone who is carrying a gun outside their home and who appears to be drunk can require that person to take a Breathalyzer test. Nineteen states already

have similar laws. For example, Alaska makes it a misdemeanor to have a gun in one's immediate possession or in one's car while impaired.

The other improvement to our licensing system that requires local legislation is a revised fee schedule. This legislation reflects NYPD's focus on license applicants who merit enhanced reviews. Under current law, a license to keep a handgun at home costs the same as a license to carry one, even though carry license applications require more extensive scrutiny from the NYPD. Similarly, renewing a license currently costs the same as getting the original one, even though renewals generally require less investigation. This bill will replace that flat fee structure with a graduated set of fees that reflects the varying costs to the City for issuing different types of licenses.

Thank you, again, for the opportunity to discuss the proposed legislation. This bill, together with other improvements that are already being enacted, will improve public safety, save the City money, and save time for responsible, law-abiding New Yorkers who wish to own a gun.

FOR THE RECORD



Testimony

New York State Rifle & Pistol Association, Inc.

Testimony

Patrick W. Brophy, Esq., General Counsel, NYSRPA

City Council Hearing
Public Safety Committee

September 15, 2010
11:00 a.m.
250 Broadway, 14th Floor
New York City

I am pleased to testify today on behalf of the New York State Rifle & Pistol Association, Inc. ("Association"). The New York State Rifle & Pistol Association is the New York State affiliate of the National Rifle Association of America ("NRA").

INT. 313-2010 – A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to fees for firearm licenses and rifle and shotgun permits and the possession of firearms, rifles and shotguns while intoxicated and other abuse of firearm licenses and rifle and shotgun permits.

The Association opposes INT. 313-2010 in its current form. We certainly support any reduction in license application and renewal fees, and the bill is a step in that correct direction. Indeed, the Constitution requires the elimination of fees on the exercise of the fundamental right of the people to keep and bear arms. However, the balance of the bill proposes a solution in search of a problem, and creates additional threats to the rights of the people to bear arms and also to be otherwise secure from infringements on their personal liberty as guaranteed in the Bill of Rights and 14th Amendment. Accordingly the Association opposes the bill as introduced.

License Fees Are Unconstitutional

The City and State of New York violate the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment when making “affluence ... or the payment of any fee” a qualification for the lawful exercise of the fundamental individual right to keep and bear arms as guaranteed by the Second Amendment. *See, Harper v. Virginia State Bd. of Elections*, 383 U.S. 663, 666, 86 S.Ct. 1079, 1081 (1966) (invalidating an annual \$1.50 poll tax on the fundamental individual right to vote). The right to keep and bear arms guaranteed by the Second Amendment is an individual right, *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 128 S.Ct. 2783, 2799 (2008) (there is “no doubt, on the basis of both text and history, that the Second Amendment conferred an individual right to keep and bear arms.”), and it is, like the right to vote, “fundamental” such that the States and their political subdivisions like the City of New York are, by operation of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, prohibited from infringing that right. *McDonald v. City of Chicago, Ill.*, 130 S.Ct. 3020 (2010).

Quite plainly, any application fee by the City and State of New York on the lawful exercise of the right to keep and bear arms – a fundamental individual right guaranteed in the Bill of Rights – is unconstitutional, and all such fees should be not merely reduced, but repealed.

Drug and Alcohol Issues

The balance of the proposed legislation is a solution in search of a problem. It appears to be merely a new tactic in the long-march strategy of gun prohibitionist politicians to do everything possible to erode and undermine the right of the people to keep and bear arms. The proposal threatens not only fundamental Second Amendment rights, but other fundamental rights as well, notably the Fourth Amendment freedom to be secure in their persons and property from unreasonable searches and seizures. It also continues the unseemly local tradition of exempting law enforcement from the operation of City law.

Apparently borrowing concepts from laws to combat drunk driving, the proposal conflates the privilege of driving, an activity which requires constant attention and sober reaction times, with the fundamental right to bear arms, which, for example, in the case of a person lawfully carrying a holstered firearm, normally does not require constant attention nor any reaction time: the firearm virtually always stays securely put, securely holstered, out of sight. The diverse situations of driving and having a holstered firearm are not comparable in their practical aspects, nor can they be treated equally from a Constitutional point of view. There is no need for a problematic set of laws and rules for a status offense of impairment based on misplaced analogies to motor vehicle operation. Persons who commit acts of criminal recklessness should be prosecuted, but current law allows quite well for that.

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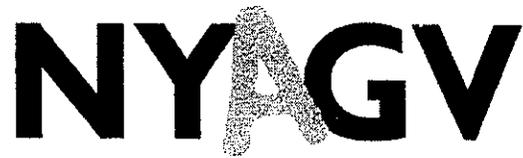
**Testimony before the New York City Council Public Safety Committee Headed by
The Honorable Peter Vallone, Jr., Chairman**

Submitted by New York citizen Megan Meadows
100 John St.
New York, NY 10038

Good Morning Chairman Vallone and esteemed members of the Public Safety Committee. I am Megan Meadows, a New York City citizen and I am here today to support Intro. 313, which prohibits the use of a firearm while under the influence. I myself know what it feels like to lose a loved one to a firearm, as my dear friend Reema Samaha's life was cut short when she was brutally murdered at Virginia Tech on April 16, 2007. Reema, an innocent 18-year-old girl with a fervor for life beyond imagination, fell victim to the horrible mix of mental instability and guns. I support any common sense law, such as this one, that could prevent anyone from ever losing their life or the life of their loved ones as a result of gun violence.

According to the Journal of Studies on Alcohol, "alcohol facilitates aggression by disrupting higher-order cognitive functions important in maintaining inhibitory control over behavior and increasing psychological and physiological arousal." When someone is under the influence, it can be equated to a hindrance of mental capability, and someone in possession of a gun in these conditions is an obvious hazard to the public's safety. In addition to the known effects of alcohol on aggression, according to the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, "Research has demonstrated a consistent relationship between alcohol use and violent behavior... such as rape, assault, domestic violence, and murder." The correlation between alcohol and crime is already apparent, but adding firearms to this equation produces inherently lethal results.

The nature of this law is to protect the right of the public to be safe, not to hinder the Constitutional rights of gun owners, as it clearly states it would apply everywhere other than in the home. The sole purpose is to maintain a safe environment for the masses, and the citizens of New York City surely have this right. I thank you very much for your time, and strongly urge you to remember the millions of precious lives lost from gun violence as you support Intro 313.



NEW YORKERS AGAINST GUN VIOLENCE

Testimony before the New York City Council Public Safety Committee
The Honorable Peter Vallone, Jr., Chair

Submitted by,
New Yorkers Against Gun Violence
Jackie Hilly, Executive Director
3 West 29th Street, Suite 1007
NY, NY 10001
September 15, 2010

Introduction

Good morning Chairman Vallone and honorable members of the Public Safety Committee. My name is Jackie Hilly and I am the Executive Director of New Yorkers Against Gun Violence (NYAGV). Our agency is a state wide organization that advocates at the local, state and national levels for laws, policies and practices to protect New York State residents and particularly youth from gun violence. I am here today to present testimony related to the Committee's agenda item Intro No. 313 which pertains to fees for firearm licenses and permits and creates a new offense for the possession of firearms, rifles and shotguns while intoxicated and other abuses or permits.

Background

New York City is the safest big city in the country and safer than many smaller cities around the country, but it is also the most densely populated city in the United States with more than 8 million residents. Congestion and the inherent close proximity of New York City residents, commuters and visitors poses a safety problem for cars, pedestrians, subway riders, park users and school children our city. As a city we are a vibrant group living in close quarters and our laws and regulations reflect the reality of our streets.

This sensible, public safety law proposes to establish new fees for permits, renewals and replacements of permits. NYAGV has no comment about or objection to any new proposed fees. We enthusiastically support the second part of this legislation which is critical to public safety and would make residents and communities around New York City safer in public places where they can enjoy the benefits of living in New York without fear of injury or death because of a drunk who unintentionally discharges a weapon. Importantly this legislation's impact will be to keep guns from causing damage and injury to innocent New Yorkers in public places. The law in no way impacts an individual's right to keep and possess guns in their own homes, which is the hallmark of the Heller and McDonald cases, two recent decisions by the Supreme Court, whose principal holding is that "the Second Amendment protects the right to possess a handgun in the home for the purposes of self defense".

Alcohol and Drugs

Alcohol may be the world's oldest drug, and products containing alcohol have become big business and a major public health problem in today's society. Consumption of alcohol is a national problem. And in a city like New York, where people live in close quarters both inside and outside their homes, excessive alcohol consumption affects us all. Drunk driving kills many innocent New Yorkers each year and research has shown that the effects of alcohol on cognition are dramatic, even in small doses.

Under the influence of alcohol the brain experiences impairment to many regions and body functions: the loss of reason, inhibitions, sociability, and intelligence; the loss of motor skills, including slower reaction times and shaking; impaired, slurred and blurry vision and distance judgment; and finally, a degeneration of muscle coordination, control and balance.

Brady Background Checks

One of the most common and least controversial objectives of the firearms policies in our country is to keep firearms away from people deemed to be at elevated risk of injuring others or themselves. Under the Brady Background checks system we disqualify people if they are too young, have been convicted of a felony or are under indictment for a felony, if they are subject to a domestic violence order of protection or have been convicted of a misdemeanor domestic violence offense, or if they have been adjudicated mentally ill by a court of law. The whole purpose of the background check system is to insure that rights guaranteed by the constitution are responsibly realized by our citizens.

Our system of Brady Background checks was specifically endorsed and upheld in the two recent Supreme Court cases where Justice Scalia said in Heller and McDonald the Second Amendment right to bear arms “was not a right to keep and carry any weapon whatsoever *in any manner whatsoever* and for whatever purpose” and “nothing in our opinion should be taken to cast doubt on longstanding prohibitions on the possession of firearms by felons and the mentally ill, or *laws forbidding the carry of firearms in sensitive places* such as school and government buildings or *laws imposing conditions and qualifications* on the commercial sale of arms”. (Emphasis added).

Indeed under the Brady Background system, one of the prohibited person groups is a person who is “an unlawful user or addicted to any controlled substance”. In addition, a recent study found that alcohol consumption significantly impairs a person’s ability to adeptly handle a gun, drawing analogies to drunken driving.

Other Crimes, Alcohol and Drugs

In the United States alcohol and drugs are involved in more than one third of traffic fatalities killing thousands of people every year including intoxicated drivers, innocent passengers, pedestrians and bystanders. Our DWI laws reflect the seriousness of this crime, and determine the responsibility of the driver by a system of measuring blood alcohol levels. The more intoxicated you are the more serious the crime you can be charged with.

Intro No. 313 tracks levels of blood alcohol measurement that are scientifically established and demonstrate reduced capacity due to alcohol or drugs. Under DWI laws impairment begins for a 140 pound man or woman with one drink. Like our DWI laws, Intro No. 313 reflects measured steps of reduced capacity and protects the public in public places from unintentional or accidental shootings, injury and death.

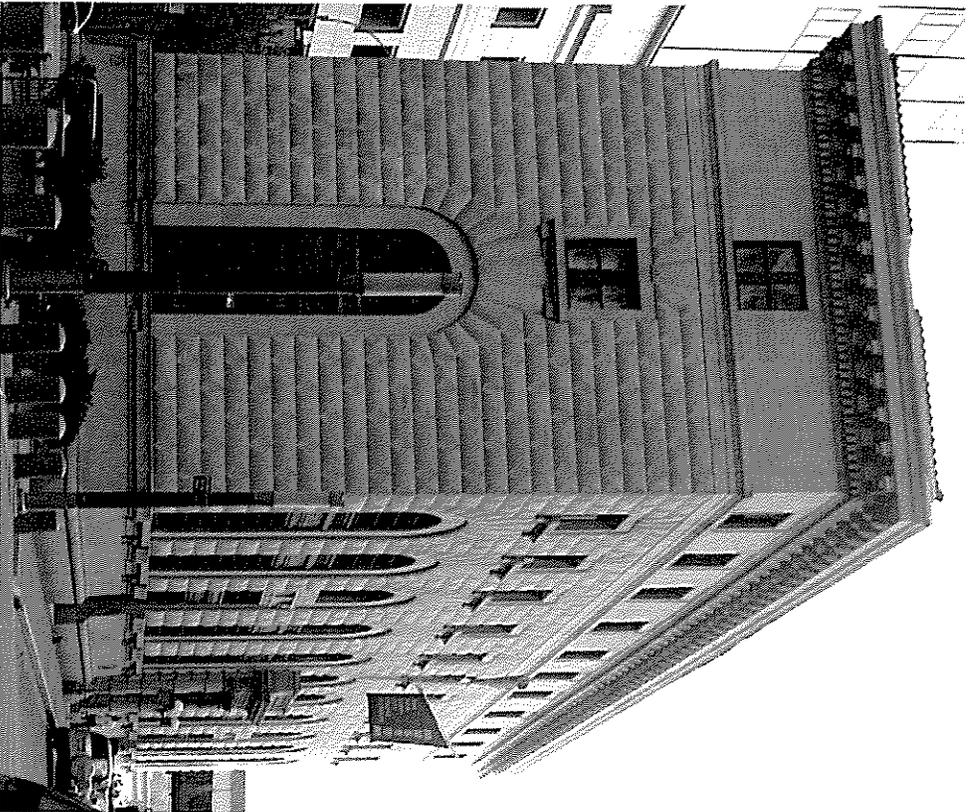
There is a large body of scientific evidence demonstrating that people who abuse alcohol or illegal drugs are at increased risk of committing acts of violence and self harm. Abuse of alcohol and drugs has been strongly linked with offenders who perpetrate fatal and non-fatal acts of domestic violence, youth violence and suicide or suicide attempts. There is little doubt that drug and alcohol abusers represent a high risk group. One study confirmed that in homicides and suicides taking place in the home, the perpetrator was 17 times (in the case of homicide) and 4.6 times (in the case of suicide) more likely to have ingested alcohol or drugs than a control group.

When a gun is added to the mix of alcohol, drugs, and domestic violence, the result can be even more horrific. In another study of high risk offenders in violent relationships, gun ownership increased the risk for domestic homicide by fivefold.

Conclusions

The Constitution guarantees rights to citizens but no right is absolute. The Second Amendment is no exception. Today's law is a reasonable regulation which considers public safety and does not infringe on the rights of gun owners who remain responsible and sober. It does not in fact restrict the behavior, possession or consumption of alcohol or drugs of people who own guns and remain in their own homes. It merely seeks to protect innocent citizens who want to use and enjoy the city streets, parks, restaurants, public transportation, schools, entertainment, and other public facilities without running the risk of a drunken gun enthusiast who has lost his ability to reason, see, walk, talk, drive, or properly control or handle a gun. Those people who drink and diminish their ability to act responsibly as owners and possessors of guns should be held to the same standard of responsibility as people who take to the road drunk or impaired. Intro No. 313 protects the public from the danger of unintentional harm or death while respecting the rights of responsible gun owners.

New Yorkers Against Gun Violence enthusiastically supports this law.



MUSEUM

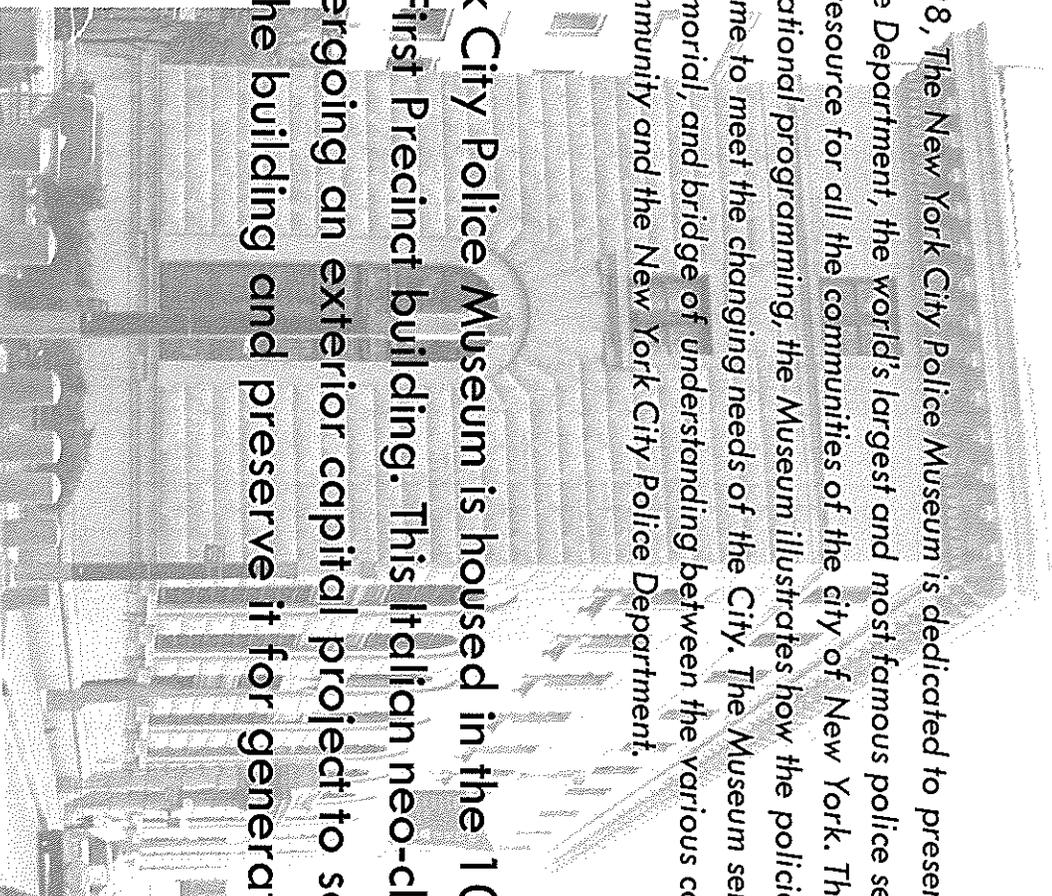
THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE MUSEUM



Mission Statement

Incorporated in 1998, The New York City Police Museum is dedicated to preserving the history of the New York City Police Department, the world's largest and most famous police service. The Museum strives to be an accessible resource for all the communities of the city of New York. Through its exhibitions, collections and educational programming, the Museum illustrates how the policies and culture of the NYPD have evolved over time to meet the changing needs of the City. The Museum serves as an educational institution, living memorial, and bridge of understanding between the various communities of New York, the international community and the New York City Police Department.

The New York City Police Museum is housed in the 100 year old landmarked First Precinct building. This Italian neo-classical structure is currently undergoing an exterior capital project to secure the envelope of the building and preserve it for generations to come.



LMDC and The New York City Police Museum

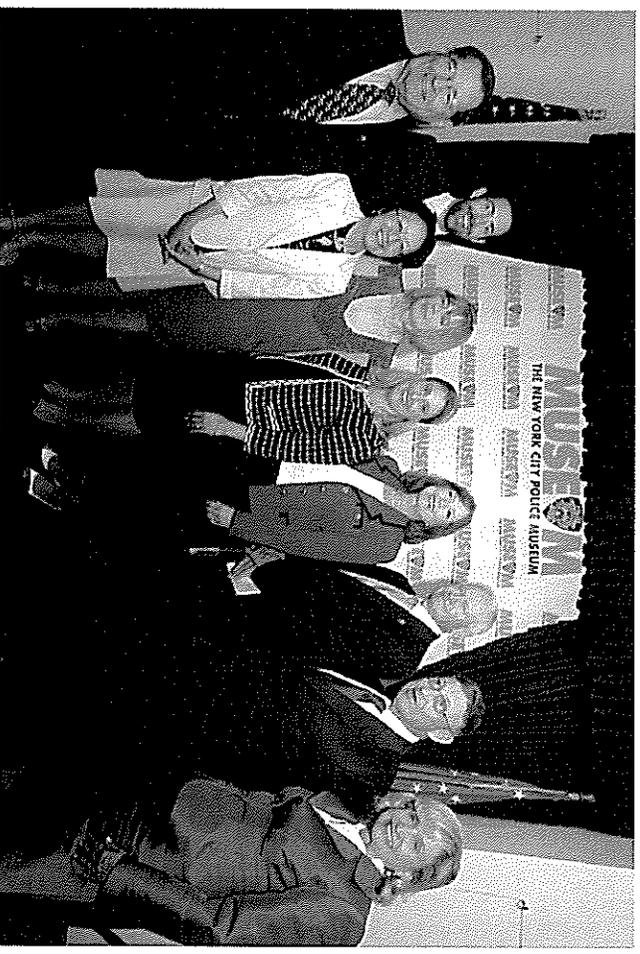
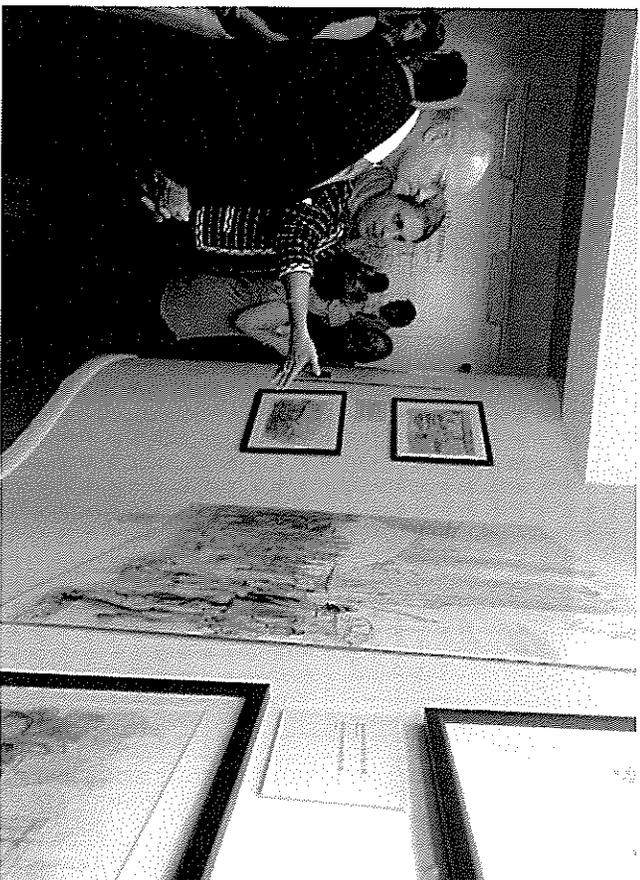
- LMDC has been a leader in the rebuilding and revitalization of Lower Manhattan and an important partner to the community's cultural institutions
- In 2003, the Museums of Lower Manhattan received \$4.3 million to bolster the cultural institutions of Lower Manhattan
- In 2006, The New York City Police Museum was awarded \$300K through the Cultural Enhancement Fund for necessary infrastructure improvements to the Museum's 100 year old landmarked building

Proposal for LMDC Funding

If the LMDC relinquishes funds, the Museum would apply and hope to receive funding for:

- Junior Officers Discovery Zone: Permanent, interactive children’s exhibit and learning space
- Education Program coordinator to increase the museum’s capacity to provide concurrent programming in the Museum
- New sustained programming with current and new community partners for out of school time for children from underserved communities

Artist As Witness – The 9/11 Responders



To mark the nine-year anniversary of September 11th, the New York City Police Museum is honoring those that are vital to New York City's rebuilding process. Aggie Kenny's watercolors and sketches are a rare, inside view of workers at the World Trade Center Recovery Operation, capturing everything from the mundane to the heroic. The exhibition includes 25 sketches and watercolors. This will be the first time these views have been displayed in public. Kenny brought her sketchbook and years of acclaimed talent as a courtroom artist to the site in the spring of 2002. She used no photographic reference; her scenes are seized from life, and from her own unique first-person perspective. Her work captures both the intense focused energy and the "absolute unutterable exhaustion" of the responders.

Artist As Witness – The 9/11 Responders

Press Coverage

“Ms. Kenny’s sketches capture the scope of the cleanup operation in several ways, from the number of people involved to the vast scale of the site.” – **The Wall Street Journal**

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

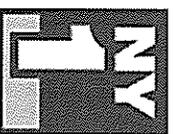
“Images of unlikely gentleness are the result.” – **Voice of America**



Voice of America



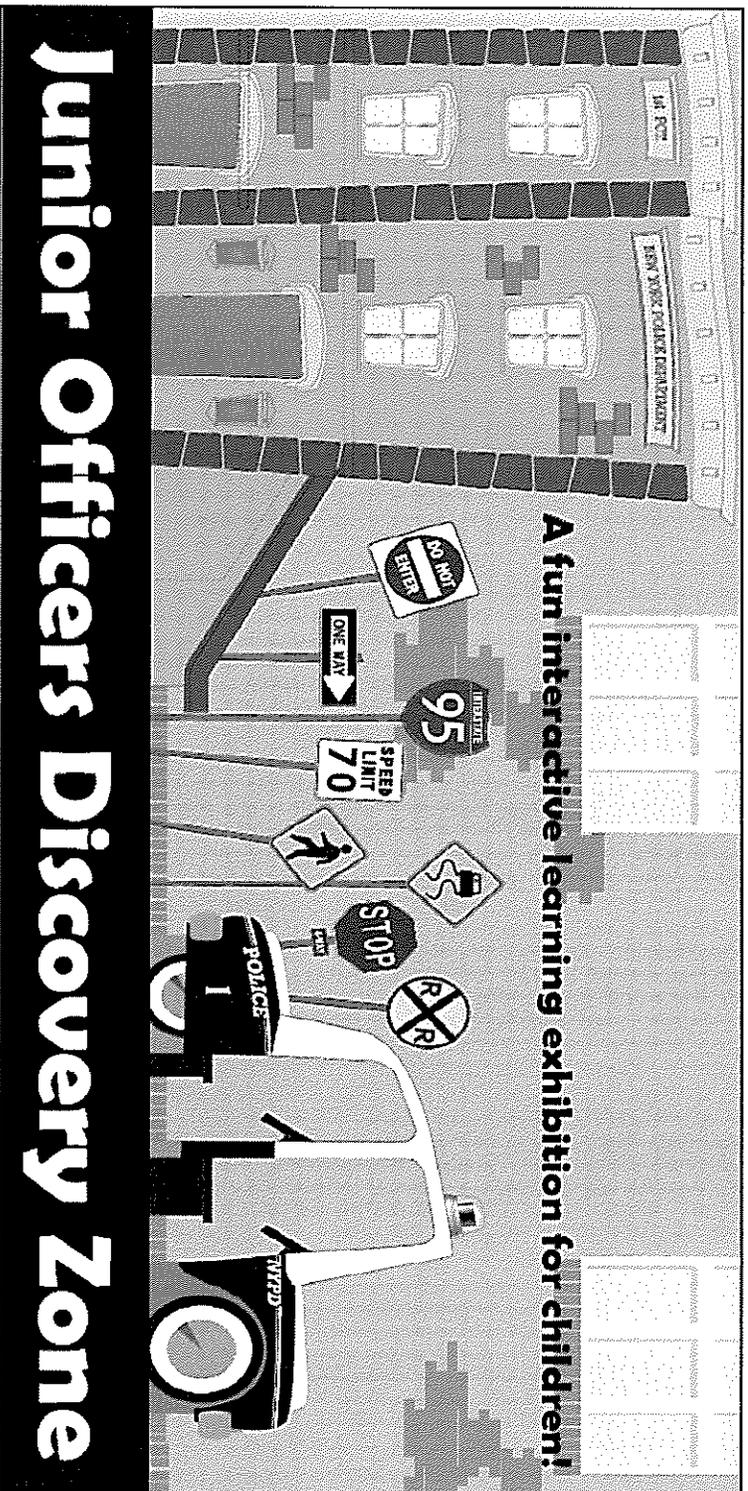
“The images depict the selfless work and bravery of the first responders and the surrounding conditions.” – **NY1 News**



“Unique exhibit sheds new light on 9/11 responders.” – **Downtown Express**



Junior Officers Discovery Zone

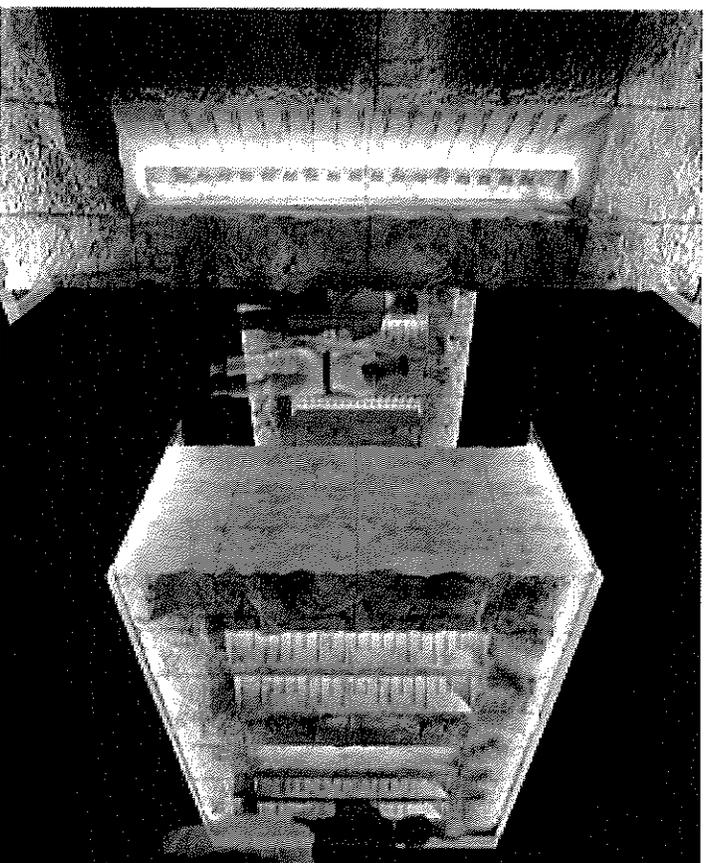


Junior Officers Discovery Zone

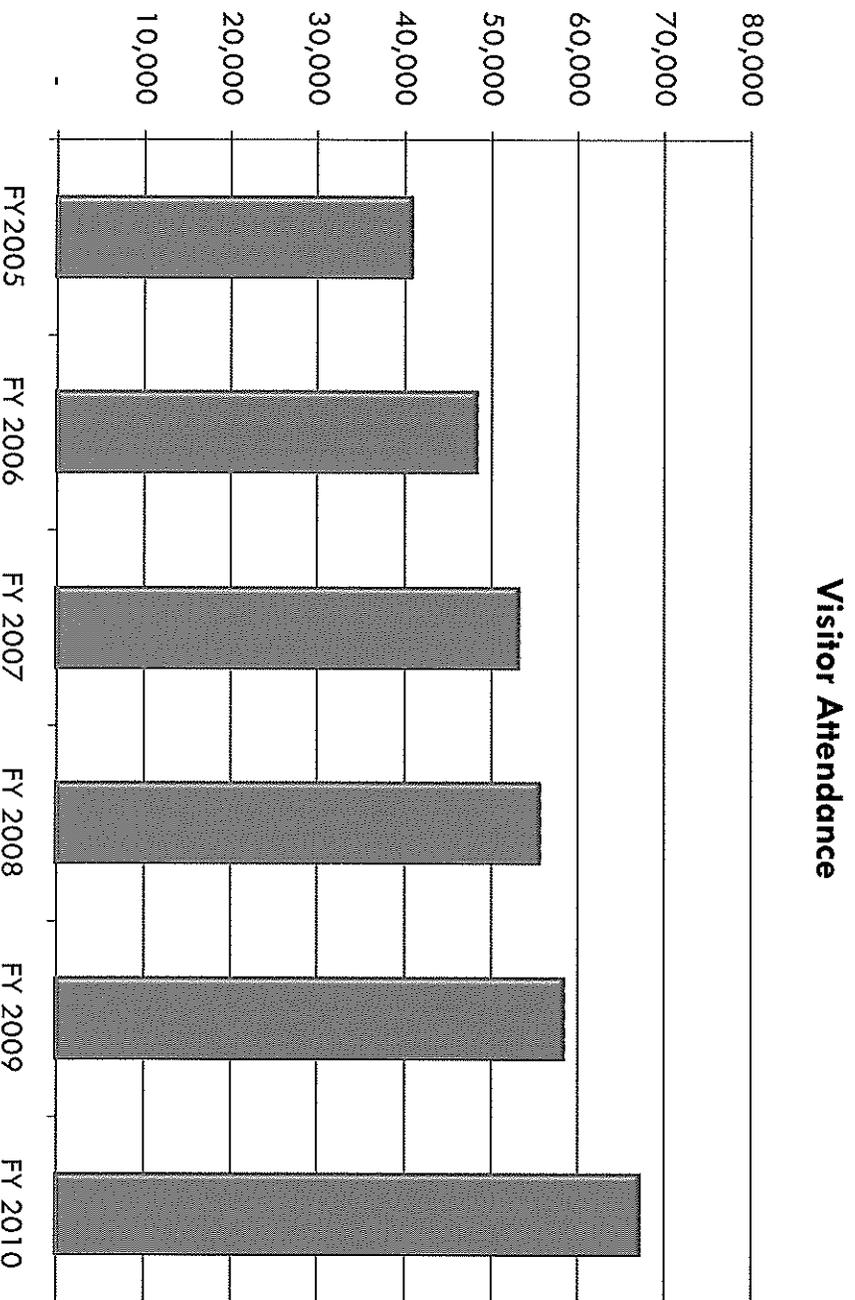
The New York City Police Museum, in collaboration with the Children's Museum of Manhattan (CMOM), will launch *Junior Officers Discovery Zone*, an interactive exhibition for children aged 3-10 that will introduce the New York City Police Department to children and families. This unique exhibition will provide a dedicated space for young children to play in a fun learning-based museum environment that focuses on the theme of New York City Police in the community.

Hall of Heroes Redesign Project

The Museum is undertaking a complete redesign and restoration of the Hall of Heroes. The exhibit is a memorial to all the fallen officers who have lost their lives in the line of duty while protecting and serving the City of New York.



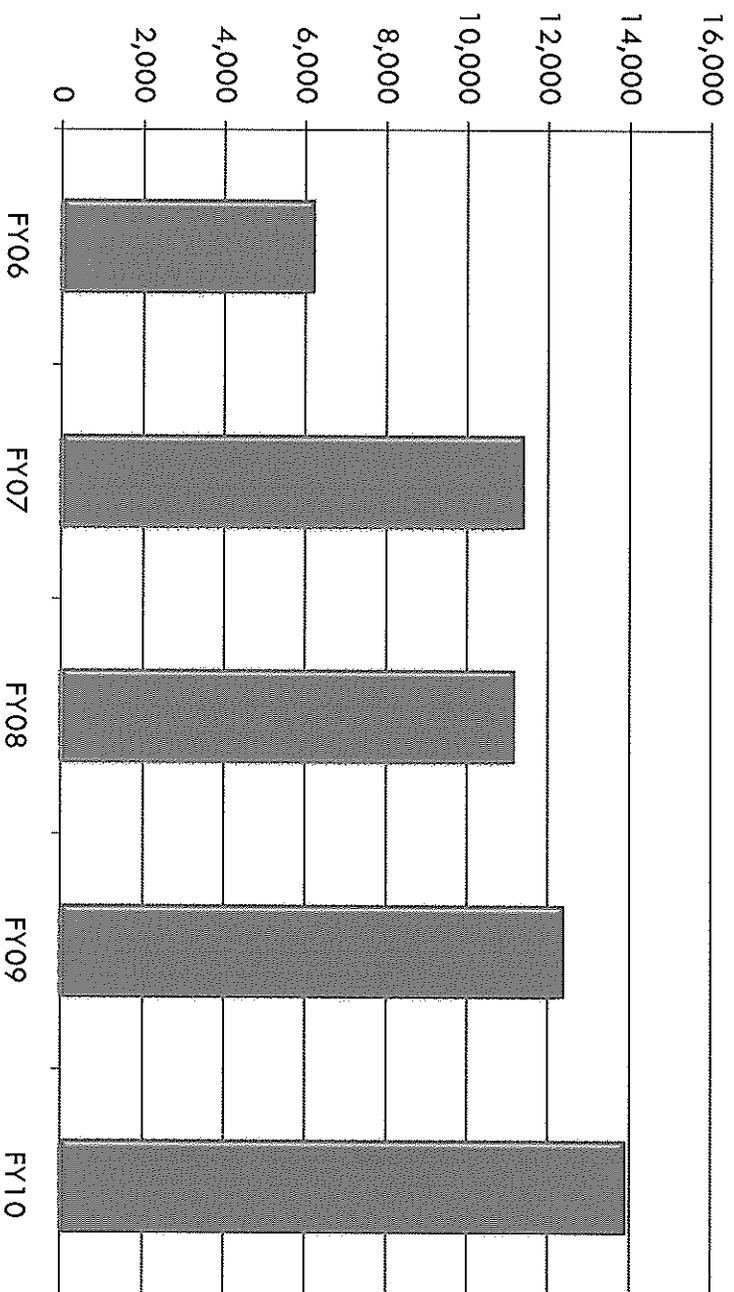
Visitor Attendance



From FY 2005 to 2010 museum attendance has increased 70%

School Groups

School Groups



From FY 2006 to 2010 School and community group attendance has increased 133%

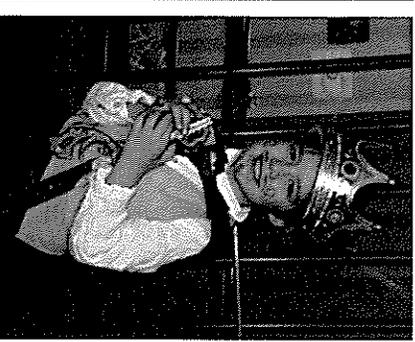
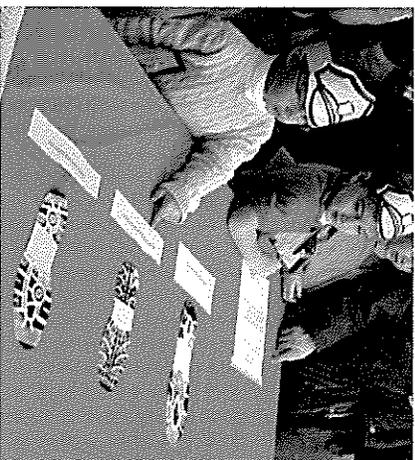
Police Museum: Community Resource

- 70% of visiting schools are from underserved communities or Title 1 schools
- Museum provides free admission and programming to Head Start Families through Cool Culture
- Museum runs work-based learning internship programs for teenagers with risk-factors
- Museum partners with DYCD Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) and DYCD Beacon centers
- Museum offers multi-generational programming including a grandparent caregiver program
- NYPD Sergeant provides Operation Safe Child identification cards to over 2,000 children annually



Programming

- Slate of safety programs includes Car Seat Safety Check, Bike Safety Day, Stranger Danger, Internet Safety
- School programming for preschool through high school about the role of Police in the community
- School break programs about Police encompasses arts/science/engineering
- Slate of family programs includes Jr. Detective and CSI days, Halloween and Holiday programming, Annual Antique Police Car Show
- Community Family Days foster positive interactions between the NYPD and the communities they serve



**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 313 Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 9/15/10

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Arkadi Gerney

Address: One Centre St. #1012N, NY, NY

I represent: Office of the Mayor's Crim. Justice Coordinator

Address: same

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 313 Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 9/15/10

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Megon Meadows

Address: 100 John St Apt 14/15

I represent: New York Citizen / Student / P.S. 65n
Public Schools

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 313 Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 9/15/10

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Jackie Hill

Address: 3W 29th St NYC 10001

I represent: New York's Against

Address: Gun Violence

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