



Testimony of Commissioner David M. Frankel

New York City Department of Finance

Before the New York City Council

Committee on Finance

On the Mayor's Executive Budget for Fiscal Year 2013

June 6, 2012

Good afternoon Chairman Recchia and members of the City Council Committee on Finance. I am David M. Frankel, Commissioner of the Department of Finance. I thank you for the opportunity to testify today on Mayor Bloomberg's Fiscal Year 2013 Budget. As always, with respect to new senior staff, I would like to introduce to you the new Assistant Commissioner for Tax Audit, Harry Leonard, who joined us a few weeks ago. Harry brings expertise to the agency after a career as a specialist in state and local taxes in the private sector.

The Department of Finance has a proposed budget of \$225.8 million for FY '13 and a projected headcount with consultants of 1,833. Since 2009, when our team began its tenure, this represents a budget decrease of 2.6% and a headcount decrease of 10%. We have reshaped the agency by replacing consultants and training staff to perform new functions. We have hired new staff with specialized skill sets including tax auditors, assessors, IT professionals, statistical modelers, economists and data management specialists. We are developing greater expertise within the agency; since 2009, we eliminated \$11.5 million in outside consultant expenses and brought the work in-house, reducing the number of full-time IT consultants from 71 to 16. While our spending and headcount is down, our overall strategy is paying off in key areas that I will discuss today. We are bringing in more revenue from tax audits, doing a better job of enforcing cigarette tax laws, collecting more money owed the City, improving our assessment practices, and administering our programs more efficiently and accurately.

Tax Audits

Successful audits help ensure that taxpayers are paying their fair share for the important services New Yorkers depend on. Finance will increase tax revenue recovered through auditing personal and business tax returns by approximately \$350 million between FY'12 and FY'14. The increase has been and will be accomplished through the many changes we have implemented in our approach to audits. We created a data modeling group to better determine likely areas of under- or non-reporting of income, allowing us to identify higher value audits and those that are more likely to succeed. We expanded the sophistication of the models and queries we run against the databases we share with the IRS, the U.S. Treasury and the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance. Our modelers identify the kinds of correlations that lead to more efficient auditing. Additionally, we continue to hire and promote tax auditors: 61 new auditors were brought in over the last two years. Each new auditor now recovers an average of \$820,000 in tax revenue a year. Beyond generating more revenue, our modelers are doing a better job of identifying likely audit targets, which makes audits less painful for City businesses and residents. We have succeeded in reducing the number of audits resulting in no balance owed from 35% of all audits to 22%. This compares favorably to the IRS, which closed from 36-29% of examined returns with no change in FY'11. Under the leadership of Assistant Commissioner Leonard, we will continue to improve our audit targeting and processing.

Improved auditing is just one example of how we continue to strive to level the playing field for New York City taxpayers. We are employing a number of other key

tools to protect the vast majority of New Yorkers who play by the rules from the small minority who do not.

Cigarette Tax Enforcement

Let me share one real life example. At a recent outreach event in the Bronx, a distraught young man approached me about his family's delicatessen, which his parents have owned and run for decades. However, he said they now find themselves close to bankruptcy. Why? Because their neighborhood competitors are selling untaxed cigarettes and attracting business not only for cigarettes but for their other products as well. This young man and his parents are incensed that their decades old small business is being destroyed by those that thumb their noses at the law.

The proliferation of untaxed cigarettes is an epidemic. Over the past nine months, Sheriff Edgar Domenech and his team in our new cigarette tax enforcement unit have made almost 1,400 random inspections and found that 42% of stores had unstamped or counterfeit-stamped cigarettes. It bears repeating – 42% of these business establishments simply flout the law and, if caught, apparently regard it as a minor cost of doing business. Business owners who follow the tax laws need government support to make sure they do not lose business to rivals who break the law. For this reason, Finance is working with State and City partners to address these issues.

ECB Debt Collection

In another area, Finance is also doing a better job of collecting agency fines that have gone into judgment after being upheld at the City's Environmental Control Board

(ECB). Businesses that comply with City codes, or that pay their fines or successfully challenge their summonses, should not have to compete against those that violate the rules and never pay the appropriate fine. The Council or State Legislature has authorized the creation of rules for businesses to follow and if summonses are upheld, it is our job to collect them. Through a combination of a targeted enforcement effort using in-house lawyers and collection staff and better management of the services of outside collection agencies, we have more than doubled ECB judgment collections from \$21.1 million in 2009 to a projected \$44 million in FY '12.

Parking Tickets

Similarly, it is important for New Yorkers who follow parking rules or who pay or successfully challenge their parking tickets to know that everyone is subject to the same rules. Once a parking ticket is issued and upheld, it is our job to collect any unpaid amounts due the City. However, enforcement of unpaid parking tickets that go into judgment does not have to be a nightmare for the vehicle owner.

For this reason, we will shortly begin piloting a new citywide "booting" program that we have discussed previously with you. Booting allows people to put their vehicles back on the road within minutes. It also allows people access to personal belongings left behind in the vehicle, such as infant car seats, prescription drugs or important paperwork. We are planning to launch first in Brooklyn and expand the pilot to Queens and Staten Island before implementing a full citywide program. This pilot program will help us determine whether and how to implement booting as an additional tool to enforce parking judgment debt.

The booting program works by attaching a self-release boot to a car with more than \$350 in parking judgment debt. To release a boot, a motorist can instantly pay fees and fines by phone at which time the motorist receives a code that will release the boot. Boots can be returned to one of a number of drop-off locations. We believe this will encourage compliance and facilitate debt collection while also reducing inconvenience to motorists. After the pilot has concluded, we will review all aspects of the program to determine if and how the program should be further developed.

Final Assessment Roll

One of the agency's most significant responsibilities is to value our city's property. Each year, we value over 1,045,000 properties. Our final assessment roll was released on May 25, 2012 under the leadership of Assistant Commissioner Timothy Sheares.

Market values for Class One properties are up 1.66% citywide from last year. Class Two properties rose 2.93% and Class Four properties increased 4.46%. Between the tentative and final assessment roll, there was a 3.2% reduction in taxable value in Class Four. 41% of this change is a result of reviewing not-for-profit renewal applications that were submitted after the deadline for the tentative roll.

In creating our assessment roll, we have changed our practices to do a better job of treating similar properties in a similar way. One significant change we have made is to increase the use of modeling, a best practice for mass appraisal. Modeling is a tool for our assessors to determine values consistently and avoid unpredictable radical changes.

As we do more work in this area, we will reach out to brief you about our plans in more detail.

Other changes include expanding our use of modern technologies, reflected, for instance, in our use of aerial oblique photography to enhance our data collection and maintain up-to-date property information. We utilize the images as a remote assessment tool, enabling our assessors to view a parcel from all directions. We have established a Quality Assurance group to ensure procedures are followed as the roll is created and that reporting is developed to review the accuracy, consistency and predictability of assessments. Finally, after the roll is completed, we have assigned our Internal Audit team to work with the Quality Assurance group to develop a random audit protocol for review of the roll.

Exemptions on the Assessment Roll

The final assessment roll incorporates the result of a continuing extensive effort to review and update the granting of property tax exemptions, which are worth over \$4 billion in property tax. We want to make certain that individuals, businesses and other organizations that qualify for various exemptions receive them and those that are not eligible do not. This is a disciplined effort under the leadership of Assistant Commissioner Sara Meyers and her team.

The primary exemptions we tackled this past year were the not-for-profit property tax exemption and first time personal exemption applications. Not for profit exemptions account for about 13,000 properties that are awarded close to \$2 billion in tax benefits. This not-for-profit exemption renewal effort was truly a joint venture with the City

Council, and I would like to thank specifically the staffs of Speaker Quinn and Chairman Recchia, as well as the Department of Cultural Affairs and the Mayor's Offices of Community Affairs and Contracting Services, in addition to the many community groups that assisted with this effort.

In coordination with these groups, Finance staff reached out to not-for-profits in person, by phone, and email. We also spoke at community forums to ensure that the appropriate parties were educated about the renewal process. In addition, Finance staff called non-responders, and assessors visited many properties to attempt to establish in person contact and make observations about the property's use. Through these outreach efforts, we were able to reach almost all of these organizations. Approximately 96% of the properties receiving this benefit completed a renewal application. Of the total group required to renew, 94% sent us the necessary information and were approved. About 4% had exemptions revoked for non-response, and the remaining 2% were reduced or revoked because the use of the property does not qualify for the exemption.

As noted, we are focused on ensuring that qualified applicants are granted exemptions from among the many programs that we administer – running the gamut from not-for-profit exemptions, commercial construction exemptions or personal homeowners exemptions, just to name a few. We would like to thank Council Member Ignizio for sponsoring Intro 688, and Council Members James, Mealy, Recchia, Nelson, Halloran, Oddo and Ulrich, for co-sponsoring this bill, which mandates that all applicants for certain homeowners exemptions submit proper documentation to confirm their eligibility.

Every year we receive more than 27,000 new personal exemption applications. This year, we required applicants to verify their qualification by submitting

documentation. The deadline for filing an exemption application is March 15, and the review and processing of those applications must be completed by May in order for the new exemptions to appear on the first bill of the tax year, which is printed in early June. Approximately 2,000 property owners were notified that their exemption application was approved, but they will not see the exemption on the July bill. Another 1,500 applicants are still being processed; in most cases, this is because they had to submit additional information for us to determine their eligibility. All 3,500 of these applicants will receive a letter along with their July property tax bills explaining that if they qualify, their exemptions will be posted to their next property tax bill. All qualified individuals will receive full credit for their exemptions, effective July 1, 2012, the beginning of the tax year.

It is our job to establish transparent and fair procedures and guidelines to ensure that qualified individuals receive these valuable benefits. As we strive to continually improve our administration of benefit programs, we are learning from the not-for-profit renewal process and other exemption processing. We seek to ensure that all of our exemptions are compliant with the standards laid out in the law and are offered to New Yorkers with as little complexity as possible.

SCRIE

The administration of the Senior Citizen Rent Increase Exemption program (SCRIE) highlights some of the many changes happening within our exemptions and abatements unit that impact both operations and outreach. Not only have we implemented improvements resulting in more efficient processing and transparency, but we have also

worked hard to respond to the Council's and other's concerns about this vital program that serves one of the City's most vulnerable populations. Working hand in hand with the Department for the Aging (DFTA), we opened a new SCRIE and DRIE (Disability Rent Increase Exemption) walk-in center to provide personalized attention to those seeking assistance with these programs. SCRIE and DRIE applicants are able to sit down with Finance or DFTA staff in the newly designed space to have their concerns addressed. Visitors to the office can be helped in any language through interpretation services, and there is a Spanish speaking staff member on site.

We have also created a new Customer Service Unit within the personal exemptions and abatements division. Beginning as a pilot program, six Finance employees with specialized training will be responding directly to Service Requests submitted to Finance by 311, which is a change from previous practice. In general, 311 is able to immediately answer a SCRIE inquiry about 85% of the time. The other 15% requires a response from Finance. Finance staff has been responding back to 311 with the required information forcing callers to again contact 311 to get the answer to their question. When this unit becomes fully operational by the middle of this month, a Finance Customer Service Unit staff member will research the specific case and directly reach out to the 311 caller within 2 business days to provide more personalized attention and best answer their questions or address their concerns. After evaluating the success of this customer response system, we look forward to reporting to Council and continuing our discussions on this program.

Further, our External Affairs Division and DFTA staff have been attending SCRIE clinics and other senior fairs and conducting increased outreach at senior centers.

Since last July, Finance's outreach unit attended more than 30 SCRIE and senior citizen-focused events. Finance staff will be providing SCRIE application training to staff of elected officials and to community groups to ensure that seniors have greater access and opportunities to sign up for these programs in comfortable and familiar settings. We have also created a new position of Outreach Coordinator for Seniors, whose sole function will be developing and enhancing our outreach to this population. In addition, as you suggested and we have discussed with Council staff, Finance is redesigning the SCRIE guidebook which will soon be available online and in hard copy, in addition to the other SCRIE informational materials that are already available on our website in a number of languages and are currently distributed at senior centers and senior events. We have already shared a draft of the book with your staff, and look forward to getting their feedback on it.

Finally, we are continuing to gather data sets to identify potentially eligible SCRIE recipients who do not already participate in the program. We are working with data from the Department of Housing and Community Renewal, the Board of Elections and the Human Resources Administration to develop a targeted outreach campaign for seniors who may be eligible for SCRIE. We will keep you informed as we work on this project.

We appreciate Chairman Recchia's input and insight, as well as the input of a host of other elected officials, community groups and advocacy groups who have helped add to the dialogue on this important issue.

Notices to Property Owners

As part of our enhanced customer service initiatives, we are focused on improving how we communicate with the public. To that end, we are working to clarify the language and appearance of our notices to property owners.

i. Statement of Account

One key change to our messaging is the revised quarterly Statement of Account. We are now calling these notices “property tax bills,” so that recipients will immediately understand the nature of the mailing without having to read through the entire document. In addition, we are piloting a new streamlined look to the property tax bill for the 85% of property owners who are responsible for no charges other than property taxes. The streamlined bill will include only key information on the front of the document – outstanding and new charges, the amount due and the due date. All other detailed information regarding the calculation of the amounts due will be displayed on the back of the document. Based on the response, we will make further changes to the property tax bills to ensure that owners understand clearly how much they owe, what the charges are for, and when they are due.

We have made another change to the property tax bill that will save the City money and make it easier for our residents to pay what they owe. For the first time, the bill will explain to taxpayers how to pay their property tax using their home banking or online bill pay site. Invisible to the taxpayer, we have worked out an agreement to process those payments electronically at only a 3.5 cent charge per item to the City. The savings, compared to \$1.05 to process a check sent through a lockbox, will only increase over time.

Another notable difference on July's property tax bills will be the changes to the School Tax Relief Program, or STAR, based on a change in State law. This law mandates that STAR savings cannot increase more than 2% a year. The bill will look different because the State requires us to continue to provide a STAR exempt assessed value amount, but the STAR savings will be a fixed dollar amount and no longer derived from the exempt assessed value. This change has been implemented for the July property tax bill, but it took effect in the last tax year. Therefore, New York City property owners who receive STAR or Enhanced STAR will have a one-time charge on their first property tax bills in FY'13 reflecting the impact of last year's 2% cap. The average one-time charge for co-op or condo owners is about \$18 for STAR recipients and about \$38 for Enhanced STAR recipients. For single family homeowners who receive STAR, the charge is about \$30 and about \$60 for those who receive Enhanced STAR.

ii. Property Tax Pamphlet

Just as we are seeking to improve how we communicate on our property tax bills, we are similarly focused on increasing clarity on property tax assessments for New Yorkers. As I have testified previously, we are actively developing a property tax pamphlet for residential property owners that will be complete by the end of this year. This pamphlet will be a new tool for owners to help them understand how their property is assessed, what it means, and how their property taxes are calculated. We appreciate the valuable input received from Council staff and will continue to share drafts as the project progresses.

Technology

One of the greatest challenges we face in improving our communication to taxpayers is the age of our Fairtax and RPAD (Real Property Assessment Data) computer systems. Our old, increasingly outdated systems are limited in their capability to accommodate the continually evolving state and city laws that govern property taxes and tax benefit programs. These changes often require months of complex programming and testing to ensure that they are properly incorporated and that no unrelated aspect of the programming is altered. These systems have become more and more complex, fragile and difficult to change because they have been rewritten many times over the decades to reflect the complicated layers of tax policy and property valuation that are mandated in the law. Staff members who know the code well have retired, and we are very dependent on our remaining staff who are familiar with these systems, almost all of whom are retirement-eligible.

That is why we are committed to updating these systems. Because the systems must perform sophisticated calculations, track complex and varied information – past, current and future, provide statistical analysis and generate notices, it is not an easy task to upgrade. Given this, we have developed a plan to procure replacements for RPAD and Fairtax to ensure the City will continue to be able to calculate, bill and collect taxes for years to come.

Conclusion

This agency continues to transform and reinvent itself. Even in the short period since I last testified before this committee in March, there have been major operational

changes implemented, new positions created, new units staffed and a new office opened.

I am enormously appreciative of the creativity, flexibility and energy of my staff who, day in and day out, provide the passion and the extraordinary skill that has enabled us drive the agency to greater efficiency, increased transparency and even better customer service. I could not be more proud of this group.

I am happy to take your questions.



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Testimony of Ronnie Lowenstein
Director, New York City Independent Budget Office
To the New York City Council Finance Committee
On the Mayor's Executive Budget for 2013

June 6, 2012

Good afternoon Chairman Recchia and members of the New York City Council. My name is Ronnie Lowenstein and I am director of the city's Independent Budget Office. Over the past three weeks you have heard testimony from commissioners of city agencies and today from the Mayor's budget director. Their presentations drew a fiscal picture of New York City in which the local economy is stronger than in many other cities and towns, where employment has reached an all-time high, but where austerity remains necessary.

If you have had an opportunity to read IBO's report on the Mayor's Executive Budget, you know that our view of the city's fiscal climate is appropriately cautious but less pessimistic than that of the Bloomberg Administration. Based on IBO's most recent forecast of revenue and spending under the Mayor's Executive Budget for 2013 and Financial Plan through 2016, we expect the city to end the current fiscal year with a \$1.8 billion surplus—similar to the Mayor's estimate.

Assuming that surplus is used to prepay some of next year's expenses and other portions of the Mayor's budget plan are approved by the City Council, we estimate that the city will end 2013 with a surplus of \$570 million. While we project significant shortfalls in the following years, these budget gaps are smaller than those estimated by the Bloomberg Administration.

I will take a few moments to outline a few key economic assumptions that underlie our estimates of budget surpluses and gaps. The city's economy, while expected to continue to outpace the U.S. economy, is nonetheless affected by national economic trends and recent news on the U.S. economy has been troubling. IBO's forecast for real gross domestic product growth of 2.4 percent in 2012 and 2.8 percent in 2013 reflects these concerns and is roughly in line with the consensus of professional forecasters published in May by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. The forecast by the Mayor's Office of Management and Budget for this fundamental indicator is on the low end of the consensus range, particularly for 2013.

Our expectations for New York City job growth—and the tax revenues those jobs provide—are similarly less negative than the Mayor's. The Bloomberg Administration projects job growth of 50,000 for 2012—an increase the city may have already achieved. In contrast, IBO expects the city to add about 70,000 jobs this year, slightly below last year's gains. The differences are even larger for 2013, with IBO forecasting the addition of over 73,000 jobs, compared with just 44,000 projected by the Bloomberg Administration.

IBO anticipates relatively strong job growth despite our expectation of continued weakness in the financial industry, which typically generates outsized earnings and tax revenues relative to the number of workers in the sector. While yesterday's news on first quarter profits was welcome, IBO remains wary of a repeat of the past two years when first quarter profits were also strong but then weakened in subsequent quarters. Because of our projection of weakness on Wall Street, IBO's estimates for wage and personal income growth are lower than might be expected given the job gains in the rest of the local economy. In turn, our forecast for tax revenue growth is slower than might be expected. Yet our estimate of tax revenues in fiscal year 2013 is \$43.4 billion, nearly \$600 million more than the Mayor's.

While mayors are generally cautious in their fiscal estimates, Mayor Bloomberg may be particularly cautious with his revenue estimates this year given the economic uncertainties. Continued economic turbulence in Europe and the potential for a stalemate in Washington on U.S. fiscal policy provide significant reasons for caution.

On the other side of the ledger, IBO also projects that spending will be a bit higher than estimated by the Mayor. The largest source of that difference is funding for charter schools. Funds have not been provided in the budget for schools set to open in the future. We estimate that \$138 million in additional funds are needed for 2014, growing to \$373 million in 2016.

There are a number of other areas in which spending will exceed the amounts currently budgeted. For example, we estimate that health insurance for city employees will cost about \$70 million more than budgeted for 2013, overtime for police and corrections officers will be \$40 million higher, and providing shelter for homeless families will cost nearly \$30 million more. In addition, funds typically added by the Council for child care services, library subsidies, cultural programs and other needs are not reflected in our estimates but are likely to be included in the negotiations with the Mayor and will increase spending above the projected level.

In addition to national and international economic factors that suggest caution in revenue estimates, the Mayor may have another reason for concern. The Executive Budget proposes to achieve balance in 2013 with the help of \$2.5 billion in one-shots, revenue that will not recur in subsequent years. Of that amount, \$1.0 billion is far from certain, as we noted last month in our report on the Mayor's plan. Last week a court decision underscored that uncertainty, at least temporarily halting the Mayor's plan to raise \$1.0 billion from the sale of 2,000 new taxi medallions. Even if the courts eventually allow the sale to continue, it is unclear that the medallions will garner the anticipated revenue.

But an even greater challenge may come in balancing the budget for 2014, when the one-shot revenues from 2013 are no longer available and IBO projects that the city faces a shortfall of \$2.4 billion. The use of one-shots to keep 2013 in balance simply postpones some of the tough decisions about the underlying shortfalls in the city's budget. When the many expired municipal labor contracts and the lack of funds set aside for labor agreements in the 2010-2012 round of negotiations are added to the fiscal equation, the city's budget problems deepen.

Although IBO expects tax revenues to be higher and out-year budget gaps to be lower than forecast by the Bloomberg Administration, the city's fiscal landscape remains challenging. Thank you again for the opportunity to be here today and I am pleased to answer any questions you may have.

TESTIMONY BY
NEW YORK CITY COMPTROLLER JOHN C. LIU
ON THE MAYOR'S EXECUTIVE BUDGET FOR FY 2013 AND THE FINANCIAL
PLAN FOR FY 2013–FY 2016
(As prepared for delivery)

Thank you, Chairman Recchia, and members of the City Council Finance Committee, for providing me with the opportunity to present testimony today on the Executive Budget for Fiscal Year 2013. I am joined by Deputy Comptroller for Budget and Accountancy Simcha Felder, and our Executive Director for Budget Jonathan Rosenberg.

Before we get into the details of the Mayor's budget I would like to give a very brief overview of some economic issues that are affecting the City.

The City's FY 2013 Executive Budget and Financial Plan for FYs 2013–2016 illustrates the irregular pattern of the local economic recovery that the City has experienced over the last two years.

While in 2011 there were some promising signs that an economic recovery might be accelerating, in general, New York City's economy over the last year has been erratic and somewhat disappointing.

Embedded in my office's analysis of the City's economy are some external pressures that could negatively influence the City's financial well-being. The uncertainty resulting from the European debt crisis is an ongoing drag on many key industries. A possible breakup of the Eurozone is a primary threat to both the U.S. and local economies. In addition, the uncertainty surrounding this year's Presidential and Congressional elections adds further instability. The likelihood of further partisan stalemates in Washington threatens to impede agreement upon many pieces of critical economic policy. Failure to act on key legislation would be disastrous, likely stalling any national economic recovery. Nearly all likely scenarios for events in Europe and Washington entail adverse economic consequences for both the U.S. and New York City in the coming year.

Mayor Bloomberg has presented you with a \$68.72 billion Executive Budget for Fiscal Year 2013. This budget represents very nominal growth over the plan he presented to you in February. While the changes that have occurred since the Preliminary Budget release are minimal they highlight a disturbing trend that has been overlooked in recent years.

The first change to this budget is the realization that the City's FY 2012 revenues will be \$263 million lower than planned. While this represents a very small portion of the City's overall revenues it signifies that the City's reliance on the materialization of unanticipated revenues to fund budget gaps and restore critical services may be coming to an end. Neither my office, nor the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), foresee a growth in revenues that in any way mirrors the pre-recession experience. My office estimates that the City's tax revenues grew by

approximately 5.7 percent annually in the twenty-year period between 1987 and 2007. In the succeeding five years, average annual revenue growth did not even reach two percent. If revenue growth continued at pre-2007 rates we would be sitting here debating the most efficient use of an ever growing budget surplus and not wringing our hands over the potential for further necessary budget cuts.

The second disturbing trend is related to how the City managed to make up for decreased revenue in the Executive Budget. The Executive Budget includes a one-time infusion of \$466 million resulting from the settlement with SAIC, the lead contractor on the scandal-ridden CityTime project. While this settlement was wholly justified and necessary, utilizing the funds to plug a budget gap is another symptom of the City's budgetary weakness.

In FYs 2012 and 2013 alone the City is relying on more than \$3.1 billion of one-time revenue sources to essentially balance the budget. This practice, however, is far from new. In fact, since FY 2006 a net total of nearly \$8 billion in one-shot stopgap measures have been used to balance the City's budgets. The City's reliance on one-time sources of revenue such as the taxi medallion sale or the Retiree Health Benefit Trust masks a large structural imbalance in the financial plan.

In fact, while the Mayor has presented you with a balanced budget, my office has identified substantial risks to the plan, that if realized would open up a deficit of more than \$3.6 billion in Fiscal Year 2013.

The largest single risk to the Mayor's current budget is the exclusion of funding for potential wage increases corresponding to the 2008-2010 round of collective bargaining for the United Federation of Teachers and the Council of School Supervisors and Administrators. Based on the precedent set by previous labor agreements, the potential cost to the City of retroactive UFT and CSA agreements is \$2.5 billion in Fiscal Year 2013 and \$900 million in each subsequent year. It should also be noted that there are currently roughly 200,000 City employees working without contracts.

Another major risk to the Mayor's plan is the reliance on \$1 billion from the sale of 2,000 taxi medallions as part of the five-borough taxi plan. While we do not take issue with the per-medallion sale price estimate, we feel that the timing of the sale could be in jeopardy due to multiple pending litigations. Just last week a temporary restraining order was issued that will prevent the City from selling any of the 2,000 medallions. While we cannot be certain of the outcome of this litigation, the longer it drags on the less likely any medallions will be sold and thus any revenue will be accrued in FY 2013. We now believe the entire \$1 billion should be viewed as a weakness in the upcoming budget.

One additional thing I want to note regarding the current financial plan is the fact that pension spending remains relatively flat across the next four fiscal years. However, as I noted in my testimony on the Preliminary Budget, recent changes in the methodology for calculating pension liabilities effectively defer the recognition of these costs, which means City Hall is essentially kicking the can down the road for future generations to deal with.

Given these serious issues with the budget as well as the fact that a host of threats largely outside of our control could damage our City's economy, we must proactively implement economic policies that boost employment, increase revenues, and reduce expenses.

Speeding up the City's capital plan is one way to address the City's stubbornly high unemployment which disproportionately affects communities of color. As you finalize your budget, I am urging the Council to consider the Capital Acceleration plan proposed by my office, which will help speed up capital-funded projects, take advantage of historically low interest rates and low construction costs, and most importantly, create as many as 15,000 much-needed jobs in the next two years.

The plan would push forward projects in the City's capital plan that has already been approved, such as building schools, and fixing roads and bridges. We propose that the City evaluate these long-term pipelines and identify projects that would result in \$2 billion in spending for Fiscal Years 2013 and 2014. This would not be new spending, but a frontloading of capital budget commitments.

Two-thirds of the jobs created would be construction jobs. The others would be spread throughout the economy – including infrastructure engineers and other professionals. At the same time, the capital acceleration plan would help address pressing infrastructure challenges facing the City right now, such as school overcrowding.

More jobs, better infrastructure, low construction costs and lower borrowing costs. This is a plan that makes good economic sense, and I am advocating for its adoption in the Fiscal 2013 budget.

Revenues could also be increased by making sure that we use our City's tax incentives more judiciously. Too often we see incentives go to big corporations that overpromise and under deliver. For instance, my audit staff recently took a look at the Economic Development Corporation and the performance of companies that received Industrial Development Agency approved tax breaks for various projects. Of the \$497 million in tax breaks granted by the IDA in 2009, \$318 million went to companies who failed to create the jobs they promised to. These types of programs, undertaken, I grant you, with the best of intentions, offer false hope in place of well-paid jobs to many of our City's most underserved neighborhoods. Moreover, from a budgetary perspective, these tax incentives deplete revenues.

One way to reduce expenses is to hold companies that do business with the City more accountable for their performance. Contractors must know that when they fail to deliver, or worse attempt to defraud taxpayers, the City will do everything in its power to aggressively recoup every possible dollar. Last week, we announced the results of an audit that found that due to the City's poor management and oversight, Hewlett Packard was able to cheat taxpayers out of as much as \$163 million for work on the City's 911 system upgrade.

The findings were so egregious that we have turned them over to the Manhattan DA for further review. And we hope to recover at least some of those funds. We encourage the Administration to work diligently to achieve restitution for the taxpayers.

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Finally, I'd like to end my testimony by sharing some good news. As you are aware, my office of Public Finance, along with the Mayor's Office of Management and Budget, manages the City's debt portfolio. Tomorrow, the City will finalize a refunding of \$997 million in General Obligation bonds. This refunding was announced in late May.

Well, the tally is in and due to the extraordinary efforts of our team, this refunding will enable the City to realize \$67.8 million in actual budgetary savings for FY 2013, \$68.9 million for FY 14, and a total of \$138.6 million over the term of the bonds. In addition, due to lower than planned interest rates, \$33.6 million in extra debt service savings will be realized for FY 2012, which will be available to roll over for FY 2013. This effectively means that these savings will provide an additional \$101.4 million of budget relief for Fiscal Year 2013.

I hope I was able to provide you with some topics to consider as you continue negotiations with the Administration. I will be more than happy to answer any questions you may have.

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New York City Comptroller
John C. Liu

BUREAU OF FISCAL AND BUDGET STUDIES

Comments on New York City's Fiscal Year 2013 Executive Budget

June 6, 2012

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I. Executive Summary

The City's FY 2013 Executive Budget and Financial Plan for FYs 2013 – 2016 further illustrate the irregular pattern of the local economic recovery that the City has experienced over the last two years. While in 2011 there were some promising signs that could presage an economic recovery taking hold, in general New York City's economy over the last year has been erratic and somewhat disappointing. Unlike with the recovery at the national level, the City's unemployment rate has been persistently high over the last twelve months. While the local unemployment picture has been gloomy there has been some reason for optimism as recent private-sector job creation has been robust especially in the relatively high-paying Professional and Business Services sector.

As was highlighted in the Comptroller's comments on the FY 2013 Preliminary Budget, next year's budget provides evidence that the City may not be able to rely on the materialization of unanticipated revenues to fill budgetary gaps for some time. While previous financial plans have relied on a certain amount of one-time or unanticipated revenues to close budgetary gaps, the current Plan includes a disproportionate amount of such gap-closing actions. The Comptroller estimates that including funds rolled from FY 2012, the FY 2013 budget is balanced with over \$3.5 billion in non-recurring revenue sources. With little hope for a marked increase in tax revenues in the foreseeable future and outyear gaps exceeding \$3 billion annually, the City will be left with the unenviable task of choosing between further reductions in services or increases in taxation.

The Comptroller's Office continues to point to the uncertainty resulting from the European debt crisis as a primary threat to both the U.S. and local economies. In addition, the political uncertainty surrounding this year's Presidential and Congressional elections adds further instability to the economy. The likelihood of further partisan stalemates in Washington threatens to impede agreement upon many pieces of critical economic policy. Gridlock or failure to act on legislation regarding the expiration of the Bush-era Tax Cuts, the expiration of the 2.0 percent payroll tax deduction and extended unemployment benefits, the raising of the debt ceiling and the implementation of budget cuts resulting from the failed agreement of the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction would be calamitous, likely stalling any national economic recovery that has taken hold. Nearly any possible scenario for events in Europe and Washington will bring about adverse consequences for both the U.S. and New York City economies in the coming year.

The May Financial Plan and the Executive FY 2013 Budget is balanced for the coming fiscal year. The \$68.72 billion budget is \$2.95 billion less than the expenditures projected in the June 2011 Financial Plan. Changes to the FY 2013 Plan since February increased the budget gap by \$307 million. The FY 2013 gap, resulting primarily from a lowering of estimated tax revenues and additional agency expenditures, was closed nearly entirely through the realization of additional FY 2012 revenue in the form of a \$466 million settlement with SAIC (Science Applications International Corporation), the developer of the City's CityTime automated payroll system. The settlement money allows the City to increase the total surplus roll from FY 2012 to \$1.73 billion. These

funds, placed in the Budget Stabilization Account (BSA), enable the City to balance the FY 2013 budget without the need for additional reductions in services or increases in taxes and fees.

While the May Financial Plan includes additional funding for the FY 2012 BSA, it further highlights the structural imbalance that has beset the budget in recent years. In every fiscal year from 2003 until 2008, the city ended the year taking in more revenues than needed for that year's expenditures. These funds were rolled over to the next fiscal year as part of the BSA. Since FY 2008, when \$4.7 billion was rolled into the following fiscal year, the BSA has declined precipitously. Between FY 2011 and FY 2012 alone the BSA's value declined by over \$2.0 billion. This fact is made all the more troublesome because of the Plan's aforementioned reliance on one-time revenue sources in FY 2013. The reliance on such one-shots as the realization of \$1 billion in revenue from the sale of 2,000 taxi medallions and the use of \$1 billion of funds set aside in the Retiree Health Benefits Trust (RHBT) to fund current year health care costs for retirees, further conceals the budget's structural imbalance.

The Comptroller's review of the May Plan finds certain risks to budgetary assumptions that could create large budget gaps in the current and future fiscal years. The realization of all of the risks to the current Plan would leave the City with an additional gap of \$3.68 billion in FY 2013.

The primary risks to the FY 2013 budget include: \$2.6 billion for the lack of funding for the previous round of collective bargaining, including retroactive pay, for City employees represented by the United Federation of Teachers (UFT) and the Council of School Supervisors and Administrators (CSA), \$143 million for the City's underestimation of overtime expenses, \$100 million for the Department of Education's overestimation of potential Medicaid reimbursement, and \$400 million from the sale of 2,000 taxi medallions.

The May Financial Plan does not include any funding for wage increases corresponding to the 2008 – 2010 round of collective bargaining for the UFT and CSA, reflecting the Mayor's decision that any wage increases in these years be funded with offsetting productivity savings. Since other municipal employee unions have settled for two annual wage increases of 4.0 percent over comparable period, excluding funding for these increases represents a significant risk to the Plan. A settlement that mirrors the agreement of the other city unions would cost the City \$1.698 billion in retroactive pay and would cost \$900 million annually going forward.

The May Financial Plan assumes \$1 billion of revenues in FY 2013 from the sale of 2,000 taxi medallions. However as a result of a recent temporary restraining order placed on the City by a State Supreme Court decision, the sale of the medallions is on hold indefinitely. As a result of the temporary restraining order, the Comptroller's Office believes that it is unlikely that the City will be able to auction off any taxi medallions in FY 2013 and thus the entire \$1 billion is at risk.

Offsetting these risks in FY 2013, the Comptroller estimates that tax revenues will come in slightly higher than planned adding \$100 million to the City's revenue stream while judgments and claims (J&C) against the City will conform to historical averages resulting in \$60 million of savings for the City.

In the outyears of the Plan, the Comptroller estimates risks to continue in the aforementioned categories while offsets, particularly in tax revenues will increase. The consequence of which is that the Comptroller estimates offsets to minimally exceed risks by \$44 million in FY 2014 and \$361 million in FY 2016, while risks outpace offsets in FY 2015 by \$92 million.

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Table 1. May 2012 Modification and FYs 2013 – 2016 Financial Plan

(\$ in millions)

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Changes FYs 2012 – 2016	
						Dollar	Percent
Revenues							
Taxes:							
General Property Tax	\$18,114	\$18,568	\$19,170	\$19,831	\$20,473	\$2,359	13.0%
Other Taxes	\$23,274	\$24,289	\$25,231	\$26,585	\$27,808	\$4,534	19.5%
Tax Audit Revenues	\$700	\$724	\$706	\$706	\$706	\$6	0.9%
Subtotal: Taxes	\$42,088	\$43,581	\$45,107	\$47,122	\$48,987	\$6,899	16.4%
Miscellaneous Revenues	\$6,747	\$7,278	\$6,221	\$6,206	\$6,309	(\$438)	(6.5%)
Unrestricted Intergovernmental Aid	\$25	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$25)	(100.0%)
Less: Intra-City Revenues	(\$1,790)	(\$1,596)	(\$1,595)	(\$1,598)	(\$1,603)	\$187	(10.4%)
Disallowances Against Categorical Grants	(\$15)	(\$15)	(\$15)	(\$15)	(\$15)	\$0	0.0%
Subtotal: City-Funds	\$47,055	\$49,248	\$49,718	\$51,715	\$53,678	\$6,623	14.1%
Other Categorical Grants	\$1,036	\$923	\$919	\$916	\$902	(\$134)	(12.9%)
Inter-Fund Revenues	\$555	\$538	\$510	\$509	\$509	(\$46)	(8.3%)
Federal Categorical Grants	\$7,666	\$6,595	\$6,473	\$6,373	\$6,372	(\$1,294)	(16.9%)
State Categorical Grants	\$11,312	\$11,413	\$11,713	\$12,119	\$12,628	\$1,316	11.6%
Total Revenues	\$67,624	\$68,717	\$69,333	\$71,632	\$74,089	\$6,465	9.6%
Expenditures							
Personal Service							
Salaries and Wages	\$21,940	\$21,735	\$21,959	\$22,192	\$22,554	\$614	2.8%
Pensions	\$7,999	\$8,145	\$8,181	\$8,084	\$8,166	\$167	2.1%
Fringe Benefits	\$8,014	\$8,452	\$9,043	\$9,647	\$10,323	\$2,309	28.8%
Retiree Health Benefits Trust	(\$672)	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)	\$0	\$0	\$672	(100.0%)
Subtotal-PS	\$37,281	\$37,332	\$38,183	\$39,923	\$41,043	\$3,762	10.1%
Other Than Personal Service							
Medical Assistance	\$6,248	\$6,283	\$6,366	\$6,447	\$6,416	\$168	2.7%
Public Assistance	\$1,327	\$1,274	\$1,279	\$1,279	\$1,279	(\$48)	(3.6%)
All Other	\$20,909	\$20,599	\$21,169	\$21,789	\$22,355	\$1,446	6.9%
Subtotal-OTPS	\$28,484	\$28,156	\$28,814	\$29,515	\$30,050	\$1,566	5.5%
Debt Service							
Principal	\$1,971	\$2,052	\$2,221	\$2,302	\$2,298	\$327	16.6%
Interest & Offsets	\$2,130	\$2,345	\$2,551	\$2,630	\$2,727	\$597	28.0%
Subtotal Debt Service	\$4,101	\$4,397	\$4,772	\$4,932	\$5,025	\$924	22.5%
FY 2011 BSA and Discretionary Transfers ^a	(\$3,742)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,742	(100.0%)
FY 2012 BSA and Discretionary Transfers ^b	\$1,728	(\$1,728)	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$1,728)	(100.0%)
FY 2013 BSA	\$0	\$124	(\$124)	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
NYCTFA							
Principal	\$606	\$803	\$771	\$851	\$886	\$280	46.2%
Interest & Offsets	\$916	\$929	\$1,256	\$1,389	\$1,539	\$623	68.0%
Subtotal NYCTFA	\$1,522	\$1,732	\$2,027	\$2,240	\$2,425	\$903	59.3%
General Reserve	\$40	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$260	650.0%
	\$69,414	\$70,313	\$73,972	\$76,910	\$78,843	\$9,429	13.6%
Less: Intra-City Expenses	(\$1,790)	(\$1,596)	(\$1,595)	(\$1,598)	(\$1,603)	\$187	(10.4%)
Total Expenditures	\$67,624	\$68,717	\$72,377	\$75,312	\$77,240	\$9,616	14.2%
Gap To Be Closed	\$0	\$0	(\$3,044)	(\$3,680)	(\$3,151)	(\$3,151)	N/A

^a FY 2011 BSA and Discretionary Transfers include prepayments of \$2.784 billion of G.O. debt service, \$790 million of NYCTFA debt service, \$164 million of subsidies and net equity contribution in bond refunding of \$4 million.

^b FY 2012 BSA and Discretionary Transfers include prepayments of \$1.664 billion of G.O. debt service and \$64 million of subsidies.

**Table 2. Plan-to-Plan Changes
May 2012 Modification vs. June 2011 Plan**

(\$ in millions)

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Revenues				
Taxes:				
General Property Tax	\$275	\$151	\$326	\$557
Other Taxes	(\$264)	(\$82)	\$124	\$133
Tax Audit Revenues	\$40	\$65	\$40	\$40
Subtotal: Taxes	\$51	\$134	\$490	\$730
Miscellaneous Revenues	\$792	\$1,298	\$181	\$146
Unrestricted Intergovernmental Aid	(\$12)	(\$12)	(\$12)	(\$12)
Less: Intra-City Revenues	(\$241)	(\$70)	(\$72)	(\$75)
Disallowances Against Categorical Grants	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal: City-Funds	\$590	\$1,350	\$587	\$789
Other Categorical Grants	(\$157)	(\$235)	(\$237)	(\$237)
Inter-Fund Revenues	\$6	\$37	\$9	\$8
Federal Categorical Grants	\$992	\$206	\$158	\$135
State Categorical Grants	\$282	\$323	\$550	\$939
Total Revenues	\$1,713	\$1,681	\$1,067	\$1,634
Expenditures				
Personal Service				
Salaries and Wages	\$438	\$456	\$575	\$815
Pensions	(\$425)	(\$425)	(\$267)	(\$610)
Fringe Benefits	\$29	\$76	\$141	\$192
Retiree Health Benefits Trust	\$0	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)	\$0
Subtotal-PS	\$42	(\$893)	(\$551)	\$397
Other Than Personal Service				
Medical Assistance	\$31	(\$44)	(\$97)	(\$196)
Public Assistance	(\$58)	(\$91)	(\$86)	(\$86)
All Other	\$665	\$275	\$306	\$445
Subtotal-OTPS	\$638	\$140	\$123	\$163
Debt Service				
Principal	(\$19)	(\$137)	\$60	\$59
Interest & Offsets	(\$128)	(\$248)	(\$146)	(\$157)
Subtotal Debt Service	(\$147)	(\$385)	(\$86)	(\$98)
FY 2011 BSA and Discretionary Transfers	(\$4)	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY 2012 BSA and Discretionary Transfers	\$1,728	(\$1,728)	\$0	\$0
FY 2013 BSA	\$0	\$124	(\$124)	\$0
NYCTFA Debt Service				
Principal	\$15	\$10	(\$22)	\$35
Interest & Offsets	(\$58)	(\$149)	(\$1)	(\$30)
Subtotal NYCTFA	(\$43)	(\$139)	(\$23)	\$5
General Reserve	(\$260)	\$0	\$0	\$0
	\$1,954	(\$2,881)	(\$661)	\$467
Less: Intra-City Expenses	(\$241)	(\$70)	(\$72)	(\$75)
Total Expenditures	\$1,713	(\$2,951)	(\$733)	\$392
Gap To Be Closed	\$0	\$4,632	\$1,800	\$1,242

Table 3. Risks and Offsets to the May 2012 Financial Plan

(\$ in millions)

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
City Stated Gap	\$0	(\$3,044)	(\$3,680)	(\$3,151)
Tax Revenues				
Property Tax	(\$13)	\$352	\$576	\$889
Personal Income Tax	\$36	\$299	\$129	\$221
Business Taxes	(\$12)	(\$126)	(\$68)	(\$76)
Sales Tax	\$10	\$85	\$205	\$321
Real-Estate-Related Taxes	\$79	\$41	\$37	(\$59)
Subtotal	\$100	\$651	\$879	\$1,296
Taxi Medallion Sale	(\$1,000)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expenditures				
UFT/CSA Collective Bargaining	(\$2,595)*	(\$900)	(\$900)	(\$900)
Overtime	(\$143)	(\$100)	(\$100)	(\$100)
DOE Medicaid Reimbursement	(\$100)	(\$100)	(\$100)	(\$100)
Judgments and Claims	\$60	\$93	\$129	\$165
Subtotal	(\$2,778)	(\$1,007)	(\$971)	(\$935)
Total Risk/Offsets	(\$3,678)	(\$356)	(\$92)	\$361
Restated (Gap)/Surplus	(\$3,678)	(\$3,400)	(\$3,772)	(\$2,970)

*\$1.698 billion of the risks is due to the cost of retroactive wage increases. It is unlikely that any contract agreement will be reached in FY 2012.

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II. The FY 2012 Budget

Since budget adoption in June 2011, the FY 2012 Budget has grown by \$1.713 billion. The May Modification, which was released with the FY 2013 Executive Budget and May 2012 Financial Plan for FYs 2013 through 2016, totals \$67.624 billion. Increases to the Federal and State funds portion of the budget account for \$1.274 billion of the growth, \$992 million of which are increases to Federal categorical grants. The majority of the revisions to Federal categorical grant estimates are the result of the roll-over of unspent FY 2011 funds in the November Modification. Increases in State categorical grants reflect mainly additional grants in the areas of health and social services above the Adopted Budget estimates.

As shown in Table 4, the City-funds portion of the FY 2012 budget has increased by \$590 million. Restitution from the CityTime settlement accounts for \$466 million of the revenue increase.¹ Revenue enhancing initiatives in the City's programs to eliminate the gap (PEGs), comprising \$12 million in tax revenues and \$57 million in miscellaneous revenue initiatives, account for another \$69 million of the increase. Revisions to tax revenues result in a net increase of \$39 million from the Adopted Budget forecast. Most of the tax revenue forecasts, with the exception of business tax and PIT revenues, were revised upwards with real property and real-estate-related tax revenues leading the way. The continuing recovery in the real estate market accounts for most of the increase in the real property tax estimates. The increase in real-estate-related tax revenues reflects a rebound in real property transaction tax revenues and to a lesser degree a rebound in mortgage recording tax revenues as a result of improved credit conditions in the commercial market and refinancing activities in the residential market. Downward revisions to business tax and PIT revenues reflect lower than expected Wall Street profits.

Table 4. Changes to FY 2012 City-Funds Estimates

(\$ in millions)

REVENUES		EXPENDITURES	
Real Property Tax Revenues	\$275	Agency Expenditures	\$267
Real-Estate-Related Tax	152	Reversal of Previous PEGs	217
Sales Tax	38	Judgments and Claims	10
Tax Audit Revenue	30	Prior-Year-Payable	(500)
Business Tax	(351)	Pensions	(417)
PIT	(205)	General Reserve	(260)
Other Taxes	100	Debt Service	(58)
Subtotal Tax Revenues	\$39	HIP Rate Savings	(2)
		Subtotal	(\$743)
CityTime Settlement	\$466		
Other Non-Tax Revenues	\$16	Expenditure PEGs	(\$395)
Revenue PEGs	\$69	2012 BSA	\$1,728
Total	\$590	Total	\$590

¹ As part of the deferred prosecution agreement between Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) and Federal prosecutors in the CityTime fraud case, SAIC agreed to pay the City restitution of \$370 million and a penalty of \$130 million to the Federal government of which the Federal government will transfer \$96 million to the City.

The increase in City-fund expenditures results from the funding of a FY 2012 Budget Stabilization Account (BSA) and discretionary transfers to prepay certain FY 2013 expenditures offset by a net reduction in baseline expenditure estimates and spending reduction PEGs.² The net reduction in baseline expenditure estimates stems mainly from the routine reduction in General Reserve and recognition of prior-year-payable savings which occurs in the latter half of the fiscal year as well as a reduction in pension contributions. The City had budgeted \$1 billion annually beginning in FY 2012 to fund potential changes in actuarial assumptions and methods. The additional pension cost of the Chief Actuary's recommended changes were below the budgeted \$1 billion thus allowing the City to reduce its pension budget. The impact of the Chief Actuary's recommendations is discussed in greater detail in "Pensions" beginning on page 32. Partially offsetting these reductions are increases to agency spending, judgments and claims expenditures, and the reversal of prior PEGs.

Budget Surplus

The FY 2012 BSA and discretionary transfer is the result of a budget surplus for the fiscal year. However, the \$1.728 billion budget surplus is a product of the net accumulation of prior-year budget surpluses available for prepayments rather than the excess of FY 2012 revenues over expenditures. The existence of the FY 2012 surplus is primarily due to the fact that FY 2012 expenditures were reduced by prepayments and discretionary transfers from FY 2011 totaling \$3.742 billion. Without the prepayments and discretionary transfers, FY 2012 expenditures would have exceeded revenues by approximately \$2 billion.

Table 5 on page 7 shows the accumulation of the year-end budget surplus in the last ten years. At the close of FY 2003, the City prepaid \$1.417 billion of FY 2004 expenditures with the FY 2003 budget surplus.³ As the table shows, the prepayments effectively rolled the FY 2003 budget surplus into FY 2004. In FY 2004, operating revenues exceeded operating expenditures by \$511 million thus the \$1.417 billion that was rolled into FY 2004 was not needed for budget balance. In fact after recording an operating budget surplus of \$5 million, the City added the remaining \$506 million to the \$1.417 billion rolled into FY 2004 to prepay \$1.923 billion of FY 2005 expenditures.

In each of FYs 2003 through 2008, operating revenues exceeded operating expenditures and as such, the budget surpluses that were rolled into the following fiscal years grew from \$1.417 billion to \$4.635 billion. However, in the wake of the financial crisis that erupted in the fall of 2008, City revenues plummeted in FY 2009 and the City had to use \$1.755 billion of the surplus that was rolled into the fiscal year to balance the FY 2009 Budget, leaving \$2.914 billion available to prepay FY 2010 expenditures. The

² The FY 2012 BSA and discretionary transfers are earmarked to prepay \$1.664 billion of General Obligations (G.O.) debt service and \$64 million of library subsidies.

³ The effective FY 2003 budget surplus was \$1.422 billion of which \$1.417 billion was used to prepay certain FY 2004 expenditures and \$5 million was recorded as an operating surplus. The budget surplus discussed in this section refers only to the surplus available for prepayments and does not include the recorded surplus.

City was once again able to realize budget surpluses in FYs 2010 and 2011 and the accumulated surplus grew to \$3.742 billion by the end of FY 2011. The May Modification shows that the City anticipates using \$2.014 billion of the accumulated surplus to balance the FY 2012 budget leaving \$1.728 billion to prepay FY 2013 expenditures.

Table 5. Accumulation of Year-End Surpluses

(\$ in millions)

	Roll-In of Budget Surplus	Addition to/(Use of) Budget Surplus ^a	Budget Surplus Available for Prepayments
FY 2003 ^b	\$681	\$736	\$1,417
FY 2004	\$1,417	\$506	\$1,923
FY 2005	\$1,923	\$1,606	\$3,529
FY 2006	\$3,529	\$222	\$3,751
FY 2007	\$3,751	\$914	\$4,665
FY 2008	\$4,600 ^c	\$35	\$4,635
FY 2009	\$4,669 ^d	(\$1,755)	\$2,914
FY 2010	\$2,945 ^e	\$701	\$3,646
FY 2011	\$3,646	\$96	\$3,742
FY 2012	\$3,742	(\$2,014)	\$1,728

^a Does not include recorded operating surplus of \$5 million in each fiscal year.

^b FY 2003 revenues are distorted by the use of \$1.5 billion of NYCTFA bond revenues for operating purposes. Without the \$1.5 billion NYCTFA bond revenues, the City would have to use \$764 million of the roll-in from FY 2002 to balance the FY 2003 budget.

^c \$4.6 billion of the FY 2007 prepayments were for FY 2008 expenditures. Of the remaining \$65 million prepayments, \$34 million were for FY 2009 lease-purchase debt and \$31 million were for FY 2010 lease-purchase debt.

^d Includes FY 2007 prepayment of \$34 million of lease-purchase debt.

^e Includes FY 2007 prepayment of \$31 million of lease-purchase debt.

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III. The City's Economic Outlook

A. COMPTROLLER'S ECONOMIC FORECAST FOR NYC, 2012-2016

The Comptroller's forecasts since the end of the 2008 – 2009 recession have anticipated slow and tenuous growth in the U.S. economy, and that is essentially what the economy has delivered. During the past two years, real gross domestic product has not expanded at faster than a 3.0 percent annual rate or slower than a 0.4 percent annual rate in any single quarter. Although some improvement in the underlying factors suppressing domestic economic growth has occurred, significant obstacles to a return to the historical growth rate remain. Consequently, 2012 promises a continuation of the mediocre growth of the recent past.

The U.S. economy managed to make some progress in 2011 despite the uncertainty caused by the European debt crisis. Consumer spending rose moderately despite a weak labor market, a severe loss of household wealth, and the absence of real wage growth. Corporate profits improved and businesses continued to stockpile cash. The deleveraging of both the business and household sectors continued. The housing market continued to absorb the inventory of distressed properties, assisted by a moribund residential construction industry that has added little new supply to the market. Most importantly, the economy has begun creating jobs again, bringing the unemployment rate down nearly two percentage points since its peak in late 2009.

Despite those improvements, the Comptroller's Office believes that national economic growth will continue to be sub-par for the next several years. Even as the economy continues to struggle with its hangover from the credit bubble of the past decade, the European debt crisis will create a climate of unease and uncertainty for households and businesses alike. Moreover, the Presidential and Congressional elections later this year are likely to deliver more divided government and partisan stalemate to Washington at a time when critical economic policy decisions will need to be made. With such downside risks to the country's fragile economy far outweighing the possible upside surprises, continuation of slow and steady growth can be considered a favorable outcome. We expect the U.S. economy to grow 2.2 percent in 2012, slightly slower than the Blue Chip consensus forecast of 2.3 percent but higher than the Mayor's forecast of 2.1 percent.

New York City's economic performance has also been mixed, but overall the city's economy has performed as well or better than the national economy. Early in the recovery job creation in the city was more rapid, stalled in the second half of 2011, and picked up steam again early in 2012. On an annualized basis, the number of private payroll jobs in the city increased by 2.7 percent in 2011 over the previous year, compared to just a 1.7 percent gain for the nation as a whole. The Comptroller's estimate of Gross City Product (GCP) in 2011 reflects a similar premium over the rate of national economic growth. In 2012, the Comptroller expects the national and city economies to grow at approximately the same rate. Table 6 compares the Comptroller's and Mayor's forecasts for key national and local economic.

**Table 6. Selected NYC and the U.S. Economic Indicators, Annual Averages,
Comptroller and Mayor's Forecasts, 2012-2016**

Selected NYC Economic Indicators, Annual Averages		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Real GCP, (2005 \$),	Comptroller	2.3	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.2
percent Change	Mayor	(0.1)	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2
Payroll Jobs,	Comptroller	58	54	66	59	73
Change in Thousands	Mayor	50	44	46	43	44
Inflation Rate	Comptroller	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7
Percent	Mayor	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.2
Wage-Rate Growth,	Comptroller	1.6	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.1
Percent	Mayor	(1.2)	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9
Unemployment Rate,	Comptroller	9.1	8.1	7.8	7.4	7.0
Percent	Mayor	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Selected U.S. Economic Indicators, Annual Averages		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Real GDP, (2005 \$),	Comptroller	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.4
percent Change	Mayor	2.1	2.3	3.4	3.2	2.8
Payroll Jobs,	Comptroller	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.9
Change in Millions	Mayor	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.2
Inflation Rate	Comptroller	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.6
Percent	Mayor	2.2	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0
Fed Funds Rate,	Comptroller	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.9	2.9
Percent	Mayor	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	3.3
10-Year Treasury Notes,	Comptroller	2.2	2.6	3.8	4.1	4.5
Percent	Mayor	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.6	4.6

SOURCE: Comptroller=forecast by the NYC Comptroller's Office. Mayor=forecast by the NYC Office of Management and Budget in the Executive Budget Fiscal Year 2013 Message of the Mayor. GCP=Gross City Product. NA=not available.

B. UNDERLYING FACTORS AFFECTING THE FORECAST

The National Economy

The U.S. economy continues to suffer many lingering effects of the credit bubble and the ensuing financial crisis. However, among those effects two in particular have had a depressing effect on the current recovery: the moribund housing market and the persistently high rate of unemployment. To a large extent those two factors are intertwined, as the housing market cannot return to health while the unemployment rate remains historically high, and it is difficult to reduce the unemployment rate while new housing construction remains depressed. Without a significant fiscal stimulus which the country seems highly unlikely to undertake, the route back to prosperity will be through gradual but mutually reinforcing improvements in the housing and labor markets. As has been happening for the past year, each small improvement in the unemployment rate will help to incrementally improve demand for housing, and each small improvement in the housing market will help promote employment in the many industries that supply and support housing.

During the economic expansion from 2001 to 2007, the housing market and associated industries were the prime drivers of economic growth. Direct employment in residential construction rose by nearly 250,000 from April 2001 to April 2006 and averaged over one million workers for the full-year 2006. After the burst of the housing

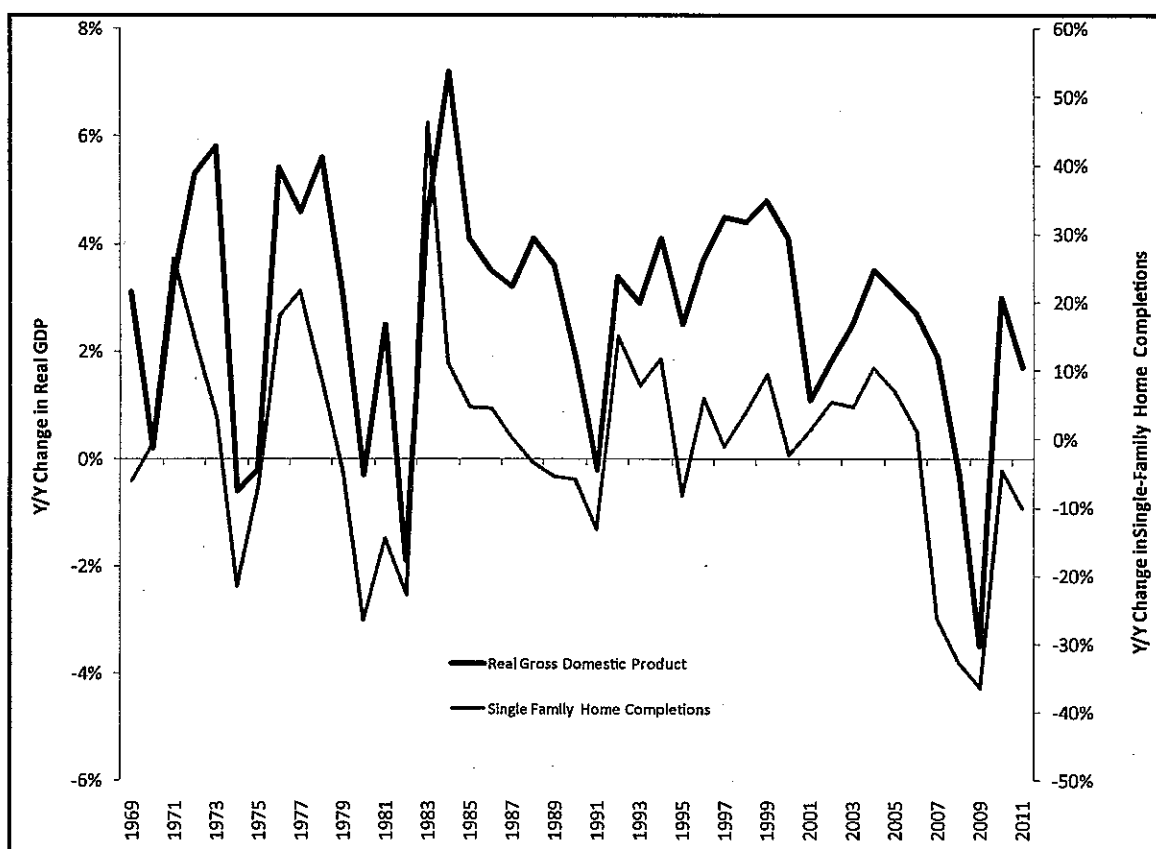
bubble, employment in the housing construction industry plummeted to a low of 559,000 in August 2011, and it remains barely above that level. In addition, employment fell in a host of related industries, including building materials and equipment, home furnishings, real estate, and especially, housing finance. The slump in those industries helped to push the national unemployment rate up to 10 percent by October 2009.

Neither the housing nor labor markets have improved enough to substantially help the other or to provide a boost to the overall economy. Nevertheless, the economy has generated an average of 169,000 new private jobs per month over the past year, sufficiently above the demographic growth rate to bring the unemployment rate down to 8.1 percent in April, from 9.0 percent in April 2011. If that rate of job creation continues, it will take approximately three more years for the unemployment rate to fall to its post-War average of 5.7 percent.

The housing market has also shown signs of gradual improvement. According to the National Association of Realtors, sales of existing homes rose 2.1 percent in 2011 and for the first four months of 2012 were up about 7.2 percent from the sales rate of the previous year. Nevertheless, the year-to-date rate of 4.58 million is still about 18 percent below the level predicted by the long-term trend rate of sales. At the current rate of improvement, it will take another four to five years for existing home sales to return to trend. Moreover, new home sales during the first four months of 2012 were made at an annual rate of 343,000, about 15 percent higher than the same period of the previous year but still less than half of their annual average for the past 20 years.

Since existing homes are usually more favorably situated than new housing subdivisions and often have a price advantage as well, new housing construction usually does not take off until the market for existing homes tightens. However, it is construction of new homes that provides the biggest economic boost. With unemployment still high and the existing home market still struggling to absorb the flood of distress sales, a meaningful rise in new residential construction still appears to be several years off. That suggests that a significant acceleration in overall economic growth is not imminent. Chart 1 shows the close historical relationship between increases in new single-family home construction and rises in real GDP.

Chart 1. Changes in Single Family Home Completions and Real GDP, 1969-2011



There are many other factors affecting the tempo and character of the current recovery, but we think the relationship between the unemployment rate and residential construction is the central one at the present time. There are also a number of external factors that threaten the fragile recovery process of which two, the European debt crisis and the “fiscal cliff,” are overriding.

There have been numerous occasions during the past two years when actions taken by European officials seemed to quell market anxiety about the euro crisis. Among those moments were: March 2011 when the creation of a €500 billion permanent bail-out fund was announced; December 2011 and February 2012, when the European Central Bank (ECB) announced each round of its long-term refinancing operation; and March 2012, when major bond-holders agreed to a voluntary restructuring of Greek government debt. Each time, after a brief period of optimism, market instability returned, reflected in rising yields on Greek, Irish, Portuguese, Spanish and Italian government bonds and declining share prices on stock market around the globe. By late May 2012, it appeared that the crisis was reaching yet another peak.

The risks posed to private investors and to government budgets by the Eurozone crisis are clearly enormous and virtually unquantifiable. In the worse case, a contagion of financial panic and economic contraction could take hold, reminiscent of the process that occurred in the aftermath of the Lehman collapse. The Comptroller’s forecasts, however,

assume a somewhat less calamitous scenario, in which the Eurozone is held together by a further series of emergency responses and the deeper involvement of the ECB. Moreover, voters in Greece, France the Netherlands and even Germany have recently rejected decisively the austerity policies that have exacerbated the debt crisis by choking off economic growth, and there is some hope that a more balanced approach to resolving the crisis can be fashioned. Unfortunately, even a scenario that envisions the survival and continued viability of the current Eurozone implies continued uncertainty and volatility that will undermine economic growth in the United States.

The other major threat to the U.S. recovery emanates from Washington. Shortly after the Presidential and Congressional elections later this year, the U.S. government will confront a number of critical economic policy decisions. Among these are the expiration of the so-called Bush Tax Cuts, the expiration of the 2.0 percent payroll tax deduction and extended unemployment benefits, the necessary raising of the Federal debt ceiling, and the automatic implementation of deep budget cuts pursuant to the debt ceiling agreement of August 2011. If all of these deadlines are passed without agreement, the country will face a “fiscal cliff” that could halt the recovery in its tracks.

The Congressional Budget Office recently estimated that if all the tax and spending policies scheduled under current law actually take effect, the Federal budget deficit will narrow by an amount equal to 5.1 percent of GDP in 2013, and that real GDP will contract at an annual rate of 1.3 percent during the first half of the year. In effect, the United States will replicate the austerity policies of the Eurozone and induce a recession. While we do not expect that all of the fiscal policies embodied in current law will actually be allowed to take effect, recent experience suggests that if President Obama is reelected and Republicans control one or both houses of Congress, the budget, tax and debt negotiations will be bitter and harmful to both household and business confidence. Alternatively, if Republicans regain the White House and retain control of at least one house of Congress, counter-productive fiscal policies are likely to be adopted with much less rancor.

The New York City Economy

There were both disturbing and encouraging aspects to New York City’s economic performance in 2011. Most troubling was the stubbornly high unemployment rate, which actually bottomed in March but then rose gradually through the rest of the year and into early 2012. That was counter to the national trend and counter to other important indicators of the city’s economic health.

Generally, the local unemployment rate correlates closely with local job creation, but recently that relationship has not been as reliable as it has been in the past. Strong local job creation in the first half of 2011 produced only a modest decline in the city’s unemployment rate. Then, following a lull in job creation in the year’s second half, the city experienced very rapid private-sector job creation in the early months of 2012. The unemployment rate, however, actually rose until April, when it ticked down to 9.5 percent.

A rising unemployment rate can be consistent with strong job creation if, for example, a large number of previously-discouraged workers rejoin the labor force because the economy is picking up. The size of the city's labor force has not, however, increased over the past 18 months so the divergence in payroll employment and the unemployment rate is somewhat puzzling. Most likely, several factors are at play, including an increase in the number of city jobs held by commuters, an increase in freelance and contract employees being brought onto company payrolls, and statistical noise.

Nevertheless, the strong private-sector job creation the city has seen recently augers well for its economic performance in 2012 and beyond. Especially promising is the soaring employment in the Professional and Business Services sector. The sector pays average wages about 21 percent higher than the city's private-sector average and is comprised of industries such as Legal Services, Accounting, Consulting, Engineering, Architecture and Advertising, in which New York should retain competitive advantages. Between April 2010 and April 2012 the sector has increased its payroll employment by an impressive 54,000 workers.

The strength of Professional and Business Services in the city may help to cushion some of the weaknesses in the Financial Services sector. The surprisingly quick recovery of the city's Financial Services sector from the crisis of 2008-2009 has stalled since mid-2011, as the uncertainty and volatility of the European situation has hampered many bread-and-butter financial activities, suppressed stock values, and reduced trading volume. NYSE member firms collectively registered pre-tax losses in the final two quarters of 2011 and several incidents, such as the large trading loss JPMorgan Chase reported in May 2012, indicate that the business environment remains challenging. Considering the risks to the national economy already identified, a significant improvement in Wall Street business conditions seems unlikely during 2012.

IV. Balancing the FY 2013 Budget

The FY 2013 Executive Budget totals \$68.717 billion and closes a budget gap of \$4.632 billion that was projected in the June 2011 Financial Plan. As Table 2 on page 2 shows, total revenues in the FY 2013 Executive Budget are \$1.681 billion higher than the June 2011 projection while expenditures are \$2.951 billion lower. Federal, State and other categorical and inter-fund agreement funded portion of the budget account for \$331 million of the increase in revenues and corresponding increase in expenditures.

The City-funded portion of the FY 2013 Executive Budget totals \$49.248 billion. City-funded revenues are \$1.35 billion above the June 2011 projection. Most of the increase is due to an expected increase of \$1 billion in revenues from the sale of taxi medallions and \$137 million in revenue enhancement PEGs. As Table 7 shows, baseline revenues are only \$212 million higher, \$129 million of which is from upward revisions to non-tax revenue estimates and the remaining \$83 million from revisions to tax revenue forecast.

**Table 7. Changes to City-Funds Estimates
FY 2013 Executive Budget**

(\$ in millions, positive numbers reduce the gap and negative numbers increase the gap)

June 2011 Gap	(\$4,632)
Revenue Changes	
Tax Revenues	\$83
Non-Tax Revenues	<u>129</u>
Subtotal Revenue Changes	\$212
Expenditure Changes	
Agency Expenditure Changes	(\$638)
PEG Reversal	(219)
Retiree Health Benefits Trust Fund	1,000
Pension	417
Debt Service	252
HIP Rate Savings	42
Judgments and Claims	<u>(50)</u>
Subtotal Expenditure Changes	\$804
Gap-Closing Actions	
Agency Gap-Closing Program	\$1,012
Taxi Medallion Sale	<u>1,000</u>
Subtotal Gap-Closing Actions	\$2,012
FY 2012 BSA	\$1,728
FY 2013 BSA	(\$124)
May 2012 Gap	\$0

City-funded baseline expenditures are \$804 million below the June 2011 estimate mainly as a result of the use of \$1 billion of Retiree Health Benefits Trust (RHBT) funds to pay a portion of FY 2013 retiree pay-as-you-go health insurance expenditures. The remaining adjustments result in a net increase of \$190 million with increases in agency spending and judgments and claims, and reversal of previously proposed PEGs exceeding

reductions in pension contributions and debt service, and savings from health insurance rate reduction.

Revisions to baseline revenues and expenditures reduce the \$4.632 billion June 2011 gap to \$3.61 billion. FY 2013 agency PEGs of \$1.012 billion, anticipated revenues of \$1 billion from the sale of taxi medallions and expected FY 2012 prepayments of \$1.728 billion of FY 2013 expenditures enable the City to close the remaining gap with a modest surplus of \$124 million to fund an FY 2013 BSA to prepay a portion of FY 2014 G.O. debt service.

RISKS AND OFFSETS

The Comptroller's Office's analysis of the May 2012 Financial Plan for FYs 2013 – 2016 has identified net risks of \$3.678 billion in FY 2013, \$356 million in FY 2014, \$92 million in FY 2015, and offsets to projected gap of \$361 million in FY 2016. As Table 8 shows, the single largest risk to the May Financial Plan projections is the potential cost of settling the FYs 2010 – 2012 labor contracts with the United Federation of Teachers (UFT) and Council of School Supervisors and Administrators (CSA). The May Financial Plan contains no funding for wage increases for the 2008 – 2010 round of collective bargaining for UFT and CSA.⁴ However, all other municipal unions settled for two annual wage increases of 4.0 percent for the corresponding round of collective bargaining. A settlement mirroring that of the other municipal unions would cost the City \$2.595 billion in FY 2013, including retroactive increases, and \$900 million annually thereafter.

Table 8. Risks and Offsets to the May 2012 Financial Plan

(\$ in millions)				
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
City Stated Gap	\$0	(\$3,044)	(\$3,680)	(\$3,151)
Tax Revenues				
Property Tax	(\$13)	\$352	\$576	\$889
Personal Income Tax	\$36	\$299	\$129	\$221
Business Taxes	(\$12)	(\$126)	(\$68)	(\$76)
Sales Tax	\$10	\$85	\$205	\$321
Real-Estate-Related Taxes	\$79	\$41	\$37	(\$59)
Subtotal	\$100	\$651	\$879	\$1,296
Taxi Medallion Sale	(\$1,000)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expenditures				
UFT/CSA Collective Bargaining	(\$2,595)*	(\$900)	(\$900)	(\$900)
Overtime	(\$143)	(\$100)	(\$100)	(\$100)
DOE Medicaid Reimbursement	(\$100)	(\$100)	(\$100)	(\$100)
Judgments and Claims	\$60	\$93	\$129	\$165
Subtotal	(\$2,778)	(\$1,007)	(\$971)	(\$935)
Total Risk/Offsets	(\$3,678)	(\$356)	(\$92)	\$361
Restated (Gap)/Surplus	(\$3,678)	(\$3,400)	(\$3,772)	(\$2,970)

*\$1.698 billion of the risks is due to the cost of retroactive wage increases. It is unlikely that any contract agreement will be reached in FY 2012.

⁴ The 2008-2010 round of collective bargaining for UFT and CSA is effective FYs 2010-2012.

The May Financial Plan assumes \$1 billion of revenues in FY 2013 from the sale of 2,000 taxi medallions. However, on June 1, 2012, State Supreme Court Justice Arthur Engoron, issued a temporary restraining order on the State legislation authorizing the issuance of street hail licenses for livery cabs as discussed in “Miscellaneous Revenues” beginning on page 23. Because the sale of the 2,000 taxi medallions is contingent upon the availability for purchase of livery cab street hail licenses, the temporary restraining order and subsequent hearings and potential appeals will likely delay, if not jeopardize the current Plan to issue the additional taxi medallions. The Comptroller’s Office believes that it is unlikely that the City will realize the anticipated \$1 billion from medallion sales in FY 2013. While the City may be able to realize this revenue after FY 2013, there is too much uncertainty at this point to reasonably estimate when that might be.

Other risks to the City’s projections include risks to overtime and Department of Education (DOE) Medicaid reimbursement estimates as shown in Table 8. However, the Comptroller’s Office expects total tax revenues to be higher than the City’s forecast as discussed in “Risks and Offset to Tax Revenues” beginning on page 22. The higher tax revenue forecasts and estimates of lower judgments and claims costs provide some offset to the Comptroller’s risks.

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V. Revenue Assumptions

Revenue Outlook

The City's total revenues are forecast to grow at an average annual rate of 2.3 percent from FY 2012 through FY 2016. This projection is based on the City's assumption of gradual expansion in the local and national economies. Total revenues are projected to increase from \$67.6 billion in FY 2012 to \$74.1 billion in FY 2016. Tax revenues are expected to comprise 62 percent of total revenues in FY 2012, increasing to 66 percent of total revenues by FY 2016. Property tax revenues are projected to grow from \$18.1 billion in FY 2012 to \$20.5 billion in FY 2016, while non-property tax revenues are expected to grow from \$24 billion in FY 2012 to \$28.5 billion in FY 2016.

Miscellaneous revenues, excluding intra-City revenues are expected to decline from \$5 billion in FY 2012 to \$4.7 billion in FY 2016. With the exception of FY 2013, when a one-time revenue infusion of \$1 billion increases the miscellaneous revenue forecast to \$5.7 billion, growth in miscellaneous revenue is expected to be nearly flat over the Financial Plan period.

The City's revenue projections include \$19 billion of Federal and State aid in FY 2012. In FY 2013, the Federal and State aid is projected to decrease by nearly \$1 billion. The decline is the result of an anticipated reduction in Federal aid in FY 2013, and reflects the City's more conservative stance with regards to realization of Federal aid. In FYs 2014-2016, Federal and State aid are expected to grow steadily and reach \$19 billion by FY 2016, mainly due to increases in State education aid.

Tax Revenues

In the FY 2013 Executive Budget, the City projects total tax revenues of \$43.58 billion. This forecast reflects a year-over-year increase of 3.5 percent, consistent with the City's assumption of modest economic growth constrained by limited Wall Street profits and bonus payments. The current FY 2013 tax revenue forecast is \$133 million higher than the forecast included in the June 2011 Financial Plan. The small net increase results from revisions in all major tax revenues categories.⁵

Changes to the FY 2013 Tax Revenue Forecast

As Table 9 shows, total tax revenue projections for FY 2013 have increased by \$133 million since the June 2011 Plan. The largest tax revenue forecast increases are in the property tax and the real-estate-related taxes. The City's downward revisions to the business taxes and the Personal Income Tax (PIT) revenue forecasts partially offset these increases.

⁵ If not indicated specifically, tax revenues include PEGs and tax programs. Personal Income Tax (PIT) and property tax revenues include School Tax Relief (STAR) reimbursement.

**Table 9. Changes to the City's Tax Revenue Assumptions
June 2011 vs. May 2012**

(\$ in millions)

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
June 2011 Financial Plan - Total	\$42,037	\$43,447	\$44,617	\$46,392
Revisions:				
Property	276	151	326	558
Personal Income (PIT)	(205)	(162)	(219)	(235)
Business	(351)	(370)	(140)	(138)
Sales	38	80	80	73
Real-Estate-Related	152	239	267	288
All Other	100	131	135	144
Audit	40	65	40	40
Revisions -Total	\$51	\$133	\$490	\$730
May 2012 Financial Plan - Total	\$42,088	\$43,581	\$45,107	\$47,122

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: NYC Office of Management and Budget and NYC Comptroller's Office.

The FY 2013 forecast for the property tax revenue increased \$151 million from the June 2011 forecast, to \$18.6 billion. The revision results from a \$203 million increase in anticipated tax levy, partially offset by a \$52 million net increase in the reserve for uncollectible taxes including refunds. The City's property tax revenue forecast is based on the FY 2013 Tentative Assessment Roll released by the Department of Finance in January 2012. The City expects total billable assessed value on the FY 2013 Final Assessment Roll to decrease by \$2.4 billion from the Tentative Roll, bringing total billable assessed value to \$161.8 billion.

The FY 2013 forecast for PIT revenue is \$9.1 billion, \$162 million less than the June 2011 Plan forecast. The adjustment mainly reflects the City's anticipation of a weakening of securities sector bonus payouts which will impact growth in base withholding.

Projection for the business tax revenue was also revised downward to \$5.5 billion in FY 2013. The net \$370 million decline from the June 2011 forecast reflects decreases of \$349 million and \$108 million, respectively, in the forecasts for the General Corporation Tax (GCT) and the Unincorporated Business Tax (UBT), partially offset by an \$87 million increase in the Banking Corporation Tax (BCT) forecast. The current projections reflect the City's assumption of continued volatility in the financial market and the impact of increased market regulations.

Sustained improvement in the Manhattan commercial property market and better credit market conditions prompted the City to raise its FY 2013 real-estate-related tax revenue forecast to \$1.5 billion, a \$239 million increase over the June Plan. Revenue projections for the real property transfer tax and the mortgage recording tax increased by \$181 million and \$58 million respectively.

The City's estimate for sales tax revenue increased by \$80 million to \$6.1 billion in FY 2013. Projections for the remaining tax revenues increased by a combined \$131 million since the June 2011 Plan.

Projected Tax Revenue Growth, FYs 2012-2016

In the FY 2013 Executive Budget and Financial Plan, the City projects total tax revenue to increase \$6.9 billion from FY 2012 through FY 2016, an average annual growth rate of 3.9 percent. As shown in Table 10, total tax revenue collections are expected to grow 3.5 percent annually in FYs 2013 and 2014, 4.5 percent in FY 2015 and 4.0 percent in FY 2016. Non-property tax collections are expected to grow at an average annual rate of 4.4 percent from FYs 2012 – 2013 while property tax revenue is forecast to grow at an average annual rate of 3.1 percent.

Table 10. City's Tax Revenue Forecast, Growth From Prior Year, FYs 2012 – 2016

	FYs 2012-13	FYs 2013-14	FYs 2014-15	FYs 2015-16	FYs 2012-16
Property	2.5%	3.2%	3.4%	3.2%	3.1%
PIT	6.3%	0.9%	6.6%	3.8%	4.4%
Business	1.6%	6.2%	3.5%	5.6%	4.2%
Sales	3.9%	4.3%	4.3%	3.6%	4.0%
Real-Estate-Related	8.5%	12.5%	11.5%	10.7%	10.8%
All Other	1.8%	3.0%	3.3%	3.2%	2.8%
Tax Audit	3.4%	(2.4%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Total With Audit	3.5%	3.5%	4.5%	4.0%	3.9%

SOURCE: NYC Office of Management and Budget and NYC Comptroller's Office.

Real property tax revenue is expected to grow 2.5 percent in FY 2013. This growth rate reflects a projected 4.0 percent growth in the tax levy over FY 2012, partially offset by an increase in expected refunds. For FYs 2012 through 2016, property tax revenue growth is expected to remain steady, averaging 3.1 percent annually. The pipeline of assessed value increases to be phased in over the Plan period is expected to counteract the effects of weak anticipated growth in market values for Classes 2 and 4.

Revenue from personal income tax is expected to grow by a healthy 6.3 percent in FY 2013 before declining to less than 1.0 percent in FY 2014. The strong growth in FY 2013 reflects the City's expectation of continued recovery of the national and local economies, albeit hindered by another year of security sector bonus decline. Additionally, the City anticipates that the scheduled expiration of the Bush tax cuts at the end of CY 2012 will cause taxpayers to accelerate capital gains realizations into tax year 2012, resulting in a spike in FY 2013 PIT revenues and a corresponding slowdown in revenue growth in FY 2014. In the outyears, PIT revenues are expected to grow more robustly, with gains of 6.6 percent and 3.8 percent in FYs 2015 and 2016, respectively. Average growth from FYs 2012 – 2016 is expected to be 4.4 percent annually.

The City expects collections from the business taxes to grow by a modest 1.6 percent in FY 2013. The growth is mostly due to strong non-finance sector profitability in CY 2012. Finance sector growth is expected to be subdued, reflecting the implementation of financial regulations as well as financial market volatility exacerbated by the persistence of the European debt crisis. Revenue from the general corporation tax is expected to grow 2.2 percent over the prior year while revenue from the banking corporation tax is expected to decline 7.4 percent reflecting the gradual withdrawal of government support for the financial sector. Conversely, revenue from the unincorporated business tax is expected to grow 7.8 percent in FY 2013, thanks to strong projected

growth in finance sector payments led by an expected rebound in the hedge fund/private equity industry. Overall, business tax collections are expected to grow at an average rate of 4.2 percent annually over FYs 2012 – 2016.

Revenues from the sales tax are projected to grow 3.9 percent in FY 2013 and average 4.0 percent annual growth from FYs 2012 – 2016, the result of gradual growth of income and employment in the City. The tourism industry continues to contribute significantly to the city's economy, creating jobs and boosting tax revenues. Visitor spending reached an estimated \$32 billion in CY 2011. The City expects the flow of international visitors to remain strong thanks in part to a growing share of tourists from emerging markets.

Growth in real-estate-related tax revenues is expected to be robust throughout FYs 2012-16 averaging 10.8 percent annually. In FY 2013, real-estate-related tax revenues are expected to grow 8.5 percent. Mortgage recording tax revenue is expected to grow 16.1 percent, reflecting continued improvement in credit market conditions and refinancing opportunities. The City expects a less exceptional growth of 4.2 percent in collections from the real property transfer tax in FY 2013 as revenues from commercial transactions continue to rebound and the housing market stabilizes. Despite the robust growth anticipated for FY 2013 and beyond, collections from the real-estate-related taxes are expected to remain well below their peak level of \$3.3 billion in FY 2007.

Risks and Offsets to the City's Tax Revenue Assumptions

The Comptroller's Office estimates of risks and offsets to the City's tax revenue assumptions are based on current year collections as well as its economic projections. As illustrated in Table 11, for FY 2012, the Comptroller's Office does not anticipate any significant risks or offsets to the City's overall tax revenue forecast. For the remainder of the Financial Plan period, the Comptroller's Office's projections for the business tax revenues are slightly lower than the City's, while its estimates for the remaining tax revenues are somewhat higher.

For FY 2013, the Comptroller's Office estimates that overall tax collections will be above the City's forecast by \$100 million. The offset is mostly due to higher revenue estimates for the real-estate-related tax and PIT. Although the City lowered its projections for the business taxes over the course of the current fiscal year, the Comptroller's Office's forecast for the business tax revenues are still slightly lower than the City's for FYs 2013 through 2016. The Comptroller's Office anticipates that continued financial volatility stemming from the European debt crisis will adversely affect financial industry profits. The Comptroller's Office's economic and tax forecasts reflect a "best case" scenario for the European debt crisis, which is that the monetary union is kept intact through a series of ad hoc measures implemented in response to evolving conditions. There are significant downside risks to the forecasts should those measures prove ineffective and an unraveling of the monetary union occurs.

The Comptroller's Office projects tax revenue offsets to grow from \$651 million in FY 2014 to \$1.3 billion in FY 2016. The higher forecast for most major revenue categories stems from the Comptroller's Office's expectation that growth in the local

economy in the outyears of the Plan period will be more robust than the City anticipates. The Comptroller's Office believes that the European debt crisis will either be on a path toward resolution, or its spillover effects fully absorbed and discounted, by FY 2014, thereby removing it as a constraint on economic growth and financial industry profits. The Comptroller's Office also anticipates a meaningful improvement in the national housing market by that time, further contributing to financial industry stability.

Table 11. Risks and Offsets to the City's Revenue Projections

(\$ in millions)

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Property	(\$13)	\$352	\$576	\$889
PIT	36	299	129	221
Business	(12)	(126)	(68)	(76)
Sales	10	85	205	321
Real-Estate-Related	79	41	37	(59)
Total	\$100	\$651	\$879	\$1,296

SOURCE: NYC Office of Management and Budget and NYC Comptroller's Office.

Miscellaneous Revenues

Miscellaneous revenues are non-tax revenues such as fees charged for licenses and franchises, charges for municipal services, fines, rental income, water and sewer revenues, interest income and non-recurring revenues deriving from asset sales, cash recoveries from litigation and audits and other one-time resources. In the FY 2013 Executive Budget, the City projects miscellaneous revenues will increase by \$725 million to \$5.68 billion (exclusive of private grants and intra-City revenues), a 14.6 percent increase over estimated FY 2012 collections. The net increase results primarily from an expected \$1 billion in one-time revenues in FY 2013 generated from the sale of taxi medallions, first reflected in the November Plan.

The legislation which authorizes the City to issue up to 18,000 street hail licenses for livery cabs to service upper Manhattan and the outer boroughs also authorizes the City to issue 2,000 new wheelchair accessible taxi medallions. The legislation requires the Taxi and Limousine Commission (TLC) to develop a Disabled Accessibility Plan (DAP) which must be approved by the State Department of Transportation (DOT). In addition, the City must prepare and submit a hail market analysis to the City Council and to the State DOT for comments.

Although the City expects to realize the full \$1 billion from the sale of the 2,000 additional medallions in FY 2013, a recent temporary restraining order on the State legislation authorizing the issuance of street hail livery cab licenses has placed the realization of this revenue in jeopardy. As discussed in "Risks and Offset" beginning on page 16, the temporary restraining order and subsequent hearings and potential appeals will likely delay any sale of livery cab street hail licenses beyond FY 2013. Because the issuance of the 2,000 taxi medallions is contingent upon the availability for purchase of livery cab street hail licenses, any delay in issuing street hail licenses will invariably delay the issuance of these medallions.

Table 12 presents all of the changes in the FY 2013 miscellaneous revenue estimates since the June 2011 Financial Plan. In June 2011, the City's miscellaneous revenues projection for FY 2013 was \$4.45 billion, or \$1.2 billion below the current forecast. The expected proceeds from the sale of taxi medallions included in the "other miscellaneous" category account for almost all of the increase.

**Table 12. Changes in FY 2013 Estimates
May 2012 vs. June 2011**

(\$ in millions)

	May 2012	June 2011	Change
Licenses, Franchises, Etc.	\$551	\$529	\$22
Interest Income	19	107	(88)
Charges for Services	887	812	75
Water and Sewer Charges	1,514	1,419	95
Rental Income	280	256	24
Fines and Forfeitures	805	812	(7)
Other Miscellaneous	1,626	519	1,107
Total	\$5,682	\$4,454	\$1,228

SOURCE: NYC Office of Management and Budget.

The City's FY 2013 forecast for water and sewer charges increased by \$95 million. However, the bulk of these revenues are reimbursements for expenses related to the provision of water and sewer services, and therefore, are not available for general operating purposes.

The current FY 2013 estimates for licenses and franchises, charges for services, and rental income also increased over the June 2011 Plan. The FY 2013 forecast for licenses and franchises increased by a net \$22 million. The revision includes an expected \$7.8 million in additional revenues from livery cab licenses, \$4 million in additional cable franchise revenues and \$3.5 million in revenues from building permits. Estimated revenues from charges for services increased by \$75 million since the June 2011 Plan. The increase includes \$42.9 million in additional revenues associated with tuition increases at CUNY, an additional \$8.4 million in building inspection safety protocol revenues and \$11 million in additional parking meter revenues. Projected rental income for FY 2013 increased by a net \$24 million to reflect the City's re-estimate of airport revenues.

Partially offsetting the above revisions is an \$88 million decline in projected interest income for FY 2013. Interest income, which the City earns by investing funds from its cash balances, sales tax, and debt service accounts, is expected to total just \$19 million in FY 2013. This forecast reflects the assumption that the federal funds rate will remain near zero until at least late CY 2014.

Projected FY 2013 revenues from fines and forfeitures declined by a net \$7 million since the June 2011 Plan. Although the City increased projected revenues from civil penalties and other fines throughout the Plan period, the City's projection for parking violation fine revenues decreased by nearly \$30 million in FY 2013 and beyond, more than offsetting the upward revisions to other fine revenues. The decrease in

anticipated parking fine revenues is due to both the projected number as well as type of parking tickets expected to be issued in the next fiscal year.

Federal and State Aid

The FY 2013 Executive Budget includes \$18 billion of Federal and State aid, supporting about 26 percent of the City's expenditure budget. In comparison, in the current fiscal year Federal and State grants support about 28 percent of total spending. This decline is attributable both to the growth in the City's expenditures as well as its more conservative assumptions of certain Federal aid in future years. Overall, about 83 percent of the City's Federal and State aid receipts are in support of education and social services expenditures.

Since the June 2011 Plan, the City has recognized \$529 million in additional intergovernmental aid—\$206 million in additional Federal funds and \$323 million in State aid. The majority of the increase in Federal grants was incorporated in the November Plan as re-categorized Medicaid reimbursement for early intervention and school health programs. Nearly half of the additional grants are reflected in education, attributable mainly to school aid appropriations enacted in the State budget for FY 2013. Foundation Aid for general school operations represents the single largest increase rising by \$202 million since the June 2011 Plan. However, the full receipt of additional school aid could be jeopardized if the City and the teachers union cannot come to an agreement on a teacher evaluation system by January 2013, as ordered by the Governor. If the impasse persists, the Governor has threatened to withhold the State education aid increase and certain Federal aid to the City, which could pose a risk of about \$300 million to the Department of Education budget in the 2012-13 school year.

The adopted State budget includes a measure to phase in a takeover of local Medicaid spending growth over a three-year period beginning in State FY 2014. Under the law, local Medicaid costs have been capped at a growth rate of 3.0 percent annually, with any additional costs above the cap assumed by the State. Beginning in April 2013, the State would incrementally reduce the cap by one percent each year over the phase-in period until it reaches zero. This action will have no impact on the City's Federal and State aid assumptions since it would only reduce the City's Medicaid payments to the State on the spending side. The savings would be a modest \$11 million in FY 2013 but would grow significantly in the outyears of the Plan. The May Plan currently reflects baseline Medicaid savings ranging from \$65 million in FY 2014 to \$293 million in FY 2016, matching the State's estimates for this action.

Over the outyears of the Plan, Federal and State aid are expected to grow moderately from \$18 billion in FY 2013 to \$19 billion in FY 2016, representing an average increase of about 1.8 percent annually. The growth stems primarily from the recognition of additional State education aid, given the more stable outlook in the State budget. However, even with this growth, the level of Federal and State support is projected to decline in the outyears as a percentage of the City's expense budget. The May Plan projects Federal and State support would fall to 25.1 percent of overall spending in FY 2014, declining to 24.6 percent by FY 2016.

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VI. Expenditure Analysis

All-funds expenditures in the FY 2013 Executive Budget total \$68.717 billion, an increase of \$1.093 billion from the revised FY 2012 level. However, as discussed in "The FY 2012 Budget," the City expects to end FY 2012 with a budget surplus of \$1.728 billion, of which all but \$124 million will be used to provide budget relief in FY 2013 through the prepayment of debt service and advance subsidies to the libraries. The remaining \$124 million will be used to provide budget relief for FY 2014. After adjusting for these actions, FY 2013 expenditures total \$70.321 billion, an increase of \$683 million, or 0.98 percent, from the adjusted FY 2012 estimate of \$69.638 billion.

Over the Plan period, expenditures adjusted for prepayments and prior-year actions are projected to grow 9.6 percent, an annual average growth rate of 3.1 percent. However, the FYs 2013 and 2014 expenditures are reduced primarily through the utilization of one-time expenditure offsets such as the utilization of funds from the Retiree Health Benefits Trust. Adjusting for these one-time expenditure offsets, the growth of expenditures within the Plan period is actually 8.3 percent or 2.7 percent per year. As shown in Table 13, expenditure increases are driven by growth in spending on health insurance, debt service, and judgments and claims (J&C). The combined growth in these areas over the Financial Plan period is projected to be 23.8 percent, or 7.4 percent annually, more than three times the projected average annual inflation rate for this period. Spending in all other areas is projected to grow 4.8 percent over the Financial Plan period, an annual growth rate of 1.6 percent.

Table 13. FYs 2013 – 2016 Adjusted Expenditure Growth

(\$ in millions)

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Growth FYs 13–16	Annual Growth
Debt Service	\$6,130	\$6,799	\$7,172	\$7,450	21.5%	6.7%
Health Insurance	5,170	5,638	6,196	6,792	31.4%	9.5%
Judgments and Claims	735	768	779	815	10.8%	3.5%
Subtotal	\$12,035	\$13,204	\$14,147	\$15,057	25.1%	7.8%
Salaries and Wages	\$21,453	\$21,677	\$21,912	\$22,274	3.8%	1.3%
Pensions	8,020	8,056	7,960	8,040	0.3%	0.1%
Other Fringe Benefits	3,207	3,325	3,367	3,443	7.3%	2.4%
Medical Assistance	6,315	6,366	6,447	6,416	1.6%	0.5%
Public Assistance	1,274	1,279	1,279	1,279	0.4%	0.1%
Other OTPS	19,049	19,593	20,201	20,731	8.8%	2.9%
Subtotal	\$59,318	\$60,297	\$61,165	\$62,183	4.8%	1.6%
MA FMAP Increase	(\$32)	\$0	\$0	\$0	(100.0%)	(100.0%)
Retiree Health Benefits Trust	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)	\$0	\$0	(100.0%)	(100.0%)
Total Expenditure	\$70,321	\$72,501	\$75,312	\$77,240	9.8%	3.2%

Overtime

The City projects FY 2013 overtime expenditures of \$1.045 billion, approximately \$8 million higher than was estimated in the Preliminary Budget. The

FY 2013 projection is similar to the average actual overtime expenditures between FYs 2008 and 2011. However, the City's FY 2013 projection is \$114 million or 10 percent lower than the FY 2012 estimate of \$1.158 billion. As shown in Table 14, the Comptroller's Office estimates that FY 2013 overtime spending could be at least \$1.188 billion, \$143 million higher than the City's estimate.

Table 14. Projected Overtime Spending, FY 2013

(\$ in millions)

	City Planned Overtime FY 2013	Comptroller's Projected Overtime FY 2013	FY 2013 Risk
Uniform			
Police	\$418	\$500	(\$82)
Fire	233	233	0
Correction	64	125	(61)
Sanitation	78	78	0
Total Uniformed	\$793	\$936	(\$143)
Others			
Police-Civilian	\$78	\$78	\$0
Admin for Child Svcs	13	13	0
Environmental Protection	22	22	0
Transportation	32	32	0
All Other Agencies	107	107	0
Total Civilians	\$252	\$252	\$0
Total City	\$1,045	\$1,188	(\$143)

Through April, FY 2012 uniformed police officers overtime spending was \$407 million, including approximately \$6 million in expenses associated with the Occupy Wall Street Movement. The City anticipates that the department will spend at least \$485 million for uniformed overtime in FY 2012, about 3.0 percent higher than the FY 2011 spending level. Between FY 2008 and FY 2011 uniformed overtime spending increased an average of 5.3 percent annually, from \$406 million to \$470 million. Based on these trends, the Comptroller's Office expects spending for uniformed police overtime to be approximately \$500 million in FY 2013, \$82 million higher than the City's estimate.

Through April 2012, the Department of Correction (DOC) has spent \$104 million on uniformed overtime and is on target to spend about \$125 million for FY 2012. DOC continues to recruit uniformed officers in order to enhance security and control overtime usage. In FY 2012, DOC graduated three recruit classes and has a targeted total-funds headcount level of 8,765 for June 30, 2012 up from the 8,456 headcount of a year prior. However, as of March 31, 2012, there were only 8,383 correction officers, significantly below the Department's fiscal year-end target. It appears that the attrition rate, mainly consisting of officers retiring, is outpacing the rate of new hires. The Comptroller's Office anticipates that DOC's FY 2013 overtime costs will mirror the FY 2012 overtime costs as the department continues to face recruitment difficulties. As a result, the Comptroller's Office estimates a risk of \$61 million for the DOC.

Headcount

The Executive Budget headcount plan shows City-funded full-time headcount of 231,481 for FY 2013. This is a net increase of 3,586 from the June 2011 estimate of 227,895. Planned headcount changes for FY 2013 are presented in the table below. These include an additional 2,396 pedagogical and 645 civilian positions in the Department of Education, 450 uniformed and 19 civilian positions in the Department of Correction, and 137 civilian positions at City University. In addition, the Plan accounts for headcount reductions of 133 positions in the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene and 107 positions in the Department of Finance.

**Table 15. Changes to FY 2013 City-Funded Full-Time Headcount
Executive Budget vs. June 2011 Financial Plan**

	June 2011 Estimate	Executive Budget Estimate	Change
Pedagogical			
Dept. of Education	88,721	91,117	2,396
City University	3,150	3,180	30
Subtotal	91,871	94,297	2,426
Uniformed			
Police	34,309	34,309	0
Fire	10,274	10,274	0
Corrections	8,404	8,854	450
Sanitation	7,067	7,061	(6)
Subtotal	60,054	60,498	444
Civilian			
Dept. of Education	8,748	9,393	645
City University	1,550	1,687	137
Police	14,047	14,049	2
Fire	4,773	4,823	50
Corrections	1,689	1,708	19
Sanitation	1,923	1,843	(80)
Admin for Children's Services	6,336	6,336	0
Social Services	10,402	10,468	66
Homeless Services	1,883	1,934	51
Health and Mental Hygiene	3,537	3,404	(133)
Finance	1,965	1,858	(107)
Transportation	1,971	1,933	(38)
Parks and Recreation	2,456	2,454	(2)
All Other Civilians	14,690	14,796	106
Subtotal	75,970	76,686	716
Total	227,895	231,481	3,586

Year-end full-time headcount is expected to increase modestly to 233,599 in FY 2014, increasing again in FY 2015 and FY 2016, with FY 2016 full-time headcount expected to be 236,761, as shown in Table 16. The Executive Budget reflects the ending of teacher attrition savings in the baseline and the restoration of previously-announced cuts in pedagogical positions in the Department of Education. The Executive Budget assumes the Department of Education's pedagogical headcount to be 91,117 in FY 2013, compared to the 88,721 headcount forecasted in the June 2011 Financial Plan. The

Department's pedagogical headcount is expected to rise to 92,809 in FY 2014, 94,530 in FY 2015 and 96,330 in FY 2016.

Table 16. City-Funded Full-Time Year-End Headcount Projections

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Pedagogical				
Dept. of Education	91,117	92,809	94,530	96,330
City University	3,180	3,180	3,180	3,140
Subtotal	94,297	95,989	97,710	99,470
Uniformed				
Police	34,309	34,309	34,309	34,309
Fire	10,274	10,274	10,274	10,274
Corrections	8,854	8,854	8,646	8,646
Sanitation	7,061	7,243	7,235	7,235
Subtotal	60,498	60,680	60,464	60,464
Civilian				
Dept. of Education	9,393	9,387	9,389	9,390
City University	1,687	1,647	1,647	1,597
Police	14,049	14,047	14,047	14,047
Fire	4,823	4,808	4,796	4,796
Corrections	1,708	1,696	1,670	1,670
Sanitation	1,843	1,960	1,960	1,953
Admin for Children's Services	6,336	6,401	6,401	6,401
Social Services	10,468	10,407	10,404	10,404
Homeless Services	1,934	1,934	1,934	1,934
Health and Mental Hygiene	3,404	3,398	3,392	3,392
Finance	1,858	1,858	1,855	1,855
Transportation	1,933	2,065	2,065	2,065
Parks and Recreation	2,454	2,593	2,596	2,596
All Other Civilians	14,796	14,729	14,727	14,727
Subtotal	76,686	76,930	76,883	76,827
Total	231,481	233,599	235,057	236,761

As a result of current agency PEGs, the FY 2013 City-funded headcount is reduced by 1,182 in FY 2013 and 693 in FYs 2014 and 2015 from the June 2011 projections.⁶ The largest PEG-related headcount reduction for FY 2013 is in the Department of Sanitation, where PEG-related headcount changes for FY 2013 result in reductions of 357. Of this total, the reduction of 302 heads is attributable to the delay in opening four marine transfer stations with the remaining 49 due to the elimination of unfunded vacancies. However, 290 of the reductions attributable to the marine transfer stations privatizations are restored in each of the outyears, lowering the net headcount reductions for the Department of Sanitation to 12 for each of FYs 2014 and 2015; these reductions are due to labor concessions that were made in lieu of the privatization.

As shown in Table 17, City-funded full-time equivalent (FTE) headcount is expected to total 22,570 in FY 2013. FTE headcount is projected to increase by 104 in FY 2014 and then remain relatively flat for the remainder of the Plan period.

⁶ The June 2011 projections did not include an FY 2016 forecast.

Table 17. City-Funded FTE Year-End Headcount Projections FYs 2013-2016

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Pedagogical				
Dept. of Education	553	553	553	553
City University	1,833	1,833	1,833	1,833
Subtotal	2,386	2,386	2,386	2,386
Civilian				
Dept. of Education	12,592	12,592	12,592	12,592
City University	935	935	935	935
Police	1,403	1,387	1,372	1,369
Health and Mental Hygiene	1,257	1,259	1,214	1,214
Parks and Recreation	1,577	1,709	1,727	1,727
All Other Civilians	2,420	2,406	2,406	2,406
Subtotal	20,184	20,288	20,246	20,243
Total	22,570	22,674	22,632	22,629

Health Insurance

The City's spending for employees and retiree's health insurance is expected to increase by 62.9 percent from \$4.170 billion in FY 2013 to \$6.792 billion in FY 2016. However, both FYs 2013 and 2014 health insurance expenditures are reduced by the use of \$1 billion of Retiree Health Benefits Trust (RHBT) funds to pay for retiree pay-as-you-go health insurance in each of these years.⁷ Adjusting for the use of the RHBT funds, health insurance is projected to grow from \$5.17 billion in FY 2013 to \$6.792 billion, an average annual growth rate of 9.5 percent, as shown in Table 18. Underlying these projections are projected premium rate increases of 9.5 percent in FY 2014 and 9.0 percent in FYs 2015 and 2016.

Table 18. Pay-As-You-Go Health Expenditures

(\$ in millions)

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Department of Education	\$1,829	\$2,003	\$2,149	\$2,359	\$2,585
CUNY	40	43	44	44	44
All Other	2,204	2,124	2,445	3,793	4,163
Total Pay-As-You-Go Health Insurance Costs	\$4,073	\$4,170	\$4,638	\$6,196	\$6,792
Adjustment for RHBT payment	672	1,000	1,000	0	0
Adjusted Total	\$4,745	\$5,170	\$5,638	\$6,196	\$6,792

The current FY 2013 and FY 2014 projections for pay-as-you-go health expenditures are \$957 million and \$897 less respectively than the June 2011 Financial Plan estimates. The current projection for FY 2015 costs are \$159 million greater than the estimates from the June 2011 Financial Plan. The decrease in FYs 2013 and 2014 is the result of the use of RHBT funds to pay retiree pay-as-you-go health insurance in these fiscal years. Adjusting for the use of RHBT funds, health insurance expenditures in these

⁷ The RHBT assets were also reduced by \$82 million in FY 2010, \$395 million in FY 2011, and \$672 million in FY 2012 to partially offset additional pension expenditures that resulted from pension investment returns below the Actuarial Investment Rate Assumption (AIRA) in FY 2008 and FY 2009.

fiscal years show net increases of \$43 million and \$103 million in FYs 2013 and 2014, respectively. The increases in the baseline health insurance expenditures, after adjusting for the use of RHBT funds, are due to planned headcount adjustment, primarily at the Department of Education, as discussed in "Headcount" beginning on page 29. Overall, health insurance projections for the DOE increased by approximately \$60 million in FY 2013, \$126 million in FY 2014, and \$187 million in FY 2015 from the June 2011 projections.

Pensions

The growth projections for pension expenditures in the FY 2013 Executive Budget are relatively flat as the City's pension contributions are estimated to grow from \$8.021 billion in FY 2013 to \$8.040 billion in FY 2016. Total-funds pension contributions in the May 2012 Financial Plan have been reduced by \$425 million in FY 2013, \$268 million in FY 2014, and \$610 million in FY 2015 compared to the June FY 2011 Financial Plan.⁸ Most of the reductions result from the lower than expected cost of the proposed actuarial changes recommended by the City's Chief Actuary. In January, the City's Chief Actuary released his proposed changes to actuarial methods and assumptions used to calculate pension expenditures. The City created a reserve of \$1 billion annually beginning in FY 2012 in anticipation of these recommendations. However, these changes are now expected to increase the cost of pension expenditures by \$575 million in FY 2012, \$605 million in FY 2013, \$539 million in FY 2014, and \$148 million in FY 2015. In addition, adjustments to pension investment expense will further reduce pension contributions by \$30 million in FY 2013, \$40 million in FY 2014, and \$50 million in FY 2015. Consequently, projected pension expenditures in the FY 2013 Preliminary Budget were revised downward by \$425 million in each of FYs 2012 and 2013, \$501 million in FY 2014, and \$902 million in FY 2015.

The reductions in pension contribution from the lower cost estimate of actuarial changes and pension investment expense adjustments are partially offset in the outyears by lower than projected savings from pension reform, and increased pension costs resulting from headcount adjustments and accelerated pension membership. In March 2012, the State enacted legislation which created a new Tier VI pension membership. The new tier is expected to produce savings of \$49 million in FY 2015, and \$98 million in FY 2016 and a total \$21 billion over 30 years. In the June 2011 Plan, the City's pension projections assumed savings of \$131 million in FY 2014, and \$252 million in FY 2015 from pension reform. As a result of the lower savings estimates and the later effective date for Tier VI membership, the assumed \$131 million savings from pension reform in FY 2014 was removed from the Executive Budget while the FY 2015 savings was reduced by \$203 million.

The legislation enacting Tier VI applies to employees who joined the pension systems on or after April 1, 2012. Because Tier VI benefits are less favorable than Tier IV benefits, there was an acceleration in pension plan enrollment between the date

⁸ The June 2011 Financial Plan did not include a projection for FY 2016 as it was beyond the June 2011 Financial Plan period.

the legislation was enacted and the April 1, 2012 effective date. The May 2012 Financial Plan includes an additional \$48 million annually, beginning in FY 2014, to fund the expected increase in pension contributions from the acceleration in pension membership.

The pension contribution projections also reflect increases of \$54 million in FY 2014 and \$41 million in FY 2015 as a result of changes in planned headcount levels. As discussed in “Headcount” beginning on page 29, the increased headcount forecast results mainly from the reversal of planned headcount reductions at the DOE in the outyears.

Labor

Contract agreements from the last round of collective bargaining have expired for all but approximately 1.0 percent of municipal employees. By July 2012, if no new agreements are reached, all employees will be working without a contract. While there have been some discussions between the City and the major municipal unions little progress has been made in reaching a consensus. The City has proposed a five-year contract with wages freezes for the first three years and increases of 2.0 percent in each of the fourth and fifth years. This proposal mirrors the 2011 agreement between New York State and the Civil Service Employees Association.

Consistent with the City’s collective bargaining position, there are no funds in the May 2012 Financial Plan to provide wage increases for the first three-years of the new round of collective bargaining agreements. The Financial Plan includes funding in the labor reserve for annual wage increases of only 1.25 percent beginning in the fourth year and beyond for the new round of collective bargaining. Should the City settle contracts with the major municipal unions according to the proposed offer, it will cost an additional \$16 million in FY 2013 growing to \$320 million by FY 2016. A full year 1.0 percent wage increase for all employees, including pensions, would cost approximately \$300 million.

The New York State Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) has yet to appoint a fact-panel team to conduct hearings and make recommendations on wage increases for UFT members for the last round of collective bargaining agreements. The City continues to take the position that UFT and CSA members will receive zero wage increase for FYs 2010 – 2012. This is a departure from the agreements between the City and the other municipal unions which provided for two annual wage increases of 4.0 percent over the comparable periods of their contracts. PERB recommendations will not be binding. However, if wage increases granted to UFT and CSA members are similar to that gained by the other unions, it will cost the City approximately \$2.595 billion in FY 2013, which includes \$272 million, \$626 million, and \$800 million retroactive to FY 2010, FY 2011, and FY 2012, respectively, and \$900 million annually beginning in FY 2014.⁹

⁹ The UFT and CSA contracts are one round behind settlements for the other unions.

Public Assistance

Through April 2012, the City's public assistance caseload has averaged 351,120 recipients per month in the current fiscal year. The average monthly public assistance caseload in FY 2012 has increased only marginally over the same period in FY 2011. While the monthly caseload average reflects only a modest uptick, FY 2012 monthly public assistance expenditures have been on the decline, averaging approximately \$104 million, almost 2.0 percent lower than the \$106 million monthly average in the previous year. This expenditure trend is the continuation of a general decline that began in the latter half of FY 2011. From a historical perspective, the City's public assistance caseload and spending are both ranging well below the peak experienced in 1995, prior to the implementation of Federal welfare reform.

The City's public assistance caseload and grant projections have been revised in the Executive Budget to reflect recent trends. The Executive Budget now projects monthly caseloads will average 351,475 in the current fiscal year. Over the remainder of the May Plan period, the City maintains a constant average caseload projection of 352,956. Total baseline grants expenditures are projected at nearly \$1.23 billion for FY 2012, rising to \$1.26 billion in FY 2013 and \$1.27 billion annually in FYs 2014 – 2016. To date, both caseload and grant projections appear to be in line with FY 2012 actuals and likewise the outyear projections are within reasonable range given recent trends.

Department of Education

The FY 2013 Executive Budget includes \$19.71 billion of funding for the Department of Education (DOE), representing an increase of \$387 million from the Fiscal 2012 estimate of \$19.32 billion. City support constitutes nearly 47 percent, or \$9.23 billion, of the Department's FY 2013 operating budget, with the State contributing an additional 43 percent of the total. The remaining 10 percent of the DOE funding is comprised of Federal and other categorical grants. .

Compared with the June 2011 Plan, projected FY 2013 funding for the DOE has increased by \$93 million. The net change consists of a decline of \$219 million in City-funds, offset by increases of \$250 million in State aid and \$62 million in Federal and other categorical funding.

The decline in City-funds is attributable mainly to the gap-closing program reflected in the November Plan. The DOE's PEG resulted in a reduction of \$201 million in City spending primarily in relation to special education and non-personal services. The bulk of the planned PEG savings is the result of slower growth assumptions for special education pre-kindergarten and related services expenditures, enhanced State reimbursement for special education pre-kindergarten program and improved Medicaid collections. In addition, the Department also expects to achieve various efficiencies in facilities operations and leases. Unlike in previous years, the current round of gap-closing actions will not require layoffs of teachers and administrative personnel. /

The \$249 million increase in State aid for the DOE budget is consistent with projections in the enacted State Budget. Of this total, the Department has incorporated an additional \$202 million in Foundation Aid for general school operations into its FY 2013 baseline assumptions. Other school aid increases include special education private excess cost/high cost aids, employment preparation aid and bilingual education aid. As detailed in the Executive Budget, the additional Foundation Aid has enabled the DOE to scale back its teacher attrition targets embedded in the FY 2013 baseline assumptions, restoring about 2,570 pedagogical positions, as well as rescinding cuts to per session programs. In addition, the Department has also identified about \$60 million in administrative efficiencies and non-teacher excess attrition that would free up additional Foundation Aid for other areas of the budget.

The Department could face significant risks in its FY 2013 Medicaid revenue assumptions. After extensive delays in obtaining State approval to restart Medicaid reimbursement claims for special education services, the DOE resumed the projection of significant Medicaid revenue with an assumption of \$117 million for FY 2012. DOE's Medicaid revenue stream had been brought to a virtual halt after Federal audits found the Department had improperly billed for services dating back to 1993. For FY 2010 and FY 2011, the DOE reported Medicaid revenues of only \$8.5 million and \$17 million, respectively.

As of March 2012, only \$28 million in claims had been submitted for Medicaid reimbursement, prompting the City to reduce the FY 2012 estimate by \$80 million in the Executive Budget. However, Medicaid revenue projections for FY 2013 and beyond remain unchanged at \$167 million annually. Given the claiming process has progressed much slower than anticipated in the current year, the Department could face shortfalls of up to \$100 million in its Medicaid revenue assumptions beginning in FY 2013.

In a departure from recent financial plans, which held State education aid projections flat in future years, the May Plan shows yearly growth of between \$265 million and \$397 million in FYs 2014-2016. The majority of this increase is the result of assumed growth in Foundation Aid. Over the Plan period, Foundation Aid is projected to grow an average of 3.9 percent annually from \$5.53 billion in FY 2013 to \$6.19 billion in FY 2016. By the end of the Plan period, State support would comprise almost 44 percent of the overall DOE operating budget, compared to 43 percent in FY 2013. At the same time, City-funds would continue to support about 47 percent of DOE spending. The Department's budget is expected to increase to \$20.37 billion in FY 2014 and \$20.96 billion in FY 2015, before reaching \$21.60 billion in FY 2016. While recent developments support the steadier outlook on school aid, history shows that the State's fiscal health will be the sole determining factor regardless of its commitment to boost future education funding to localities.

Health and Hospitals Corporation

On an accrual basis, the Health and Hospitals Corporation's (HHC) projected deficit for FY 2013 in the May Plan, has increased by \$414 million from the June 2011 estimate. The growing HHC deficit in FY 2013 is mainly attributable to a \$314 million increase in non-cash other post-employment benefits (OPEB) costs recognized since the

June 2011 Plan. The balance of the increased deficit is attributable mainly to growth in other non-personal services costs, augmented by lower expectations of Federal and State support in the HHC gap-closing program. However, because a significant portion of the changes only affect HHC on an accrual basis, the Corporation's projected FY 2013 closing cash balance has declined by only about \$144 million since the June Plan to \$331 million.

The Executive Budget projects that HHC's deficit will be partly reduced by a \$294 million gap-closing program, including \$155 million in savings from the continuation of restructuring actions initiated in FY 2011. The restructuring plan mainly aims to reduce construction and maintenance personnel, outsource laboratory services, and streamline long term care services. The other initiatives in the gap-closing program include \$125 million of unspecified Federal and State assistance and cost containment actions of \$14 million.

The City projects HHC's operating deficits rising from \$1.23 billion in FY 2013 to \$1.42 billion in FY 2014 before gap-closing actions. The Corporation is expected to face budget deficits of \$1.56 billion and \$1.69 billion in FY 2015 and FY 2016, respectively. Beginning in FY 2014 HHC's gap-closing program to address these deficits will increase to \$570 million and then to \$879 million in FY 2015 and \$983 million in FY 2016.

The larger gap-closing programs outlined for FYs 2014-2016 contain greater uncertainty as a result of their increasing reliance on Federal and State support. Between FY 2013 and FY 2016, Federal and State actions are scheduled to grow an average of \$200 million annually from \$125 million to \$725 million. By FY 2016, Federal and State actions would constitute approximately 74 percent of HHC's gap-closing program, compared to 43 percent in FY 2013. Consistent with these projections, the Corporation's year-end cash balance is forecast to decline throughout the Plan, falling to \$115 million in FY 2014 and \$88 million in FY 2015 reaching \$41 million by the end of the Plan period.

Debt Service

The City's debt service projections adjusted for prepayments presented in the May 2012 Financial Plan remain relatively unchanged from the February Plan. Projections in all-funds debt service for FYs 2012, 2014 and 2015 have been increased by \$9 million, \$2 million, and \$9 million, respectively, while projected debt service for FY 2013 has been decreased by \$149 million. Compared with the June 2011 Financial Plan, projected debt service in the May 2012 Plan has decreased by \$192 million in FY 2012, \$524 million in FY 2013, \$110 million in FY 2014, and \$94 million in FY 2015.¹⁰

As shown in Table 19 on page 37, debt service, after adjusting for prepayments, is projected to grow by \$1.83 billion, or 32 percent from \$5.69 billion in FY 2012 to

¹⁰ Debt service projections in the June 2011 Financial Plan did not extend beyond FY 2015.

\$7.53 billion in FY 2016. General Obligation (GO) debt service is forecast to increase by \$847 million, or 22 percent from FY 2012 to FY 2016. The Plan assumes an increase of \$903 million for servicing NYCTFA PIT bond debt over the same period, an increase of 59 percent.

Table 19. Debt Service FYs 2012 – 2016

(\$ in millions)

Debt Service Category	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Change FYs 2012 – 2016
G.O. ^a	\$3,860	\$4,081	\$4,451	\$4,619	\$4,707	\$847
NYCTFA ^b	1,522	1,732	2,027	2,240	2,425	903
Lease-Purchase Debt	241	316	321	313	319	78
TSASC, Inc.	71	74	74	74	74	3
Total	\$5,694	\$6,203	\$6,873	\$7,246	\$7,525	\$1,831

SOURCE: FY 2013 Executive Budget, May 2012, Office of Management & Budget.

NOTE: Debt service is adjusted for prepayments.

^a – Includes long-term GO debt service and interest on short-term notes.

^b – Amounts do not include NYCTFA Building Aid Revenue Bonds (BARBs).

The \$192 million decrease in the FY 2012 debt service estimate since the June 2011 Plan is the result of a \$147 million decrease in GO and lease-purchase debt service, a \$43 million decrease in NYCTFA debt service, and a \$3 million decrease in projected TSASC debt service. The projected \$147 million of GO savings is derived from: 1) \$60 million of savings from interest rate swap agreements; 2) \$54 million in variable rate interest savings; and 3) \$39 million of Dormitory Authority Courts and Hudson Yards Infrastructure (HYIC) debt service savings.¹¹ NYCTFA savings in FY 2012 of \$43 million are primarily from year-to-date variable rate demand bond (VRDB) savings.

The decrease of \$524 million in FY 2013 debt service estimate from the June 2011 Plan is comprised of \$386 million of GO and lease-purchase debt savings and approximately \$138 million of NYCTFA savings. Estimated GO savings result from: 1) \$147 million of refunding savings transacted in FY 2012; 2) \$74 million in lower interest rate projections for VRDB debt in FY 2013; 3) Approximately \$60 million from lower rates on borrowings in FY 2012; 4) \$57 million in lower short-term note interest rate assumptions; and 5) \$23 million in lease-purchase debt service savings.

Estimated NYCTFA savings of \$138 million in FY 2013 are derived primarily from: 1) \$50 million from refunding transactions; 2) \$50 million in changed VRDB rate assumptions; and 3) approximately \$27 million in savings from lowered borrowing rates in FY 2012 and sundry baseline changes since the June 2011 Financial Plan.

Reductions in GO debt service estimates of \$74 million and \$86 million for FYs 2014 and FY 2015, respectively, are the result of favorable GO borrowings in the

¹¹ The \$60 million forecast decrease is on the expense side of the budget. Swap receipts are also forecast to decline by \$76 million from the June 2011 Plan. The two elements combined result in a Swap expense estimate of \$47 million and receipt forecast of \$44.9 million in FY 2012.

first-half of FY 2012 and from the lowering of long-term interest rates in the February Plan.¹² In addition, the May Plan reduced GO borrowing by \$800 million in FY 2013 resulting in savings in these years as well. These estimated savings are offset by the conformance of Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCBs) to current Federal legislative authorization.¹³

Projected NYCTFA debt service savings of \$23 million in FY 2014, and debt service increase of \$5 million in FY 2015 are primarily the result of savings from better than expected interest rates from FY 2012 borrowings to date along with lowered assumed interest rates in FYs 2012 and 2013 offset significantly by the May Plan's increase of the NYCTFA borrowing amount by an additional \$900 million in FY 2013.

Debt Affordability

Debt burden and affordability are issues a municipality must evaluate as part of its long-term planning. One accepted measure of affordability is debt service as a percentage of local tax revenues.¹⁴ As shown in Chart 2, adjusted for prepayments, the City's debt service as a percentage of tax revenues is projected to be 13.5 percent in FY 2012, increasing to 14.2 percent in FY 2013, 15.2 percent in FY 2014, 15.3 percent in FY 2015, and 15.4 percent by FY 2016.¹⁵ Debt service is projected to grow at an average rate of 7.2 percent per year from FY 2012 to FY 2016, outpacing projected tax revenue growth of 3.9 percent per year over the same period. Over the longer term, debt service growth is expected to slow during FYs 2015 – 2021, reflecting the decline in the City's capital cash need forecast. The slower growth helps stabilize the ratio at about 14 percent by FY 2022. Outyear forecasts, however, are subject to change and factors such as scope changes, capital project delays, and cost overruns can oftentimes lead to higher estimates.

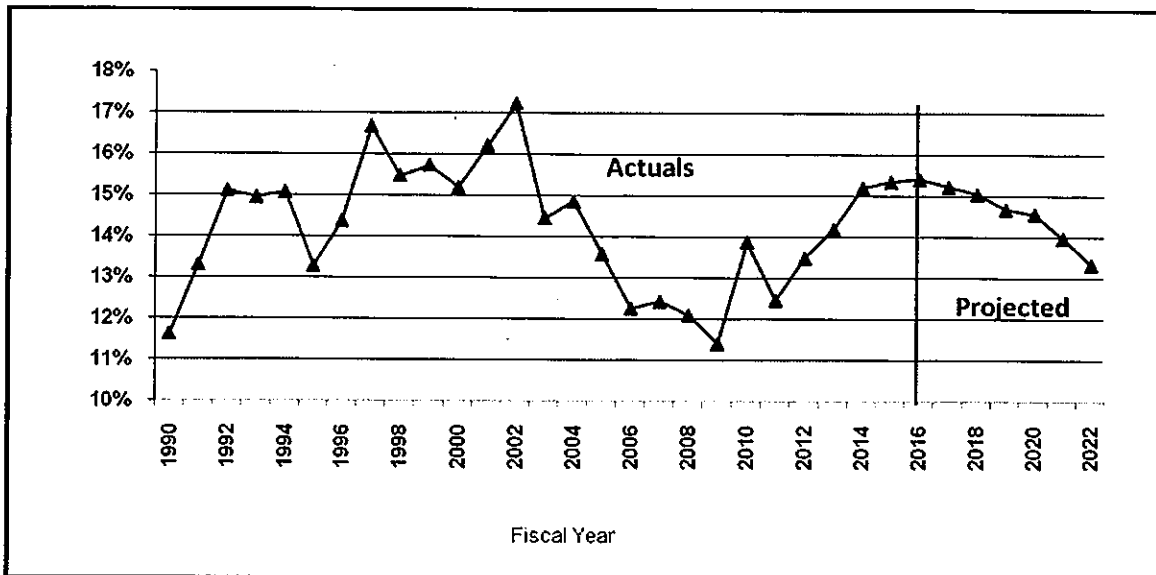
¹² In the February Plan long-term interests rates were reduced from 7.0 percent to 5.0 percent in FY 2012 and from 7.0 percent to 6.25 percent in FY 2013.

¹³ Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCB) are authorized by the federal government through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009. The bonds provide an interest subsidy to issuers in order to significantly reduce the cost of borrowing for public school through the issuance of Qualified School Construction Bonds.

¹⁴ Debt service in this analysis is all funds debt service and is comprised of GO, lease-purchase, PIT-supported NYCTFA, and TSASC debt service.

¹⁵ Debt service is adjusted for prepayments. Prior-year prepayments are added back to the total and current year planned prepayments are subtracted from the total.

**Chart 2. Debt Service as a Percentage of Tax Revenues, FYs 1990 – 2022,
FY 2013 Executive Budget**



SOURCE: FY 2013 Executive Budget and Financial Plan, NYC Office of Management and Budget, May 2012.

Financing Program

The Financing Program for FYs 2012 – 2016 totals \$37.4 billion, an increase of \$916 million from the June 2011 Financial Plan.¹⁶ Planned borrowing decreased by \$306 million in FY 2012 but is projected to increase by \$1.22 billion in FYs 2013 – 2015. The majority of the FY 2012 decline is the \$285 million decrease in NYCTFA BARB borrowing. The increased outyear borrowing are driven by GO and NYCTFA PIT forecast borrowing constituting \$765 million of the increase.

As shown in Table 20, GO bonds, payable from property tax retention, constitute \$11.62 billion, or 31 percent of the total expected financing during FYs 2012 – 2016. The NYCTFA is scheduled to borrow \$13.19 billion or 35.3 percent of the total.

The New York Water Finance Authority (NYWFA) borrowing comprises \$7.52 billion, or 20.1 percent of the Plan. These bonds, which are supported with water and sewer revenues, are used to fund the capital improvement program of the City's Department of Environmental Protection. Projected borrowing for NYWFA has increased by \$164 million from the June 2011 Plan.

In addition, the City's borrowing plan includes NYCTFA Building Aid Revenue Bonds (BARBs), which are supported by State Building Aid. The City is projected to borrow \$5.08 billion over FYs 2012 – 2016 utilizing this financing vehicle. This reflects the State's continued support of the DOE capital program. The Comptroller's Office estimates that absent an increase in the debt capacity for NYCTFA BARBs the City

¹⁶ The June Financial Plan was only from FYs 2012-2015. Thus, the changes cited are over that four-year period.

would no longer be able to issue such debt by the end of FY 2016. Current estimates suggest that the City would reach the State-legislated limit of \$9.4 billion near the close of FY 2016.

Table 20. FYs 2012 – 2016 Financing Program

(\$ in millions)

Type of Debt	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Total
GO	\$2,725	\$1,700	\$2,600	\$2,430	\$2,160	\$11,615
NYCTFA PIT Bonds	2,600	3,400	2,600	2,430	2,160	13,190
Water Authority Bonds	2,041	1,710	1,446	1,176	1,148	7,521
NYCTFA BARBs	650	1,350	1,104	1,033	939	5,076
Total	\$8,016	\$8,160	\$7,750	\$7,069	\$6,407	\$37,402

SOURCE: FY 2013 Executive Budget, May 2012, Office of Management and Budget.

Note: NYCTFA BARBs are supported by State Building Aid and its debt service is not included in the debt service budget but supports the Non-city funded capital plan.

Capital Plan

The May 2012 Executive Capital Commitment Plan for FYs 2012 – 2016 totals \$39.52 billion of which \$31.45 billion is City-funded.¹⁷ After accounting for the \$1.92 billion reserve for unattained commitments, total planned commitments are \$37.6 billion while City-funds commitments are estimated to be \$29.54 billion. The Plan continues to be front-loaded with just over 54 percent of both total and City commitments for FYs 2012 – 2016 planned for FYs 2012 and 2013.

Table 21. FYs 2012 – 2016 Capital Commitments, All-Funds

(\$ in millions)

Project Category	May 2012-2016 Commitment Plan	Percent of Total
Education & CUNY	\$10,733	27.2%
Environmental Protection	8,749	22.1
Dept. of Transportation & Mass Transit*	5,413	13.7
Housing and Economic Development	3,549	9.0
Administration of Justice	1,865	4.7
Technology and Citywide Equipment	2,057	5.2
Department of Parks and Recreation	1,643	4.2
Hospitals	757	1.9
Other City Operations and Facilities	4,752	12.0
Total	\$39,518	100.0%
Reserve for Unattained Commitments	(\$1,916)	N/A
Adjusted Total	\$37,602	N/A

*- Includes all DOT project types

SOURCE: Office of Management and Budget, Capital Commitment Plan Executive Budget FY 2013, May 2012.

Consistent with prior plans, capital commitments in DOE and the City University of New York (CUNY), the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Department

¹⁷ City-funds, for capital commitment purposes include DEP capital commitments which are financed by the Water Finance Authority.

of Transportation (DOT) and Mass Transit, and Housing and Economic Development account for 72 percent of the total projected commitments over the Plan period as shown in Table 21.

Capital projects in the primary infrastructure agencies (DEP, DOE and CUNY, DOT and Mass Transit, and Housing and Economic Development) constitute approximately 66 percent of the City-funds Capital Plan, as shown in Table 22. The significant difference between the DOE's 18.6 percent share of the City-funds Capital Plan and its 27.2 percent share of the all-funds Capital Plan reflects the State-supported commitments of \$4.88 billion over FY 2012 through FY 2016. This State support for the education portion of the commitment plan comprises 61 percent of the total State and Federal support in the entire FYs 2012 – 2016 Commitment Plan.

Table 22. FYs 2012 – 2016 Capital Commitment, City-Funds

(\$ in millions)

Project Category	May 2012-2016 Commitment Plan	Percent of Total
Environmental Protection	\$8,566	27.2%
Education & CUNY	5,841	18.6
Dept. of Transportation & Mass Transit	3,438	10.9
Housing and Economic Development	2,950	9.4
Administration of Justice	1,865	5.9
Technology and Citywide Equipment	2,025	6.5
Department of Parks and Recreation	1,428	4.5
Hospitals	754	2.4
Other City Operations and Facilities	4,583	14.6
Total	\$31,455	100.0%
Reserve for Unattained Commitments	(1,916)	N/A
Adjusted Total	\$29,539	N/A

SOURCE: Office of Management and Budget, Capital Commitment Plan Executive Budget FY 2012, May 2011.

Programmatic Review of Capital Plan

The May 2012 Executive Capital Commitment Plan for FYs 2012 – 2016 is virtually unchanged from the February 2012 Plan with a modest decrease of \$106 million after the reserve for unattained commitments.¹⁸ Approximately \$1.3 billion of commitments are expected to be rolled from FY 2012 to FY 2013.

Environmental Protection

Capital commitments for the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) account for \$8.75 billion or 22.1 percent of the FYs 2012 – 2016 May Commitment Plan,

¹⁸ The February 2012 Commitment Plan reflected commitments in FYs 2012-2015. Changes noted are after the reserve for unattained commitments over FYs 2012-2015 only.

as shown in Chart 3 on page 43. Some of the major planned commitments include \$1.2 billion for the construction of a bypass for the Rondout-West Branch tunnel to address a leakage problem from the Delaware Aqueduct, \$1.2 billion for the continuation of the operational integrity of the existing wastewater treatment facilities, \$1 billion for the extension and reconstruction of 170 miles of sewers citywide, \$810 million for the replacement and extension of about 254 miles of trunk and distribution of water mains citywide, \$71 million for the Staten Island Bluebelt program, and \$166 million for Green Infrastructure initiatives to address combined sewer overflow issues. In addition, \$479 million is budgeted for traditional grey infrastructure to meet Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) challenges, \$358 million for the reconstruction of roads, dams and bridges (including \$161 million for the reconstruction of the Gilboa Dam in the Catskill watershed region), and \$378 million for the continuation of the City Water Tunnel No. 3 project.

Education

The May Capital Commitment Plan includes \$10.73 billion in FYs 2012 – 2016 for capital projects related to education. This represents 27.2 percent of the total citywide planned commitments, as depicted in Chart 3. The current Plan includes \$10.42 billion of commitments for the DOE, and \$309 million for the City University of New York (CUNY). Highlights of the current DOE capital plan include planned contract registrations of \$4.5 billion for the construction of approximately 34,000 seats across 71 buildings in a combination of new facilities, expansions or leases. In addition, \$2.6 billion is dedicated for the Capital Improvement Program which includes exterior and interior building upgrades and other needed capital repairs. The May Plan also includes \$2 billion for mandated programs such as building remediation and building code compliance projects and \$1.6 billion for Children First Initiatives to improve existing facilities to optimize the physical plant to better serve instructional needs.

The CUNY capital plan of \$309 million is primarily dedicated to the upgrade and maintenance of the community college physical facilities. This includes such projects as the rehabilitation and replacement of electrical systems at Queensborough Community College, mechanical systems at the Hunter Campus schools and Kingborough community college, and a green roof initiative at the Borough of Manhattan Community College.

Transportation

The transportation portion of the Capital Plan is composed of two types of projects: projects for mass transit administered by the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) on behalf of New York City Transit; and the Highways and Bridges program, which is administered by the Department of Transportation (DOT).

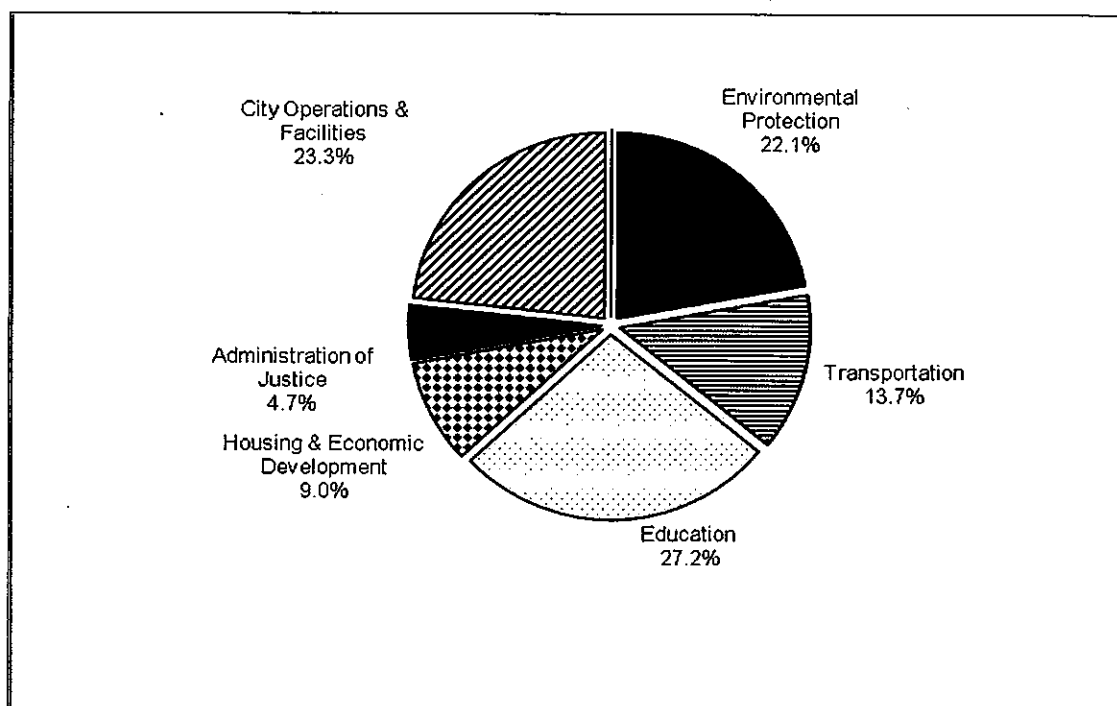
The May Plan for FYs 2012 – 2016 contains \$4.82 billion for the DOT capital program and \$594 million in capital commitments for mass transit projects. As illustrated in Chart 3, this program area makes up 13.7 percent of the May Commitment Plan.

Over 12 percent, or \$4.82 billion, of the May Capital Plan for FYs 2012 – 2016 is allocated for street resurfacing, highway reconstruction, and bridge rehabilitation projects

managed by the City's DOT. Highlights of the DOT plan include over \$1.1 billion for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of 24 bridge structures rated "Poor" and "Fair", \$540 million for street and arterial resurfacing projects, and \$309 million of ferry boat replacements or reconstructions.

Planned Commitments of \$354 million for mass transit in FYs 2012 and 2013 account for 60 percent of the five-year total. City support to the MTA for capital work at New York City Transit (NYCT) constitutes a small portion of the NYCT's overall capital program, which exceeds \$11.6 billion. MTA bonds and other federal grants support a significant portion of its capital needs. Although the current Plan reverses a period of decreased support for NYCT during the period of FYs 2006-2010, it still remains below the nearly \$280 million per year average seen in FYs 1989 – 2005.

**Chart 3. May 2012 Capital Plan Total Funds, FYs 2012– 2016,
Shares of \$39.518 Billion**



SOURCE: Capital Commitment Plan Executive Budget FY 2013, NYC Office of Management and Budget, May 2012.

Housing and Economic Development

Housing and economic development projects account for \$3.55 billion, or 9.0 percent, of all planned capital commitments from FY 2012 to FY 2016. Of this total, \$2.07 billion, or 5.2 percent, are commitments for housing related projects.¹⁹ The primary objective of the City's capital housing program is the preservation of existing affordable housing through assistance to private owners to avoid abandonment. Other program areas in housing are low-income rental programs and supportive housing, and a variety of loan

¹⁹ Housing capital commitments are comprised of Commitments for HPD and NYCHA projects.

programs which allow owners of private properties to renovate buildings through the use of low-interest loan programs. Through various new construction initiatives, the Department of Housing, Preservation and Development (HPD) plans to produce in excess of 15,000 units over the Plan period in a broad array of housing options. In addition, \$154 million is dedicated to the capital maintenance of existing New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) housing.

Capital commitments for economic development total \$1.48 billion, or 3.7 percent of total capital commitments over the Plan period. Major elements of the Plan include \$154 million for acquisition and infrastructure improvements at Willets Point, \$258 million at Governor's Island for the rehabilitation of existing structures, and upgrades to basic infrastructure to facilitate future development on the island, \$111 million for development and infrastructure improvements at the Brooklyn Navy Yard industrial park, and \$100 million for the development of the new Applied Sciences campus on Roosevelt Island.

Administration of Justice

Commitments under the category of administration of justice include capital projects in the Department of Correction, the Police Department, and Courts administration. In the May 2012 Commitment Plan, \$1.86 billion, or 4.7 percent of the total Five-Year Plan are allocated for projects in these agencies.

Estimated commitments in the Police Department total \$529 million. Major projects for the Police Department include \$133 million for the construction, rehabilitation, maintenance, relocation, and security of police facilities citywide, \$229 million for a variety of police communication systems and computer equipment, and \$36 million for the design and construction of the first phase of a new police academy.

Capital commitments in the Department of Correction total \$1.05 billion over FYs 2012 – 2016. Major projects undertaken by DOC are capacity replacement initiatives including \$593 million for a new detention center on Rikers Island, \$34 million for the re-construction of the Brooklyn Detention Center, and \$52 million for heating, ventilation systems at various facilities.

Court facilities projects total \$281 million over FYs 2012 – 2016. Highlights of the Plan include \$27 million for the continuation of a new court facility on Staten Island, \$51 million for improvements to the court facility at 60 Centre Street in Manhattan, and \$27 million for improvements to 100 Centre Street in Manhattan.

Other City Operations and Facilities

Capital projects designated as City Operations include projects for the Department of Sanitation, the Fire Department, the Department of Parks, public buildings, the Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications (DOITT), public libraries and cultural institutions, and hospitals. Over 23 percent, or \$9.21 billion of the May Commitment Plan, is allocated for City Operations.

The Department of Parks and Recreation capital plan totals \$1.64 billion for FYs 2012 – 2016. The Parks' capital plan is heavily front-loaded with \$1.05 billion, or 64 percent of the total commitments, scheduled for FY 2012. Major projects over FYs 2013 – 2016 include \$55 million for acquisition and development of open space at Greenpoint and Williamsburg waterfronts, \$15 million for the continuation of a project for a new park in Fresh Kills Landfill on Staten Island, \$113 million for tree plantings on streets and parks citywide and \$67 million for the Brooklyn Bridge Park Master Plan.

About \$905 million, or 2.3 percent, of the FYs 2012 – 2016 Plan is allocated for computer equipment purchases and installation related to DOITT. The single largest project of this type in the Plan is the approximately \$608 million planned for the emergency communications transformation program (ECTP) and facilities.

The capital program for the Department of Sanitation comprises 3.3 percent of total commitments and amounts to a projected \$1.3 billion over FYs 2012 – 2016. Major components of the Sanitation plan over FYs 2013 – 2016 include \$476 million for the reconstruction of marine transfer stations citywide and other facilities in accordance with the City's Solid Waste Management Plan, and \$404 million for vehicle replacements.

The May 2012 commitment plan contains \$488 million for public libraries. Highlights of the capital program for libraries include \$268 million in funding for the New York Public Library, \$134 million for the Queens Public Library, \$67 million for the Brooklyn Public Library, and \$19 million for the Research Libraries over FYs 2012 – 2016.

The Department of Cultural Affairs (DCA) capital plan totals \$690 million for FYs 2012 – 2016, or 1.7 percent of total commitments. Projects include \$33 million for renovations at Carnegie Hall, \$12 million for renovations to the Cooper Hewitt Museum in Manhattan, \$9.6 million for renovations and improvements at the Staten Island Historical Society, and \$3.5 million for the Caribbean Cultural Center in Manhattan.

For the FYs 2012 – 2016 Plan period, over \$1.15 billion is allocated for citywide equipment purchases, administered by DCAS. This includes \$368 million for energy efficiency projects and building retrofits.

Public works projects, also administered primarily by DCAS, typically involve the rehabilitation of City-owned office space, the renovation of leased space, compliance with legal mandates and correction of unsafe conditions. The May Plan contains \$986 million for this work; including \$319 million in improvements to public buildings citywide, \$161 million for the improvement, reconstruction, or modernization of long-term leased facilities citywide, and \$53 million for other legal mandates in public buildings, including fire alarm and sprinkler systems.

The May Commitment Plan for HHC totals \$757 million, or 1.9 percent of total estimated capital commitments. Major projects include \$264 million for the consolidation and relocation of the long-term acute care beds and nursing facility beds from the Coler & Goldwater Campus to North General Hospital in Harlem and \$36 million for the modernization and rehabilitation of Harlem Hospital.

VII. Appendix — Revenue and Expenditure Details

Table A1. FY 2013 Executive Budget Revenue Detail

(\$ in millions)

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Change FYs 2012-16	
						Dollar	Percent
Taxes:							
Real Property	\$18,114	\$18,568	\$19,170	\$19,831	\$20,473	\$2,359	13.0%
Personal Income Tax	\$8,544	\$9,086	\$9,166	\$9,774	\$10,142	\$1,598	18.7%
General Corporation Tax	\$2,476	\$2,530	\$2,685	\$2,788	\$2,917	\$441	17.8%
Banking Corporation Tax	\$1,286	\$1,191	\$1,241	\$1,268	\$1,412	\$126	9.8%
Unincorporated Business Tax	\$1,638	\$1,765	\$1,900	\$1,971	\$2,034	\$396	24.2%
Sale and Use Tax	\$5,835	\$6,064	\$6,326	\$6,599	\$6,839	\$1,004	17.2%
Real Property Transfer	\$910	\$948	\$1,055	\$1,174	\$1,300	\$390	42.9%
Mortgage Recording Tax	\$516	\$599	\$686	\$767	\$848	\$332	64.3%
Commercial Rent	\$627	\$661	\$694	\$731	\$770	\$143	22.8%
Utility	\$391	\$405	\$421	\$434	\$446	\$55	14.1%
Hotel	\$478	\$473	\$489	\$513	\$536	\$58	12.1%
Cigarette	\$68	\$67	\$66	\$64	\$62	(\$6)	(8.8%)
All Other	\$505	\$500	\$501	\$501	\$501	(\$4)	(0.8%)
Tax Audit Revenue	\$700	\$724	\$706	\$706	\$706	\$6	0.9%
Total Taxes	\$42,088	\$43,581	\$45,106	\$47,121	\$48,986	\$6,898	16.4%
Miscellaneous Revenue:							
Licenses, Franchises, Etc.	\$554	\$551	\$563	\$566	\$577	\$23	4.2%
Interest Income	\$17	\$19	\$12	\$21	\$91	\$74	435.3%
Charges for Services	\$831	\$887	\$881	\$882	\$883	\$52	6.3%
Water and Sewer Charges	\$1,387	\$1,514	\$1,525	\$1,516	\$1,535	\$148	10.7%
Rental Income	\$286	\$280	\$290	\$293	\$293	\$7	2.4%
Fines and Forfeitures	\$820	\$805	\$804	\$803	\$803	(\$17)	(2.1%)
Miscellaneous	\$1,062	\$1,626	\$551	\$527	\$524	(\$538)	(50.7%)
Intra-City Revenue	\$1,790	\$1,596	\$1,595	\$1,598	\$1,603	(\$187)	(10.4%)
Total Miscellaneous	\$6,747	\$7,278	\$6,221	\$6,206	\$6,309	(\$438)	(6.5%)
Unrestricted Intergovernmental Aid:							
Other Federal and State Aid	\$25	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$25)	(100.0%)
Total Unrestricted Intergovernmental Aid	\$25	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$25)	(100.0%)
Other Categorical Grants	\$1,036	\$923	\$919	\$916	\$902	(\$134)	(12.9%)
Inter-Fund Agreements	\$555	\$538	\$510	\$509	\$509	(\$46)	(8.3%)
Reserve for Disallowance of Categorical Grants	(\$15)	(\$15)	(\$15)	(\$15)	(\$15)	\$0	0.0%
Less: Intra-City Revenue	(\$1,790)	(\$1,596)	(\$1,595)	(\$1,598)	(\$1,603)	\$187	(10.4%)
TOTAL CITY-FUNDS	\$48,646	\$50,709	\$51,146	\$53,139	\$55,088	\$6,442	13.2%

Table A1 (Con't). FY 2013 Executive Budget Revenue Detail

(\$ in millions)

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Changes FYs 2012-16	
						Dollar	Percent
Federal Categorical Grants:							
Community Development	\$255	\$226	\$219	\$219	\$219	(\$36)	(14.1%)
Welfare	\$3,279	\$3,074	\$3,063	\$3,063	\$3,063	(\$216)	(6.6%)
Education	\$1,928	\$1,942	\$1,932	\$1,857	\$1,856	(\$72)	(3.7%)
Other	\$2,204	\$1,353	\$1,259	\$1,234	\$1,234	(\$970)	(44.0%)
Total Federal Grants	\$7,666	\$6,595	\$6,473	\$6,373	\$6,372	(\$1,294)	(16.9%)
State Categorical Grants							
Social Services	\$1,540	\$1,413	\$1,412	\$1,412	\$1,412	(\$128)	(8.3%)
Education	\$8,120	\$8,436	\$8,701	\$9,033	\$9,429	\$1,309	16.1%
Higher Education	\$214	\$235	\$235	\$235	\$235	\$21	9.8%
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	\$571	\$531	\$529	\$529	\$529	(\$42)	(7.4%)
Other	\$867	\$798	\$836	\$910	\$1,023	\$156	18.0%
Total State Grants	\$11,312	\$11,413	\$11,713	\$12,119	\$12,628	\$1,316	11.6%
TOTAL REVENUES	\$67,624	\$68,717	\$69,332	\$71,631	\$74,088	\$6,464	9.6%

Table A2. FY 2013 Executive Budget Expenditure Detail

(in thousands)

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Change FYs 2012-16	
						Dollars	Percent
Mayorality	\$98,808	\$90,271	\$87,518	\$87,328	\$87,311	(\$11,497)	(11.6%)
Board of Elections	\$132,338	\$72,590	\$72,590	\$72,590	\$72,590	(\$59,748)	(45.1%)
Campaign Finance Board	\$12,251	\$55,077	\$13,288	\$13,288	\$13,288	\$1,037	8.5%
Office of the Actuary	\$6,852	\$6,293	\$6,246	\$6,248	\$6,250	(\$602)	(8.8%)
President, Borough of Manhattan	\$4,723	\$2,715	\$2,593	\$2,599	\$2,604	(\$2,119)	(44.9%)
President, Borough of Bronx	\$5,247	\$3,612	\$3,441	\$3,441	\$3,441	(\$1,806)	(34.4%)
President, Borough of Brooklyn	\$5,452	\$3,464	\$3,171	\$3,171	\$3,171	(\$2,281)	(41.8%)
President, Borough of Queens	\$4,646	\$3,343	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	(\$1,646)	(35.4%)
President, Borough of Staten Island	\$3,898	\$2,524	\$2,437	\$2,437	\$2,437	(\$1,461)	(37.5%)
Office of the Comptroller	\$74,346	\$75,277	\$75,613	\$75,862	\$76,273	\$1,927	2.6%
Dept. of Emergency Management	\$54,762	\$20,837	\$11,577	\$6,534	\$6,544	(\$48,218)	(88.1%)
Office of Administrative Tax Appeals	\$3,997	\$4,180	\$4,260	\$4,260	\$4,260	\$263	6.6%
Law Dept.	\$136,023	\$138,526	\$129,699	\$129,699	\$129,699	(\$6,324)	(4.6%)
Dept. of City Planning	\$25,878	\$22,669	\$20,570	\$20,466	\$20,475	(\$5,403)	(20.9%)
Dept. of Investigation	\$16,111	\$16,222	\$16,222	\$16,222	\$16,222	\$111	0.7%
NY Public Library - Research	\$22,082	\$16,016	\$16,015	\$16,015	\$16,015	(\$6,067)	(27.5%)
New York Public Library	\$111,004	\$77,994	\$77,643	\$77,643	\$77,643	(\$33,361)	(30.1%)
Brooklyn Public Library	\$83,776	\$58,500	\$58,150	\$58,150	\$58,150	(\$25,626)	(30.6%)
Queens Borough Public Library	\$82,563	\$57,373	\$57,023	\$57,023	\$57,023	(\$25,540)	(30.9%)
Dept. of Education	\$19,281,350	\$19,702,213	\$20,364,675	\$20,947,332	\$21,587,413	\$2,306,063	12.0%
City University	\$787,261	\$824,777	\$799,052	\$797,158	\$785,898	(\$1,363)	(0.2%)
Civilian Complaint Review Board	\$9,342	\$10,550	\$10,562	\$10,565	\$10,565	\$1,223	13.1%
Police Dept.	\$4,718,771	\$4,388,573	\$4,379,771	\$4,378,541	\$4,377,710	(\$341,061)	(7.2%)
Fire Dept.	\$1,819,089	\$1,727,932	\$1,676,287	\$1,613,280	\$1,613,327	(\$205,762)	(11.3%)
Admin. for Children Services	\$2,848,204	\$2,718,804	\$2,719,367	\$2,719,933	\$2,719,933	(\$128,271)	(4.5%)
Dept. of Social Services	\$9,315,078	\$9,250,991	\$9,307,357	\$9,404,428	\$9,373,276	\$58,198	0.6%
Dept. of Homeless Services	\$870,131	\$800,062	\$791,416	\$791,405	\$791,405	(\$78,726)	(9.0%)
Dept. of Correction	\$1,083,552	\$1,049,919	\$1,058,651	\$1,038,840	\$1,038,659	(\$44,893)	(4.1%)
Board of Correction	\$980	\$940	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$20	2.0%
Citywide Pension Contribution	\$7,874,854	\$8,020,405	\$8,056,399	\$7,959,814	\$8,041,491	\$166,637	2.1%
Miscellaneous	\$6,160,318	\$6,524,149	\$7,306,222	\$9,155,210	\$10,030,221	\$3,869,903	62.8%
Debt Service	\$4,101,445	\$4,396,452	\$4,772,502	\$4,932,062	\$5,025,393	\$923,948	22.5%
N.Y.C.T.F.A. Debt Service	\$1,522,017	\$1,732,420	\$2,026,770	\$2,240,310	\$2,424,670	\$902,653	59.3%
FY 2011 BSA and Discretionary Transfers	(\$3,742,031)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,742,031	(100.0%)
FY 2012 BSA and Discretionary Transfers	\$1,728,138	(\$1,728,138)	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$1,728,138)	(100.0%)
FY 2013 BSA	\$0	\$124,386	(\$124,386)	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
Public Advocate	\$2,255	\$1,607	\$1,610	\$1,610	\$1,610	(\$645)	(28.6%)
City Council	\$52,090	\$52,090	\$49,442	\$49,442	\$49,442	(\$2,648)	(5.1%)
City Clerk	\$4,435	\$4,356	\$4,359	\$4,362	\$4,362	(\$73)	(1.6%)
Dept. for the Aging	\$268,150	\$234,075	\$232,361	\$232,359	\$232,359	(\$35,791)	(13.3%)
Dept. of Cultural Affairs	\$150,335	\$102,851	\$102,851	\$102,851	\$102,851	(\$47,484)	(31.6%)
Financial Info. Serv. Agency	\$86,906	\$99,519	\$91,787	\$90,554	\$91,054	\$4,148	4.8%
Office of Payroll Admin.	\$57,856	\$44,349	\$29,627	\$29,680	\$29,680	(\$28,176)	(48.7%)
Independent Budget Office	\$4,391	\$4,359	\$4,345	\$4,338	\$4,334	(\$57)	(1.3%)
Equal Employment Practices Comm.	\$789	\$790	\$790	\$790	\$790	\$1	0.1%

Table A2 (Con't). FY 2013 Executive Budget Expenditure Detail

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Change FYs 2012-16	
						Dollars	Percent
Civil Service Commission	\$734	\$751	\$751	\$751	\$751	\$17	2.3%
Landmarks Preservation Comm.	\$4,758	\$4,727	\$4,733	\$4,733	\$4,733	(\$25)	(0.5%)
Districting Commission	\$0	\$1,661	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
Taxi and Limousine Commission	\$35,439	\$64,846	\$59,848	\$55,844	\$42,344	\$6,905	19.5%
Commission on Human Rights	\$7,138	\$6,498	\$6,498	\$6,498	\$6,498	(\$640)	(9.0%)
Youth & Community Development	\$303,400	\$219,298	\$208,098	\$203,162	\$203,162	(\$100,238)	(33.0%)
Conflicts of Interest Board	\$2,012	\$2,087	\$2,087	\$2,087	\$2,087	\$75	3.7%
Office of Collective Bargain	\$2,154	\$2,257	\$2,159	\$2,160	\$2,162	\$8	0.4%
Community Boards (All)	\$15,550	\$15,225	\$15,219	\$15,222	\$15,225	(\$325)	(2.1%)
Dept. of Probation	\$75,442	\$76,971	\$75,180	\$70,786	\$70,786	(\$4,656)	(6.2%)
Dept. Small Business Services	\$151,076	\$120,902	\$96,482	\$88,944	\$88,949	(\$62,127)	(41.1%)
Housing Preservation & Development	\$830,494	\$561,108	\$554,014	\$552,590	\$552,549	(\$277,945)	(33.5%)
Dept. of Buildings	\$96,218	\$95,972	\$91,769	\$89,751	\$89,751	(\$6,467)	(6.7%)
Dept. of Health & Mental Hygiene	\$1,650,789	\$1,523,598	\$1,519,279	\$1,512,940	\$1,512,897	(\$137,892)	(8.4%)
Health and Hospitals Corp.	\$75,827	\$66,657	\$64,380	\$63,170	\$63,170	(\$12,657)	(16.7%)
Office of Administrative Trials & Hearings	\$33,918	\$35,440	\$35,441	\$35,443	\$35,445	\$1,527	4.5%
Dept. of Environmental Protection	\$1,046,555	\$1,132,681	\$1,115,694	\$1,100,217	\$1,096,583	\$50,028	4.8%
Dept. of Sanitation	\$1,290,725	\$1,349,420	\$1,455,156	\$1,453,382	\$1,452,637	\$161,912	12.5%
Business Integrity Commission	\$7,315	\$7,119	\$7,119	\$7,119	\$7,119	(\$196)	(2.7%)
Dept. of Finance	\$224,326	\$221,453	\$220,212	\$219,727	\$219,727	(\$4,599)	(2.1%)
Dept. of Transportation	\$845,941	\$709,514	\$691,633	\$691,632	\$691,632	(\$154,309)	(18.2%)
Dept. of Parks and Recreation	\$329,284	\$278,898	\$280,073	\$279,957	\$279,957	(\$49,327)	(15.0%)
Dept. of Design & Construction	\$115,503	\$107,056	\$107,080	\$107,080	\$107,080	(\$8,423)	(7.3%)
Dept. of Citywide Admin. Services	\$389,178	\$368,150	\$373,090	\$372,886	\$372,886	(\$16,292)	(4.2%)
D.O.I.T.T.	\$327,104	\$320,262	\$294,752	\$292,092	\$291,273	(\$35,831)	(11.0%)
Dept. of Record & Info. Services	\$5,723	\$5,229	\$5,144	\$5,008	\$5,012	(\$711)	(12.4%)
Dept. of Consumer Affairs	\$26,568	\$23,647	\$23,417	\$23,331	\$23,331	(\$3,237)	(12.2%)
District Attorney - N.Y.	\$91,770	\$76,044	\$76,092	\$76,092	\$76,092	(\$15,678)	(17.1%)
District Attorney - Bronx	\$49,637	\$48,652	\$50,631	\$50,631	\$50,631	\$994	2.0%
District Attorney - Kings	\$79,351	\$79,989	\$82,579	\$82,579	\$82,579	\$3,228	4.1%
District Attorney - Queens	\$49,893	\$46,861	\$49,142	\$49,142	\$49,142	(\$751)	(1.5%)
District Attorney - Richmond	\$8,416	\$7,809	\$8,129	\$8,129	\$8,129	(\$287)	(3.4%)
Office of Prosec. & Spec. Narc.	\$17,824	\$17,338	\$17,338	\$17,338	\$17,338	(\$486)	(2.7%)
Public Administrator - N.Y.	\$1,268	\$1,260	\$1,271	\$1,279	\$1,279	\$11	0.9%
Public Administrator - Bronx	\$510	\$474	\$485	\$493	\$493	(\$17)	(3.3%)
Public Administrator - Brooklyn	\$605	\$563	\$574	\$582	\$582	(\$23)	(3.8%)
Public Administrator - Queens	\$473	\$437	\$448	\$456	\$456	(\$17)	(3.6%)
Public Administrator - Richmond	\$389	\$349	\$360	\$367	\$367	(\$22)	(5.7%)
Prior Payable Adjustment	(\$500,000)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500,000	(100.0%)
General Reserve	\$40,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$260,000	650.0%
Energy Adjustment	\$0	\$0	\$70,336	\$102,661	\$134,478	\$134,478	N/A
Lease Adjustment	\$0	\$0	\$30,842	\$92,873	\$120,502	\$120,502	N/A
OTPS Inflation Adjustment	\$0	\$0	\$55,519	\$111,038	\$166,557	\$166,557	N/A
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$67,623,769	\$68,717,117	\$72,376,927	\$75,312,012	\$77,240,210	\$9,616,441	14.2%

Glossary of Acronyms

AIRA	Actuarial Investment Rate Assumption
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
BARB	Building Aid Revenue Bond
BCT	Banking Corporation Tax
BSA	Budget Stabilization Account
CSA	Council of School Supervisors and Administrators
CSO	Combined Sewer Overflow
CUNY	City University of New York
CY	Calendar Year
DCA	Department of Cultural Affairs
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection
DOC	Department of Correction
DOE	Department of Education
DOITT	Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications
DOT	Department of Transportation
ECB	European Central Bank

FMAP	Federal Medical Assistance Percentage
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
FY	Fiscal Year
GCP	Gross City Product
GCT	General Corporation Tax
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GO Debt	General Obligation Debt
HHC	Health and Hospitals Corporation
HPD	Housing Preservation and Development
HYIC	Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation
J&C	Judgments and Claims
MTA	Metropolitan Transportation Authority
NYC	New York City
NYCHA	New York City Housing Authority
NYCT	New York City Transit
NYCTFA	New York City Transitional Finance Authority
NYWFA	New York Water Finance Authority

OPEB	Other Post-Employment Benefits
OTPS	Other than Personal Services
PERB	Public Employment Relations Board
PEG	Program to Eliminate the Gap
PIT	Personal Income Tax
PS	Personal Services
QSCB	Qualified School Construction Bonds
RHBT	Retiree Health Benefits Trust
SAIC	Science Applications International Corporation
TLC	Taxi and Limousine Commission
UBT	Unincorporated Business Tax
UFT	United Federation of Teachers
U.S.	United States
VRDB	Variable Rate Demand Bond

NEW YORK CITY CAPITAL ACCELERATION PLAN:

Creating Jobs Today by Improving Tomorrow's Infrastructure



NEW YORK CITY COMPTROLLER
JOHN C. LIU

MAY 2012

**NEW YORK CITY
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About the New York City Comptroller's Office

The New York City Comptroller, an independently elected official, is the Chief Financial Officer of the City of New York. The mission of the office is to ensure the financial health of New York City by advising the Mayor, the City Council, and the public of the City's financial condition. The Comptroller also makes recommendations on City programs and operations, fiscal policies, and financial transactions. In addition, the Comptroller manages the assets of the five New York City Pension Funds, performs budgetary analysis, keeps the City's accounts, audits City agencies, manages the City's debt issuance, and registers proposed contracts. His office employs a workforce of more than 700 professional staff members. These employees include accountants, attorneys, computer analysts, economists, engineers, budget, financial and investment analysts, claim specialists, and researchers in addition to clerical and administrative support staff.

THE CHALLENGES

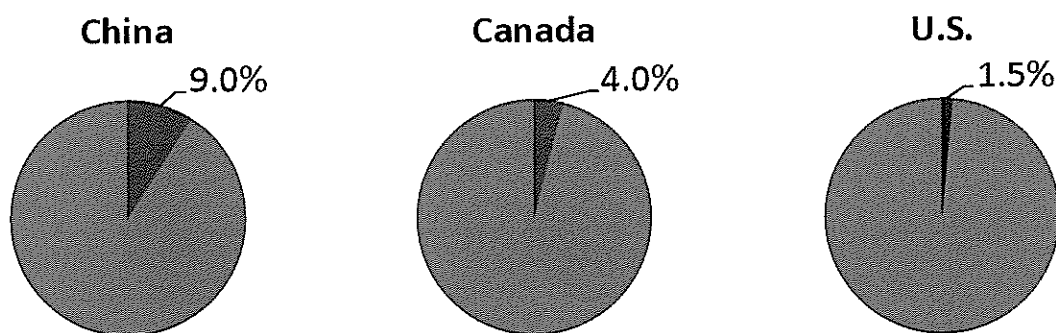
Maintaining NYC's Competitive Position

Infrastructure typically refers to the built environment that allows a City to function: the subways, roads, and bridges that allow for the movement of people and goods; the treatment plants, mains, and sewers that manage water supply; the system of transmission lines, substations, and wiring that supply the City with electricity; the facilities that process and recycle waste; the transmission towers and wiring that supply telephone, cable, and internet service, and the buildings where people live, work, and play.

In recent years, while global competitors invested heavily in infrastructure, New York as well as other U.S. cities have struggled to find ways to maintain what has already been built. Finding the financial resources to add to or replace aging infrastructure has been difficult. Evidence of the challenges facing infrastructure maintenance and replacement can be seen in congestion at airports, in train stations, and in driving commutes.¹ In the U.S., total combined highway and transit spending represent a 1.5 percent share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).² In contrast, Canada and China invest 4 percent and 9 percent, respectively, of their GDP, in these areas.

GLOBAL COMPETITORS INVEST HEAVILY IN INFRASTRUCTURE

(AS A % OF GDP)

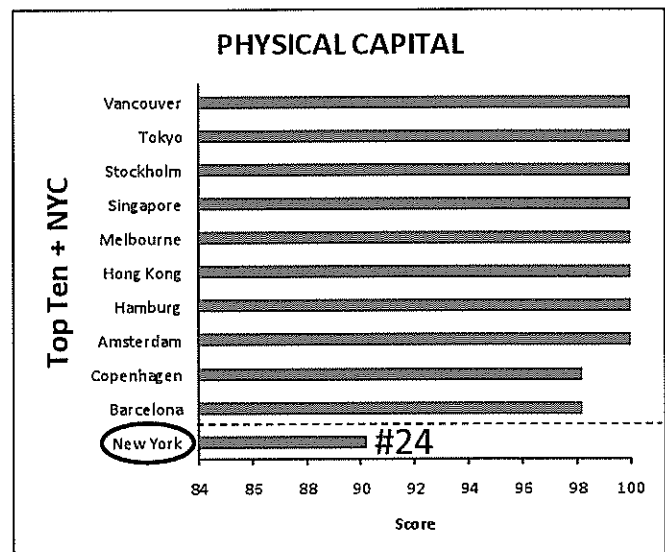
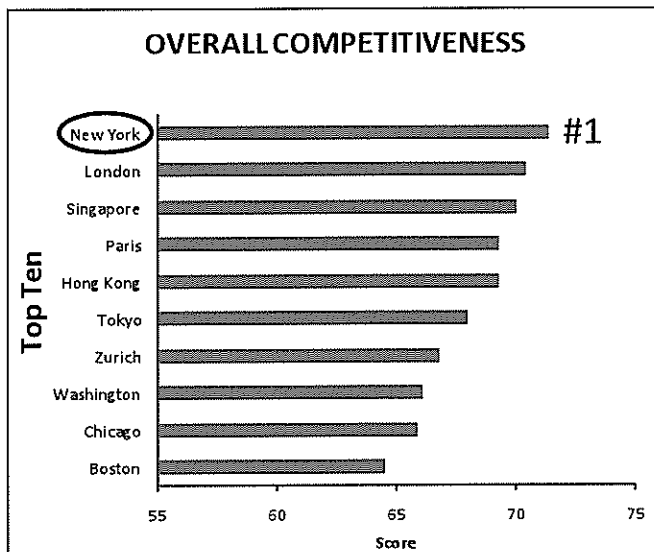


NEW YORK CITY

CAPITAL ACCELERATION PLAN | 2012

In New York City, despite the commitment of substantial resources to capital needs—\$46.2 billion over the past five fiscal years, including \$37 billion in City funds—the City’s annual Asset Information Management Reports show substantial shortfalls between budgeted funds and the amounts needed to bring all City assets into a state of good repair.

And yet, New York City came in first in competitiveness of 120 of the world’s major cities, according to a January 2012 ranking by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU).³ The report credited the City’s top ranking to its financial maturity and economic strength, as well as its cultural and social appeal, and its diverse talent pool. However, the same study ranked New York 24th in terms of physical capital. While U.S. and European cities are the world’s most competitive today, their aging infrastructure is a source of serious concern for the future. In a 2010 World Economic Forum assessment, United States’ infrastructure ranked 24th in the world, behind Malaysia’s.⁴ The U.S. was first on that same list in 2005.⁵



Source: “Hot Spots: Benchmarking Global City Competitiveness,” Economist Intelligence Unit, January 2012

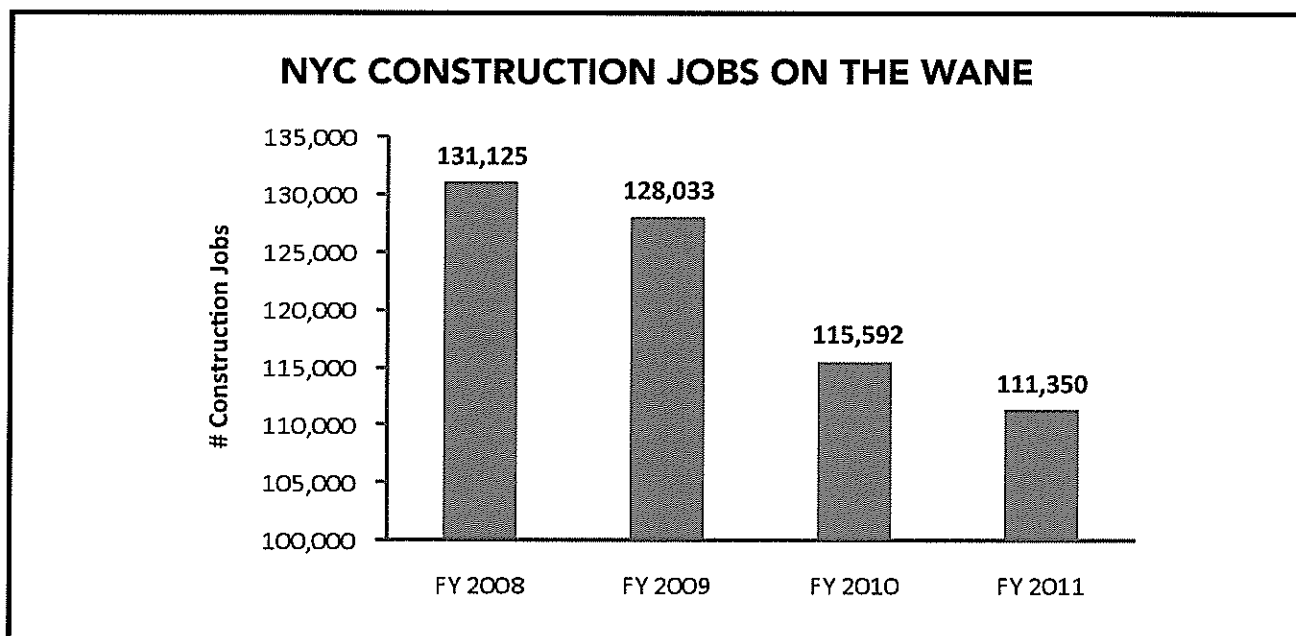
“There is a clear correlation between overall city competitiveness and physical capital,” the EIU report noted. “Physical capital is a prerequisite for competitiveness.”

With more than half of the world’s population currently living in cities and urban areas generating at least

NEW YORK CITY CAPITAL ACCELERATION PLAN | 2012

Generating Construction Jobs

As is widely known, the recent financial recession hit the construction industry especially hard. According to the New York State Department of Labor, between Fiscal Year 2008 and Fiscal Year 2011, NYC construction jobs decreased from 131,125 jobs to about 111,350, a 15 percent decline.⁶ As is the case with many sectors in New York City, there is excess capacity in the construction sector and the demand for work is high.



Source: New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, consolidated from monthly reports, "Employed, Unemployed and Rate of Unemployment by Place of Residence."

THE SOLUTION

The NYC Capital Acceleration Plan

There is an immediate opportunity to address the City's long-term competitive goals and at the same time tackle current economic development challenges. The City currently plans to commit \$28.8 billion in capital projects for FY 2014–FY 2021 to build schools, fix roads and bridges, and upgrade other infrastructure. These are projects that have already been through the City capital planning process and are considered beneficial investments.

Under the NYC Capital Acceleration Plan, City agencies would evaluate these long-term pipelines and identify projects that would result in \$2 billion in spending for FY 2013 and 2014. This is not new spending—it is frontloading capital budget commitments, which have the potential to lower long-term capital costs, tap unused capacity in the construction industry, and create needed jobs now.

Large capital projects involve planning and approvals and years to complete. The City's Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has a cash flow model that makes assumptions on the spending rates for capital projects. It assumes that for any given capital project, 18 percent of the budget is actually spent in the first year, 24 percent in the second year, and so on as shown in the table below. Using OMB's cash flow model as a basis, accelerating project commitments with a total cost of \$4.76 billion would generate \$2 billion in actual spending in FY 2013 and FY 2014.

\$ (millions)

Estimated Spending Schedule for \$4.76 Billion of City Commitments			
	Flow Rates	Amount	Cumulative Estimated Borrowing
FY 2013	18%	\$857	\$857
FY 2014	24%	\$1,143	\$2,000
FY 2015	19%	\$905	\$2,905

NEW YORK CITY

CAPITAL ACCELERATION PLAN | 2012

Individual agencies are the best judges of which of their respective projects to accelerate. Project sequencing and capacity are primary factors that must be considered, and those factors can only be properly understood at the agency level. Two of the City agencies with the largest capital infrastructure programs are the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), and the Department of Education (DOE), with City-funded capital budgets for FY 2014–FY 2021 of \$7.94 billion, and \$7.89 billion, respectively. While by no means an exhaustive list, to start the process of identifying potential capital acceleration projects, we have highlighted the City-funded capital commitments for those two agencies and the rest of the City agencies collectively for FY 2014–FY 2021. If capital projects were accelerated, we would expect a corresponding decrease in projects in later years, subject to the ongoing capital planning process and debt affordability analyses.

\$ (millions)

NYC Capital Commitment Plan Data as of 05/03/2012									
	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	Total
NYC DEP	\$1,061	\$1,250	\$1,117	\$976	\$931	\$869	\$893	\$843	\$7,940
NYC DOE	\$1,227	\$891	\$923	\$951	\$970	\$977	\$994	\$954	\$7,886
All Other	\$3,170	\$2,084	\$1,519	\$1,327	\$1,200	\$1,178	\$1,206	\$1,243	\$12,928
Total Commitments	\$5,458	\$4,225	\$3,559	\$3,254	\$3,101	\$3,024	\$3,093	\$3,040	\$28,754

Source: NYC Office of the Comptroller, analysis based on OMB documents

Taking Advantage of Historically Low Interest Rates

To fund capital projects, the City borrows money by selling bonds. Borrowing \$2 billion now could save taxpayers up to \$468 million in long-term capital costs. As of April 30, 2012 the estimated True Interest Cost (TIC) of a new money transaction was 3.37 percent, which represents a significant discount to the City's ten-year average TIC of 4.32 percent between FY 2002 and FY 2012.

Borrowing capital at current historically low rates, compared to borrowing at the historic average rate

NEW YORK CITY
CAPITAL ACCELERATION PLAN | 2012

Long-term Debt Service Comparison			
	Rates 04/30/12	5-Year Avg Rates	10-Year Avg Rates
Proceeds \$ (millions)	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Average Life (years)	18	19	19
True Interest Cost (yield)	3.37%	4.28%	4.32%
Total Debt Service \$ (millions)	\$3,225	\$3,675	\$3,693
Debt Service increase from 3.37%		\$450	\$468

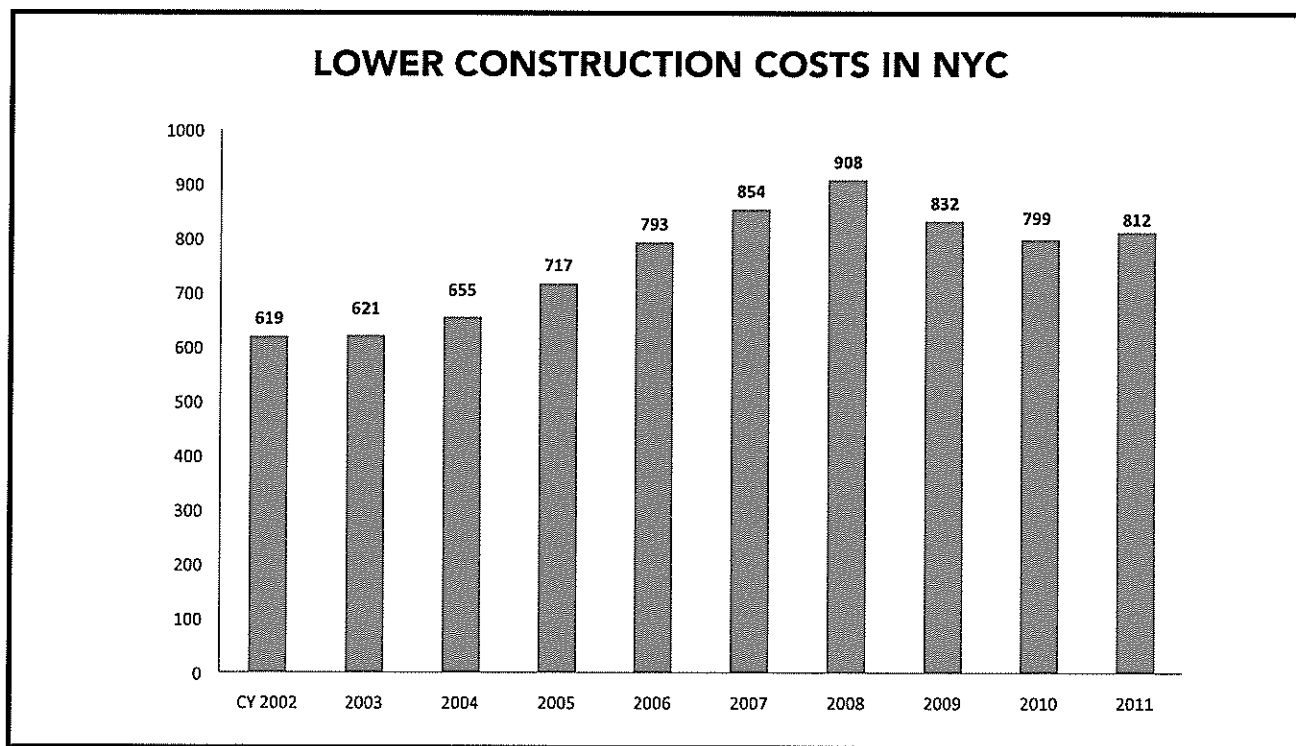
Source: NYC Office of the Comptroller, Bureau of Public Finance; True Interest Cost yields derived from NYC Financial Information Services Agency's Debt Management System

The cost of accelerating projects is an increase to the City's short-term debt service. The budgetary impact is approximately an additional \$11 million in FY 2013 and \$59 million in FY 2014. However, the City presently has the ability to mitigate the budgetary impact of accelerating debt issuance by refinancing existing high coupon debt and applying the budget savings in FY 2013 and FY 2014. Under current market conditions the City could refinance more than \$1 billion of outstanding debt to generate more than \$100 million of budget savings, with no increase in debt expense in any year. While it is the City's current practice to target budget savings to the following fiscal year, the City has the flexibility to spread savings over several years to alleviate budgetary pressure created by the accelerated debt issuance with no negative impact on refunding efficiency.

NEW YORK CITY CAPITAL ACCELERATION PLAN | 2012

Low Construction Costs

Lower construction costs present an additional cost-saving opportunity. The Turner Building Cost Index takes into account labor rates and productivity, material prices, and the competitive condition of the marketplace. Accordingly, between Calendar Year 2008 and Calendar Year 2010 construction costs nationally were down an average of 12 percent.⁷ While construction costs did creep up 1.6 percent in 2011, it is still a relatively affordable time to build.⁸ As with interest rates, leveraging the current lower construction costs has the potential to save taxpayer dollars in the long run.



Source: Turner Building Cost Index

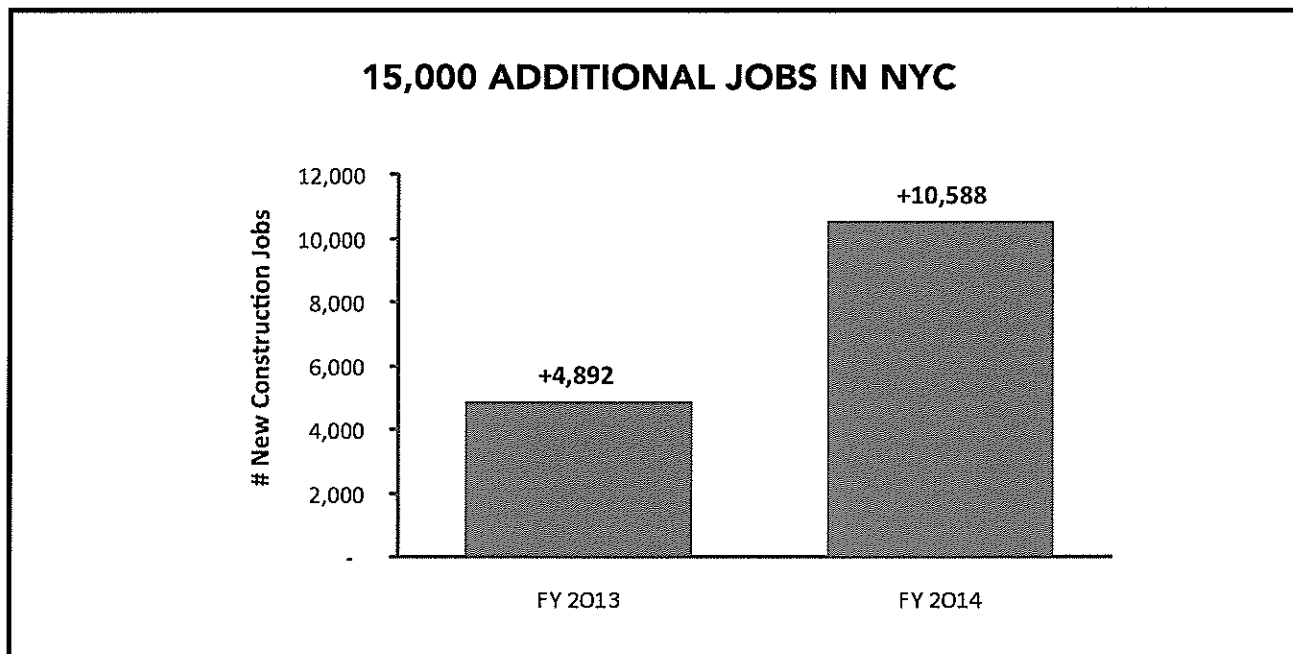
15,000 Jobs Sooner

Accelerating some capital projects also has the potential to create more than 15,000 related jobs in FY 2013 and FY 2014 combined. Conservative estimates indicate that 7.7 new jobs are created for every \$1 million in construction.⁹ Two billion dollars of investment would create close to 5,000 jobs in FY 2013 and 10,000 jobs in FY 2014.

<http://www.turnerconstruction.com/content/files/CostIndex2011Qtr4.pdf>

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis – Regional Input-Output Modeling System, 1997/2004, Table 1.4, “Total Multipliers for Employment by Detailed Industry, New York City.”

NEW YORK CITY CAPITAL ACCELERATION PLAN | 2012

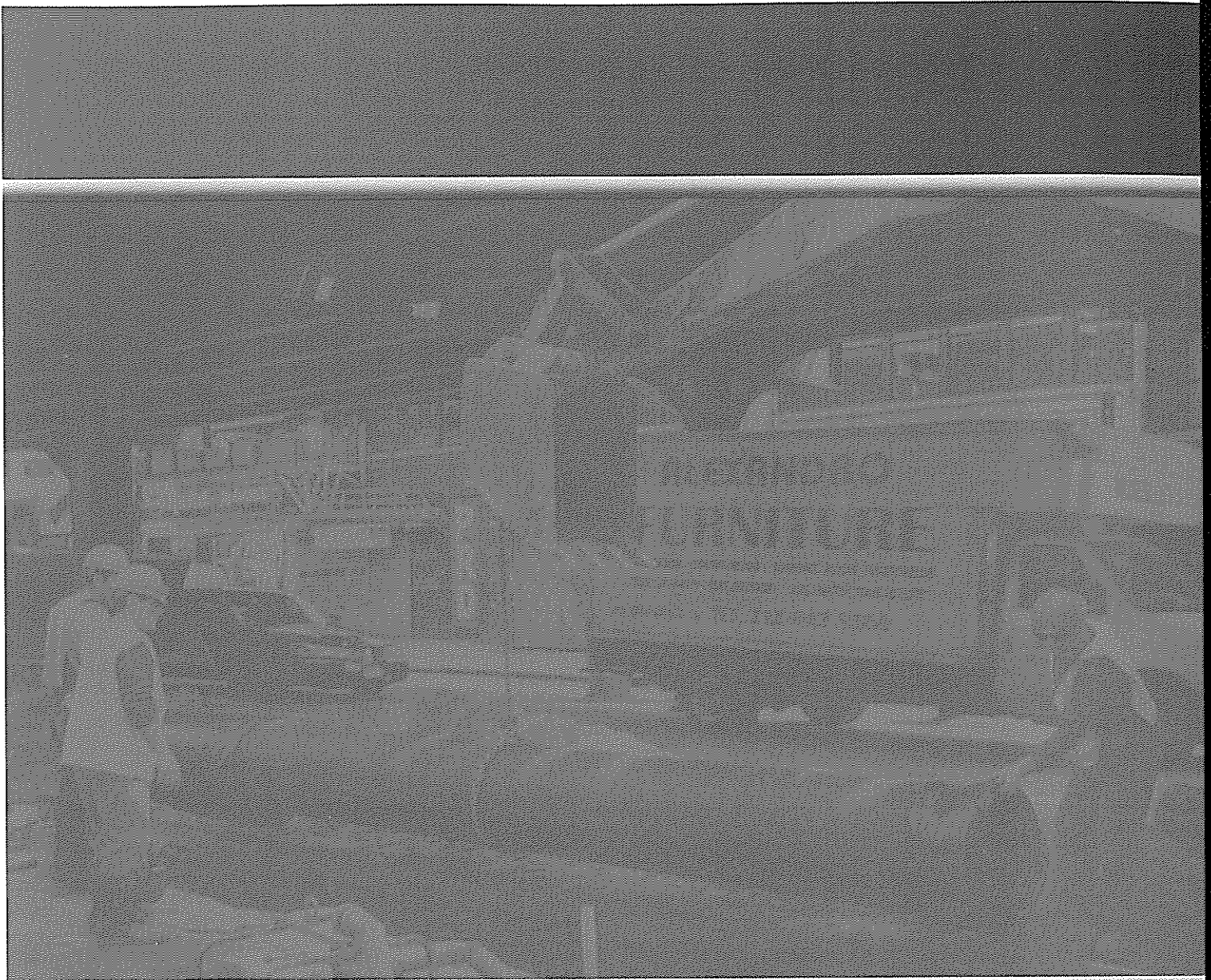


Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis – Regional Input-Output Modeling System

CONCLUSION

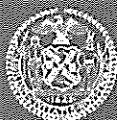
There is an opportunity to address New York City's long-term infrastructure goals and immediate economic development needs at the same time. By accelerating capital projects that are already planned the City can lower long-term capital costs, tap unused capacity in the construction industry, and create needed jobs now—all while ensuring New York City's infrastructure supports its ranking as the most competitive City in the world.





Comptroller of the City of New York

1 Centre Street, New York, NY 10007
comptroller.nyc.gov



NEW YORK CITY COMPTROLLER
JOHN C. LIU

Bureau of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System



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Michael R. Bloomberg
Mayor

Salvatore J. Cassano
Fire Commissioner

Bureau of Fire Investigation

Fire Department of the City of New York

**Chief Fire Marshal
Robert G. Byrnes**

**Assistant Chief Fire Marshal
John D. Lynn
Chief of Operations**

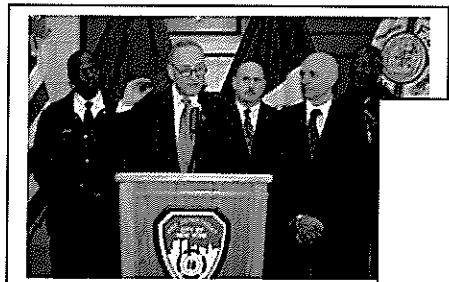
Supervising Fire Marshal
John J. Holohan
Program Administrator

Fire Marshal
Richard A. Giampaolo
Medical Examiner Liaison

Computer Associate
Irina Gotsdanker
Application Developer

Principal Administrative Associate
Dana E. Holland
Records Management Supervisor

Bureau of Fire Investigation
Investigative Management and Reporting System
FDNY FIRE MARSHALS IN ACTION



BUREAU of FIRE INVESTIGATION
Fire Department - City of New York

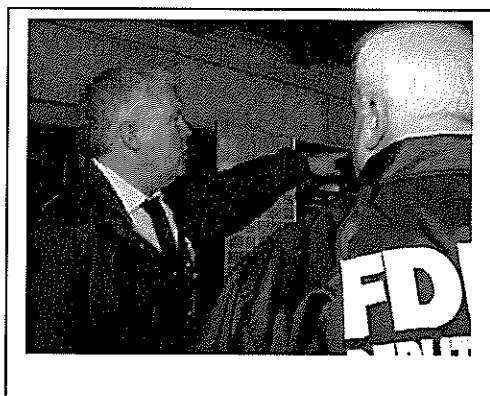
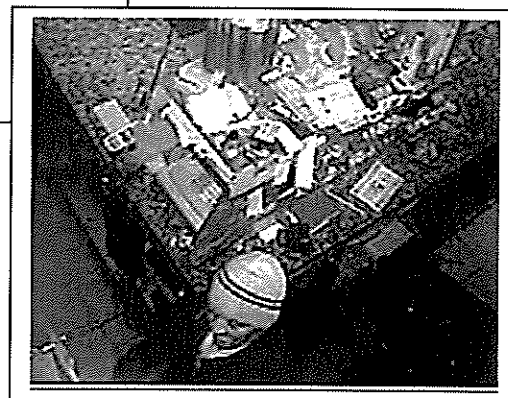
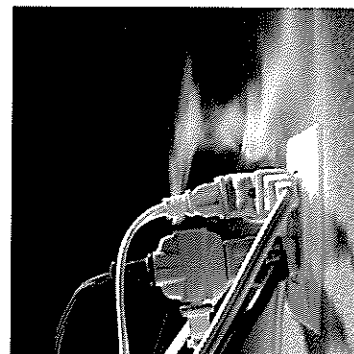
WANTED

The featured individual is WANTED in connection to a series of fires in the NYC Midtown area

WANTED
Complaint 61# / 2526 & 2736

IF YOU HAVE INFORMATION
CONTACT

BUREAU of FIRE INVESTIGATION
Fire Marshals (718) 721-3600



Bureau of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

Section 1: Total Investigations Analysis

Summary of Investigations by Type

Summary of All Investigations by Percentage

Section 2: Fire Cause Analysis

Graph of Fire Causes Investigated by Category

Summary of Fire Causes Investigated by Category

Summary of Fire Causes

Summary of Incendiary Fires by Borough

Summary of Incendiary Fires by Borough & Community Board

Summary of Accidental Fires by Borough

Summary of Accidental Fires by Borough & Community Board

Section 3: Civilian Fire Fatalities

Chief Fire Marshal Robert G. Byrnes with a statement on Fire Fatalities

Graph of Fatal Fire Causes

Graph of Fatal Fires by Age

Map of Fire Fatalities by Community Board

Annual Comparison of Fire Fatalities by Borough, 2000-2009

Annual Comparison of Fire Fatalities by Cause, 2004-2009

Fire Fatalities by Category & Cause

Fire Fatalities by Community Board & Borough

Monthly Fire Fatalities by Borough

Fire Fatalities by Hour of Occurrence & Borough

Fire Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity & Occupancy

Fire Fatalities by Age & Gender

Fire Fatalities Related to Vehicles

Smoke Detectors & Civilian Fire Fatalities

Section 4: Civilian Fire Injuries

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Annual Comparison of Fire Injuries by Borough, 2004-2006

Annual Comparison of Fire Injuries by Cause, 2004-2006

Fire Injuries by Category & Cause

Fire Injuries by Borough & Type of Injury

Fire Injuries by Community Board & Borough

Monthly Fire Injuries by Borough

Fire Injuries by Hour of Occurrence & Borough

Fire Injuries by Race/Ethnicity & Occupancy

Fire Injuries by Age & Gender

Fire Injuries Related to Vehicles

Smoke Detectors & Civilian Fire Injuries

Section 5: Arrest Report

Arrest Summary Report

BFI Arrests & Assists to Law Enforcement by Community Board & Borough

BFI Arrests by Borough

BFI Arrests by Community Board & Borough

BFI Arson Arrests by Community Board & Borough

Bronx Community Boards Arrest Breakdown

Brooklyn Community Boards Arrest Breakdown

Manhattan Community Boards Arrest Breakdown

Queens Community Boards Arrest Breakdown

Staten Island Community Boards Arrest Breakdown

Other Law Enforcement Arrests / BFI Assists by Borough

Other Law Enforcement Arrests / BFI Assists by Community Board & Borough

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Total Investigations



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Summary of Investigations by Type

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

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Type of Investigation	Total
Total Fire Investigations:	5995
Total Non Fire Investigations:	819
Albany Burn Notif. Unrelated to a Fire/Explosion	295
SIU Investigation	126
Other - No Fire	115
MFA	93
Juvenile Firesetter Intervention	88
Albany Burn Notif. Related to a Previous BFI Inv.	43
Fireworks Related	32
Fraudulent Placard Investigation	9
Threat to Burn	9
Headquarters Investigation	4
Theft from Quarters	3
Carbon Monoxide Incident	2
Cases Received:	6814
Preliminary Investigation Only:	1306
Total Investigations:	5508

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Investigative Management and Reporting System

Summary of Fire Investigation Cases by Percentage

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



Fire Causes	Total
Incendiary	2103
Percentage of Investigations Conducted	38.18%
Preliminary Investigation Only	1306
Percentage of Investigations Conducted	23.71%
Electrical	891
Percentage of Investigations Conducted	16.18%
Smoking	501
Percentage of Investigations Conducted	9.1%
Cooking Carelessness	318
Percentage of Investigations Conducted	5.77%
Albany Burn Notif. Unrelated to a Fire/Explos	295
Percentage of Investigations Conducted	5.36%
Open Flame	288
Percentage of Investigations Conducted	5.23%
No Fire	261
Percentage of Investigations Conducted	4.74%
Hot Objects	175
Percentage of Investigations Conducted	3.18%
Appliance	155
Percentage of Investigations Conducted	2.81%
MFA	93
Percentage of Investigations Conducted	1.69%

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Bureau Of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

Summary of Fire Investigation Cases by Percentage

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

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Fire Causes	Total
Juvenile Firesetter Intervention	88
Percentage of Investigations Conducted	1.6%
Other	72
Percentage of Investigations Conducted	1.31%
Ignitable Liquid/Gas	57
Percentage of Investigations Conducted	1.03%
Heaters	54
Percentage of Investigations Conducted	.98%
Motors	53
Percentage of Investigations Conducted	.96%
Albany Burn Notif. Related to a Previous BFI	43
Percentage of Investigations Conducted	.78%
Natural Sources	33
Percentage of Investigations Conducted	.6%
Electronic Devices	14
Percentage of Investigations Conducted	.25%
Not Ascertained	14
Percentage of Investigations Conducted	.25%
Cases Received:	6814
Preliminary Investigation Only:	1306
Total Investigations:	5508

March 29, 2012

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Investigative Management and Reporting System



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Fire Causes



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Investigative Management and Reporting System

Summary of Fire Causes Investigated by Category

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



Cause of Fire Category	Total
Incendiary	2103
Percentage of Fire Investigations Conducted	44.85%
Electrical	891
Percentage of Fire Investigations Conducted	19%
Smoking	501
Percentage of Fire Investigations Conducted	10.68%
Cooking Carelessness	318
Percentage of Fire Investigations Conducted	6.78%
Open Flame	288
Percentage of Fire Investigations Conducted	6.14%
Hot Objects	175
Percentage of Fire Investigations Conducted	3.73%
Appliance	155
Percentage of Fire Investigations Conducted	3.31%
Ignitable Liquid/Gas	57
Percentage of Fire Investigations Conducted	1.22%
Heaters	54
Percentage of Fire Investigations Conducted	1.15%
Motors	53
Percentage of Fire Investigations Conducted	1.13%
Natural Sources	33
Percentage of Fire Investigations Conducted	.7%
Other	29
Percentage of Fire Investigations Conducted	.62%

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Investigative Management and Reporting System

Summary of Fire Causes Investigated by Category

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

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Cause of Fire Category	Total
Electronic Devices	14
Percentage of Fire Investigations Conducted	.3%
Not Ascertained	14
Percentage of Fire Investigations Conducted	.3%
Under Investigation	4
Percentage of Fire Investigations Conducted	.09%
Fire Cases Received:	5995
Preliminary Investigation Only:	1306
Total Fire Investigations:	4689

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Investigative Management and Reporting System

Summary of Fire Causes

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



Fire Category: Appliance

Cause of Fire	Count
Clothes Dryer - Natural Gas	48
Other Appliance	36
Stove - Natural Gas	28
Clothes Dryer	17
Clothes Dryer - Electric	12
Refrigeration Compressor	5
Microwave	4
Stove - Wood	2
Washer/Dryer Combo	2
Coffee Pot	1
Appliance Total:	155

Fire Category: Cooking Carelessness

Cause of Fire	Count
Stove/Cooking - Stove	164
Food on the Stove	58
Stove/Cooking - Other	41
Stove/Cooking - Fryer	12
Stove/Cooking - Electric	11
Cooking Fire Extending to Clothing or Combustibles	11
Barbecue - Wood/Charcoal	10
Rangehood Fire - Ductwork	8
Stove/Cooking - Toaster Oven	2
Barbecue - Propane	1
Cooking Carelessness Total:	318

Fire Category: Electrical

Cause of Fire	Count
Electrical Wiring	522
Extension Cord	118
Other - Electrical	58
Appliance Cord	37
Vehicle Wiring	34
Power Strip	25

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Investigative Management and Reporting System

Summary of Fire Causes

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



Fire Category: Electrical

Cause of Fire	Count
Hard Wire Outlet	21
Feeder Cable	19
Lighting Fixture	19
Service	13
Fuse/Circuit Breaker Panel	10
Transformer	9
Holiday Lighting	2
Surge Suppressor	2
Ballast	1
Arc Welding	1
Electrical Total:	891

Fire Category: Electronic Devices

Cause of Fire	Count
Radio/Stereo	6
TV	4
Computer Component(s)	2
Other Audio Visual Equipment	2
Electronic Devices Total:	14

Fire Category: Heaters

Cause of Fire	Count
Portable Heater - Electric	12
Permanent Heater - Oil	11
Permanent Heater - Gas	10
Portable Heater	7
Permanent Heater	6
Permanent Heater - Electric	5
Heaters - Other	2
Portable Heater - Natural Gas	1
Heaters Total:	54

Fire Category: Hot Objects

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Summary of Fire Causes

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

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Fire Category: Hot Objects

Cause of Fire	Count
Other - Hot Objects	56
Heat from Light Bulb	29
Heat or Sparks from Friction	22
Incense	19
Heat From Molten Metal / Slag	16
Chimney/Flues	14
Hot Embers	6
Heat from an Iron	6
Permanent Heater - Steam Radiator (Pyrolysis)	6
Brands	1
Hot Objects Total:	175

Fire Category: Ignitable

Cause of Fire	Count
Ignitable Liquids/Gases - Gasoline	11
Ignitable Liquid-Polyurethane/Varnish/PaintThinner	10
Other - Ignitable Liquid/Gas	8
Ignitable Liquids/Gases - Natural Gas	7
Other - Gas	5
Ignitable Liquids/Gases - Propane	5
Other - Liquid	3
Ignitable Liquids/Gases - Lighter Fluid	3
Ignitable Liquids/Gases - Fuel Oil	3
Ignitable Liquids/Gases - Pesticide Fogger	2
Ignitable Total:	57

Fire Category: Incendiary

Cause of Fire	Count
Incendiary - Combustible Material	1168
Incendiary	709
Incendiary - Ignitable Liquid	185
Incendiary - Torch - Illegal Use of	19
Incendiary - Fireworks	8
Incendiary - Attempted Arson	4

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Summary of Fire Causes

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

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Fire Category: Incendiary

Cause of Fire	Count
Incendiary - Combustible Gas	3
Incendiary - Reckless Use of Open Flame	3
Incendiary - Self Immolation	2
Incendiary - Suicide	1
Incendiary - Attempted Suicide	1
Incendiary Total:	2103

Fire Category: Motors

Cause of Fire	Count
Other Motor	18
Motors - Fossil Fuel Powered	17
Motors - Fan	8
Motors - Compressors	5
Motors - Elevator	4
Motors - Alternative Fuel Powered	1
Motors Total:	53

Fire Category: Natural Sources

Cause of Fire	Count
Spontaneous Combustion	27
Lightning	3
Natural Sources	2
Solar Rays	1
Natural Sources Total:	33

Fire Category: Open Flame

Cause of Fire	Count
Candle	144
Child Playing w/Matches/Lighter	38
Other - Open Flame	36
Torch - Legal Use of	35
Matches/Lighter	18

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Summary of Fire Causes

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

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Fire Category: Open Flame

Cause of Fire	Count
Fireplace	8
Child Playing w/ Other Open Flame	5
Aerosol Can	4
Open Flame Total:	288

Fire Category: Smoking

Cause of Fire	Count
Smoking (Cigarette/Cigar)	501
Smoking Total:	501

Fire Category: Other

Cause of Fire	Count
Exothermic Chemical Reaction	15
Not Ascertained	14
Other	13
Under Investigation	4
Rekindle	1
Other Total:	47

Grand Total:	4689
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Incendiary Fires



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Summary of Incendiary Fires by Borough

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



Borough	Occupied Building	Vacant Building	SubTotal Structural	Auto and Transit	Other	Total Incendiary Fires
Bronx	431	9	440	144	13	597
Brooklyn	447	14	461	205	56	722
Manhattan	240	0	240	28	16	284
Queens	141	16	157	208	34	399
Staten Island	47	2	49	24	28	101
Totals:	1306	41	1347	609	147	2103

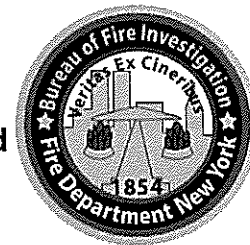
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Investigative Management and Reporting System

Summary of Incendiary Fires by Borough and Community Board

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

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Borough	Occupied Building	Vacant Building	SubTotal Structural	Auto and Transit	Other	Total Incendiary Fires
Bronx						
CB						
01	92	0	92	9	1	102
02	20	0	20	14	1	35
03	57	0	57	8	0	65
04	30	2	32	11	0	43
05	50	1	51	12	1	64
06	40	1	41	17	5	63
07	25	1	26	8	1	35
08	14	0	14	2	0	16
09	42	0	42	16	1	59
10	18	0	18	13	2	33
11	17	0	17	13	0	30
12	26	4	30	20	1	51
17	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bronx CB Totals	431	9	440	144	13	597

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Summary of Incendiary Fires by Borough and Community Board

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

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Borough	Occupied Building	Vacant Building	SubTotal Structural	Auto and Transit	Other	Total Incendiary Fires
Brooklyn						
CB						
01	38	0	38	13	4	55
02	38	0	38	8	1	47
03	61	4	65	13	5	83
04	12	0	12	12	0	24
05	45	2	47	24	7	78
06	21	0	21	8	4	33
07	7	1	8	11	2	21
08	17	0	17	4	0	21
09	13	2	15	5	3	23
10	10	0	10	8	6	24
11	7	0	7	10	1	18
12	13	0	13	8	3	24
13	52	1	53	10	4	67
14	18	0	18	9	5	32
15	7	1	8	12	4	24
16	40	1	41	10	2	53
17	29	2	31	14	2	47
18	19	0	19	26	3	48
Brooklyn CB Totals	447	14	461	205	56	722

Bureau Of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

Summary of Incendiary Fires by Borough and Community Board

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

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Borough	Occupied Building	Vacant Building	SubTotal Structural	Auto and Transit	Other	Total Incendiary Fires
Manhattan						
CB						
01	2	0	2	3	1	6
02	6	0	6	0	5	11
03	42	0	42	1	4	47
04	10	0	10	1	1	12
05	6	0	6	1	1	8
06	7	0	7	0	0	7
07	19	0	19	2	1	22
08	9	0	9	4	1	14
09	24	0	24	2	1	27
10	44	0	44	5	1	50
11	56	0	56	4	0	60
12	15	0	15	5	0	20
Manhattan CB Totals	240	0	240	28	16	284

Bureau Of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

Summary of Incendiary Fires by Borough and Community Board

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

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Borough	Occupied Building	Vacant Building	SubTotal Structural	Auto and Transit	Other	Total Incendiary Fires
Queens						
CB						
01	17	0	17	10	0	26
02	4	0	4	9	1	14
03	6	0	6	7	1	14
04	7	0	7	12	0	19
05	4	1	5	23	3	31
06	4	0	4	5	0	9
07	9	1	10	20	3	33
08	11	0	11	12	0	23
09	6	1	7	13	2	22
10	8	1	9	17	4	30
11	1	0	1	6	2	9
12	28	8	36	34	10	80
13	8	2	10	30	4	44
14	28	2	30	9	5	44
16	0	0	0	1	0	1
Queens						
CB Totals	141	16	157	208	34	399

Bureau Of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

Summary of Incendiary Fires by Borough and Community Board

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

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Borough	Occupied Building	Vacant Building	SubTotal Structural	Auto and Transit	Other	Total Incendiary Fires
Staten Island						
CB						
01	34	2	36	8	10	54
02	7	0	7	8	11	26
03	6	0	6	8	7	21
Staten Island CB Totals	47	2	49	24	28	101
Grand Total All Boroughs						
	1306	41	1347	609	147	2103

Bureau of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System



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Accidental Fires



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Investigative Management and Reporting System

Summary of Accidental Fires by Borough

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

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Borough	Occupied Building	Vacant Building	SubTotal Structural	Auto and Transit	Other	Total Accidental Fires
Bronx	425	1	426	21	12	459
Brooklyn	788	11	799	33	42	874
Manhattan	495	4	499	14	26	539
Queens	489	3	492	31	31	554
Staten Island	124	0	124	6	13	143
Totals:	2321	19	2340	105	124	2569

Bureau Of Fire Investigation

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Summary of Accidental Fires by Borough and Community Board

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



Borough	Occupied Building	Vacant Building	SubTotal Structural	Auto and Transit	Other	Total Accidental Fires
Bronx						
CB						
01	28	0	28	2	0	30
02	15	0	15	1	0	16
03	44	0	44	1	3	48
04	42	0	42	1	1	44
05	51	0	51	0	0	51
06	38	1	39	1	0	40
07	50	0	50	1	1	52
08	28	0	28	1	0	29
09	40	0	40	6	1	47
10	21	0	21	1	2	24
11	33	0	33	4	3	40
12	35	0	35	2	1	38
Bronx CB Totals	425	1	426	21	12	459

Bureau Of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

Summary of Accidental Fires by Borough and Community Board

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



Borough	Occupied Building	Vacant Building	SubTotal Structural	Auto and Transit	Other	Total Accidental Fires
Brooklyn						
CB						
01	63	1	64	2	7	73
02	47	0	47	4	5	56
03	73	1	74	3	2	79
04	36	1	37	1	2	40
05	69	1	70	1	3	74
06	25	0	25	1	0	26
07	25	1	26	2	3	31
08	42	0	42	0	0	42
09	44	0	44	2	1	47
10	26	0	26	1	2	29
11	35	0	35	3	2	40
12	37	1	38	1	0	39
13	35	2	37	2	3	42
14	42	0	42	1	2	45
15	32	0	32	2	2	36
16	37	1	38	2	3	43
17	61	1	62	0	0	62
18	59	1	60	5	5	70
Brooklyn CB Totals	788	11	799	33	42	874

Bureau Of Fire Investigation

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Summary of Accidental Fires by Borough and Community Board

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

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Borough	Occupied Building	Vacant Building	SubTotal Structural	Auto and Transit	Other	Total Accidental Fires
Manhattan						
CB						
01	26	2	28	4	7	39
02	38	1	39	1	2	42
03	43	0	43	1	0	44
04	34	0	34	0	4	38
05	60	0	60	5	4	69
06	49	1	50	0	3	53
07	34	0	34	1	0	35
08	51	0	51	0	4	55
09	24	0	24	0	0	24
10	45	0	45	0	0	45
11	49	0	49	2	2	53
12	41	0	41	0	0	41
13	1	0	1	0	0	1
14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manhattan CB Totals	495	4	499	14	26	539

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Summary of Accidental Fires by Borough and Community Board

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

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Borough	Occupied Building	Vacant Building	SubTotal Structural	Auto and Transit	Other	Total Accidental Fires
Queens						
CB						
01	51	0	51	1	5	57
02	23	0	23	6	1	30
03	21	0	21	1	2	24
04	25	0	25	0	1	26
05	29	0	29	4	0	33
06	17	0	17	0	1	18
07	40	0	40	1	4	45
08	43	0	43	1	2	46
09	46	0	46	2	2	50
10	33	1	34	4	3	41
11	15	0	15	0	1	16
12	75	0	75	5	2	82
13	51	1	52	5	4	61
14	20	1	21	0	3	24
16	0	0	0	1	0	1
17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Queens CB Totals	489	3	492	31	31	554

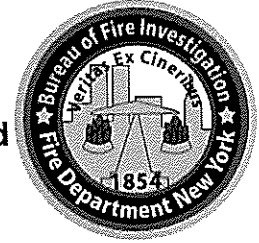
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Summary of Accidental Fires by Borough and Community Board

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



Borough	Occupied Building	Vacant Building	SubTotal Structural	Auto and Transit	Other	Total Accidental Fires
Staten Island						
CB						
01	64	0	64	2	5	71
02	39	0	39	2	6	47
03	21	0	21	2	2	25
Staten Island CB Totals	124	0	124	6	13	143
Grand Total All Boroughs						
	2321	19	2340	105	124	2569

Bureau of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System



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Annual Report

on

Civilian Fire Fatalities



Veritas ex Cineribus

Bureau of Fire Investigation
Investigative Management and Reporting System
FIRE FATALITIES
Period: January 1, 2011 - December 31, 2011



The Bureau of Fire Investigation (BFI) investigates all fires where a civilian injury is reported or a 10-45 code is transmitted. A "BFI 10-45 Report" is completed for every injury or fatality. The information from this report is then entered into a database similar to the NYFIRS program. The program automatically updates with each entry.

All fire deaths are counted in the month and year in which the death occurs, not the month or year in which the fire occurred. If a fire takes place in March and the victim dies in June, the death is recorded in June. If a fire takes place in November and the victim dies the following year in January, the death is recorded in January of the New Year.

When a fire victim dies, the Medical Examiner's Office requires a Fire Marshal's report in order to determine the manner of death (accidental, suicide, homicide, other).

In some cases the Medical Examiner will determine that the victim actually died prior to the fire. In that case the victim will not be counted as a fire death. Some examples of this are:

A murder victim is set on fire in an attempt to cover-up the crime—**not a fire death**.

A victim goes into cardiac arrest while cooking food on the stove that causes a fire—**not a fire death**.

A victim of an automobile accident where the car bursts into flames—Medical Examiner determines trauma, **not a fire death**.

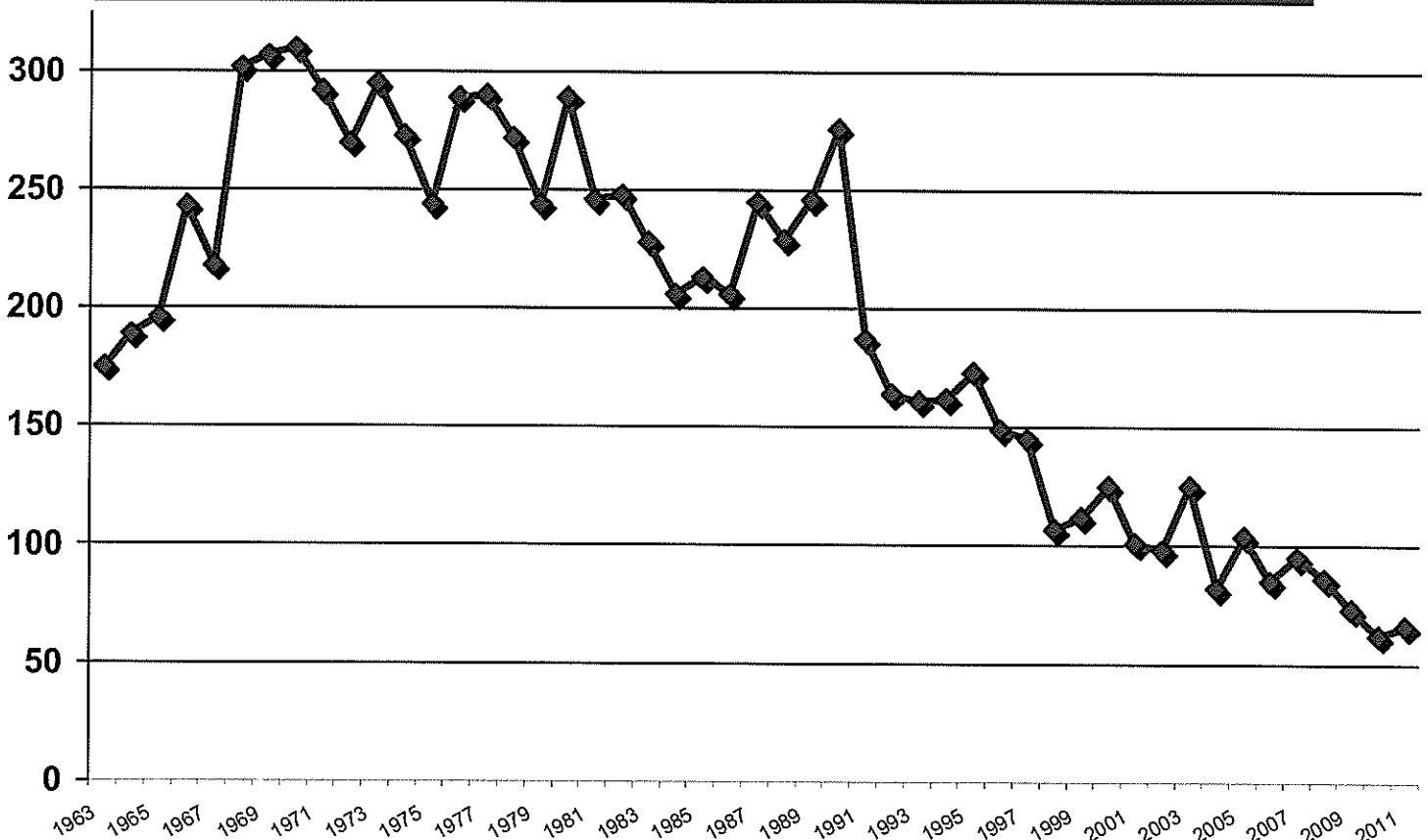
There are also many cases in which a fire death is initially deemed a 10-37 (minor injury), and it is only after the Medical Examiner's Office contacts the Bureau of Fire Investigation for the Fire Marshals report that the victim is determined to be a fire death. This occasionally happens when:

A person suffering from smoke inhalation or burns leaves the fire scene before the arrival of medical/fire personnel and then dies elsewhere—**fire death**.

A person who may live alone and dies as a result of a fire confined to him or herself. The deceased victim is found sometime later by a friend or relative. The call generates a CFR-D or ambulance response—**fire death**.

In these times of modern medicine, forensic science and advanced technology, we are confident that all fire deaths are being recorded as such and counted accurately.

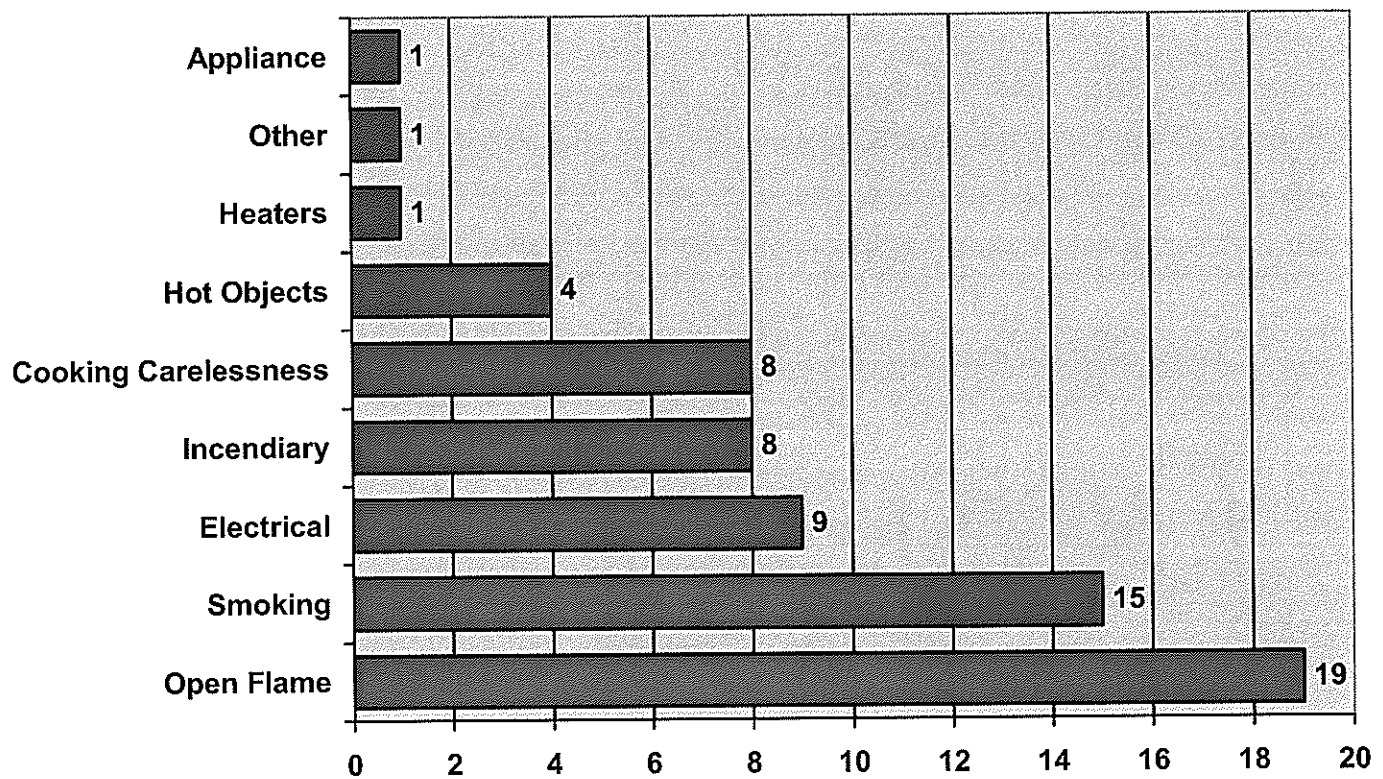
2011 shows continued historic lows with 66 Civilian Fire Deaths in New York City



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Investigative Management and Reporting System
SUMMARY OF FATALITIES, FIRE CAUSES
Period: January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011



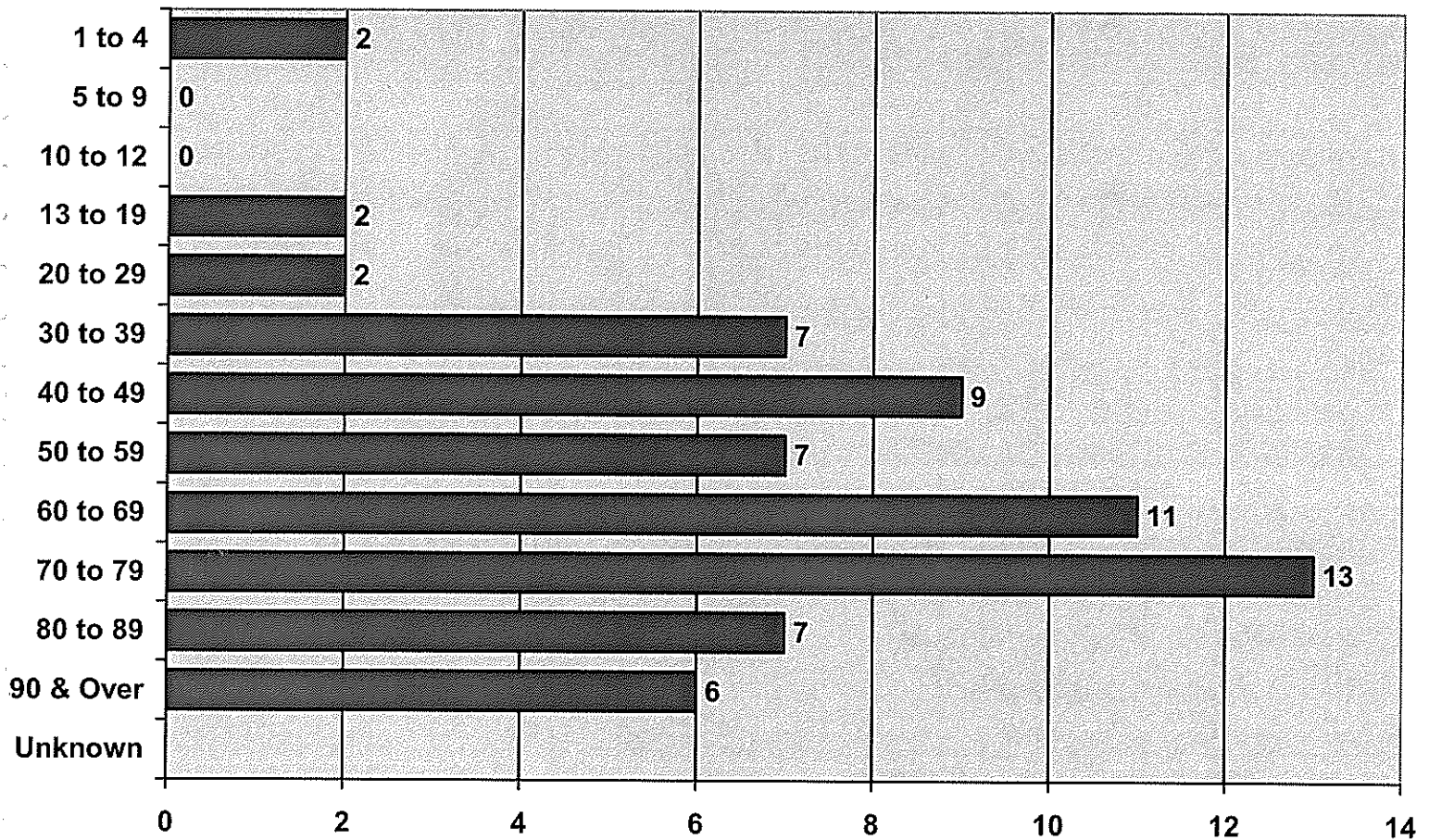
SUMMARY OF FATALITIES, FIRE CAUSES



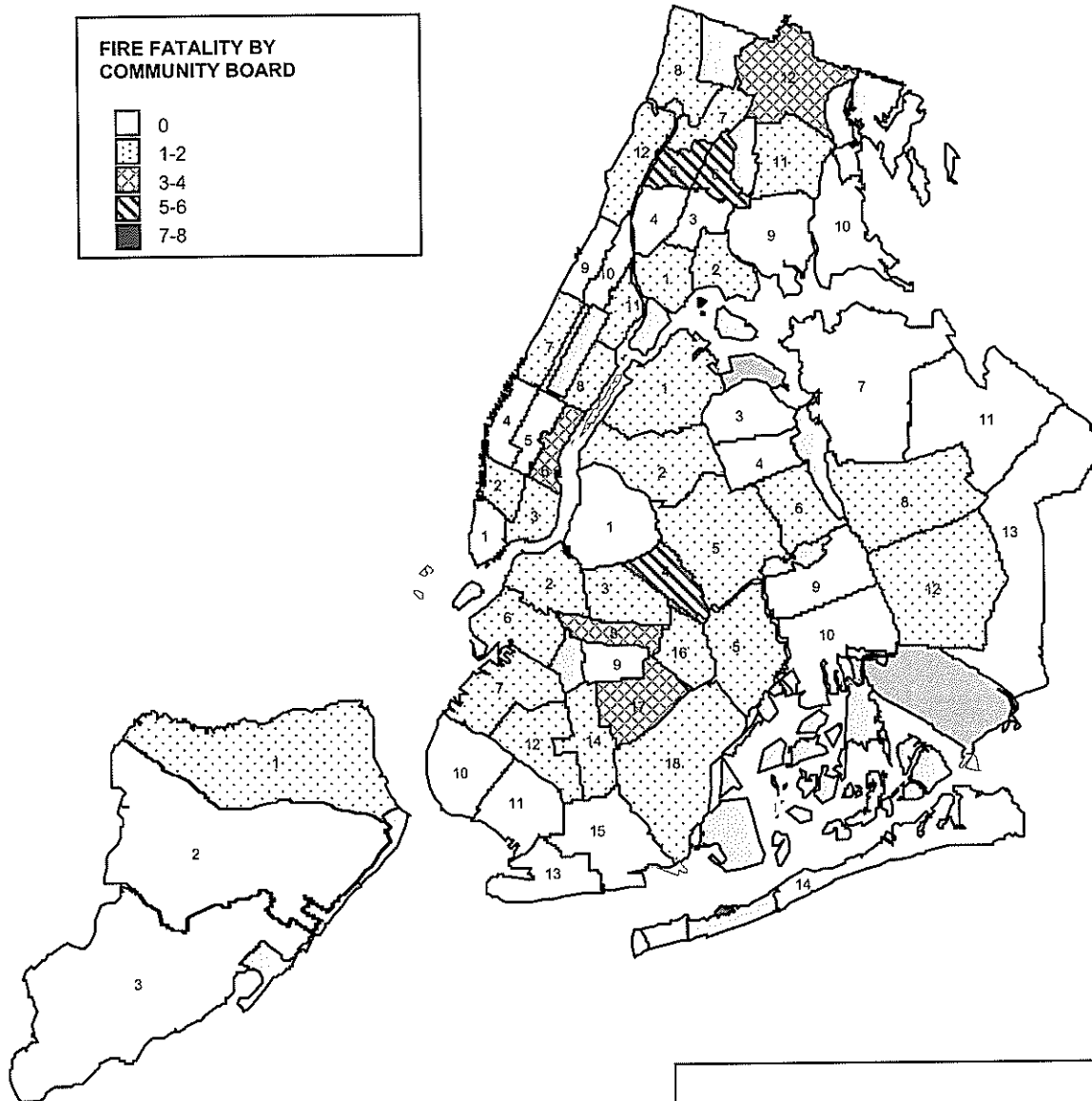
Bureau of Fire Investigation
Investigative Management and Reporting System
SUMMARY OF FATALITIES BY AGE
Period: January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011



SUMMARY OF FATALITIES BY AGE



**Bureau of Fire Investigation
Investigative Management and Reporting System
FATALITIES BY COMMUNITY BOARD AND BOROUGH
Period: January 1, 2011 – December 31, 2011**



FIRE FATALITIES BY BOROUGH

Bronx:	19
Brooklyn:	24
Manhattan:	12
Queens:	10
Staten Island :	1
Citywide Total:	66

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Investigative Management and Reporting System

Annual Comparison of Fire Fatalities by Borough

For the period 01/01/2006 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Feb. 1, 2012



Borough	Calendar Year					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Bronx	11	25	5	10	8	19
Brooklyn	30	31	31	18	22	24
Manhattan	14	21	20	15	9	12
Queens	22	15	24	23	14	10
Staten Island	8	3	6	7	9	1
Totals	85	95	86	73	62	66

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Investigative Management and Reporting System

Annual Comparison of Fire Fatalities by Cause

For the period 01/01/2006 through 12/31/2011



Cause of Fire	Calendar Year					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Appliance Cord	1	3	1	1	1	
Ballast				1		
Candle	2	3	5	6	2	9
Child Playing w/ Other Open Flame				1		
Child Playing w/Matches/Lighter	5	2	11		2	4
Clothes Dryer - Electric		1				
Cooking Fire Extending to Clothing or Combustibles	2	3	3	5	6	3
Electrical Wiring	3	12	5	7	6	6
Extension Cord	3	20	4	4	4	1
Feeder Cable			1			
Heat from Light Bulb	1		1		3	
Heat or Sparks from Friction	7		1	2	1	
Holiday Lighting		1				
Ignitable Liquid- Polyurethane/Varnish/PaintThinner			2			
Ignitable Liquids/Gases - Gasoline	3	1	1	1	1	
Ignitable Liquids/Gases - Natural Gas		2	1	1		
Ignitable Liquids/Gases - Propane					1	
Incendiary	1		4		2	

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Investigative Management and Reporting System

Annual Comparison of Fire Fatalities by Cause

For the period 01/01/2006 through 12/31/2011



Cause of Fire	Calendar Year					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Incendiary - Combustible Material	3	4		1	5	1
Incendiary - Ignitable Liquid	6	3	3	3	5	5
Incendiary - Reckless Use of Open Flame					1	
Incendiary - Self Immolation		2				1
Incendiary - Suicide	4	1		7	1	1
Incense				3		1
Lighting Fixture	3					
Matches/Lighter	2	3	4	2	1	1
Not Ascertained	4		2	3		1
Other	4					
Other - Electrical	2	1	3	1		1
Other - Hot Objects	1	1	1		1	3
Other - Ignitable Liquid/Gas	1	1	1			
Other - Liquid	2		2			
Other - Open Flame	1	1		1	2	5
Other Appliance		1			1	1
Permanent Heater - Electric					1	
Permanent Heater - Gas				4	1	

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Investigative Management and Reporting System

Annual Comparison of Fire Fatalities by Cause

For the period 01/01/2006 through 12/31/2011



Cause of Fire	Calendar Year					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Portable Heater - Electric	1	2		3		1
Power Strip	1			2		1
Radio/Stereo		1			1	
Smoking (Cigarette/Cigar)	14	20	23	13	11	15
Stove/Cooking - Electric		1		1		
Stove/Cooking - Other			1			1
Stove/Cooking - Stove	8	5	3		1	3
Stove/Cooking - Toaster Oven						1
Torch - Legal Use of			3			
Vehicle Wiring					1	
Grand Total All Causes	85	95	86	73	62	66

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Fire Fatalities by Category & Cause

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



Fire Category: Appliance

Cause of Fire	Count
Other Appliance	1
Appliance Total:	1

Fire Category: Cooking Carelessness

Cause of Fire	Count
Stove/Cooking - Stove	3
Cooking Fire Extending to Clothing or Combustibles	3
Stove/Cooking - Other	1
Stove/Cooking - Toaster Oven	1
Cooking Carelessness Total:	8

Fire Category: Electrical

Cause of Fire	Count
Electrical Wiring	6
Power Strip	1
Other - Electrical	1
Extension Cord	1
Electrical Total:	9

Fire Category: Heaters

Cause of Fire	Count
Portable Heater - Electric	1
Heaters Total:	1

Fire Category: Hot Objects

Cause of Fire	Count
Other - Hot Objects	3
Incense	1
Hot Objects Total:	4

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Fire Fatalities by Category & Cause

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



Fire Category: Incendiary

Cause of Fire	Count
Incendiary - Ignitable Liquid	5
Incendiary - Suicide	1
Incendiary - Combustible Material	1
Incendiary - Self Immolation	1
Incendiary Total:	8

Fire Category: Open Flame

Cause of Fire	Count
Candle	9
Other - Open Flame	5
Child Playing w/Matches/Lighter	4
Matches/Lighter	1
Open Flame Total:	19

Fire Category: Other

Cause of Fire	Count
Not Ascertained	1
Other Total:	1

Fire Category: Smoking

Cause of Fire	Count
Smoking (Cigarette/Cigar)	15
Smoking Total:	15

Grand Total: 66

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Investigative Management and Reporting System

Fire Fatalities by CB and Borough

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



CB	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
01	1	0	0	2	1
02	1	1	1	2	0
03	0	1	2	0	0
04	0	6	0	0	
05	5	2	0	1	
06	5	1	3	2	
07	1	1	2	0	
08	2	3	2	1	
09	0	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	0	
11	1	0	1	0	
12	3	2	1	2	
13		0		0	
14		1		0	
15		0			
16		2			
17		3			
18		1			
Sum Total:	19	24	12	10	1

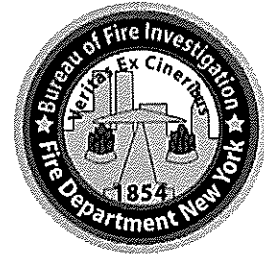
Total Fire Fatalities: 66

Bureau Of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

Monthly Fire Fatalities by Borough

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011



Date of Report: 03/29/2012

For Calendar Year 2011

		Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	Totals
January	2011	0	0	3	3	1	7
February	2011	0	4	2	0	0	6
March	2011	4	6	1	1	0	12
April	2011	5	1	0	0	0	6
May	2011	0	5	0	1	0	6
June	2011	1	0	0	0	0	1
July	2011	2	1	3	2	0	8
August	2011	2	0	0	0	0	2
September	2011	2	1	1	2	0	6
October	2011	1	1	0	0	0	2
November	2011	1	2	1	1	0	5
December	2011	1	3	1	0	0	5
Totals		19	24	12	10	1	66

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Fire Fatalities by Hour of Occurrence and Borough

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011



Date of Report: 03/29/12

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For Calendar Year 2011

Hours	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	Totals
0000 - 0059	3	1	1	0	0	5
0100 - 0159	2	0	0	1	0	3
0200 - 0259	0	1	0	0	0	1
0300 - 0359	3	2	0	2	1	8
0400 - 0459	0	4	1	1	0	6
0500 - 0559	0	1	2	1	0	4
0600 - 0659	0	3	1	0	0	4
0700 - 0759	3	0	0	0	0	3
0800 - 0859	1	1	0	0	0	2
0900 - 0959	0	0	1	0	0	1
1000 - 1059	0	0	0	0	0	0
1100 - 1159	0	0	1	1	0	2
1200 - 1259	2	0	1	3	0	6
1300 - 1359	1	1	2	0	0	4
1400 - 1459	1	0	1	0	0	2
1500 - 1559	1	1	0	0	0	2
1600 - 1659	0	1	0	1	0	2
1700 - 1759	0	3	0	0	0	3
1800 - 1859	0	1	0	0	0	1
1900 - 1959	1	1	0	0	0	2
2000 - 2059	0	1	0	0	0	1
2100 - 2159	0	2	0	0	0	2
2200 - 2259	0	0	1	0	0	1
2300 - 2359	1	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	19	24	12	10	1	66

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Fire Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity and Occupancy

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



Occupancy Type	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Unknown
Commercial Structure	0	0	0	1	0
MD Residential Structure	15	22	1	10	1
Miscellaneous	0	1	0	0	0
PD Residential Structure	3	5	2	4	0
Possible Single Room Occ	0	1	0	0	0
Sub-Totals:	18	29	3	15	1
Total Fire Fatalities:	66				

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Fire Fatalities by Age and Gender

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011



Date of Report:	03/29/12		
Victim Age	Female	Male	Total
01-04	2	0	2
05-09	0	0	0
10-12	0	0	0
13-19	1	1	2
20-29	1	1	2
30-39	2	5	7
40-49	3	6	9
50-59	3	4	7
60-69	4	7	11
70-79	5	8	13
80-89	3	4	7
90-Over	4	2	6
Unknown	0	0	0
TOTALS	28	38	66

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Fire Fatalities Related to Vehicles

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



Open Flame

Cause of Fire	Vehicle Fires	Motor Vehicle Accidents
Candle	1	
Open Flame Total:	1	
Grand Total:	1	0

Of the 1 Fire Fatalities related to vehicles, 0 were the result of Motor Vehicle Accidents.

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Smoke Detectors and Civilian Fire Fatalities

For the period 01/01/2007 through 12/31/2011



For Calendar Year 2011	Smoke Detector Present:	29
	Working:	17
	Not Present:	9
	Not Applicable:	1
	Present Unknown if Operational:	12
	Unknown:	15
	Total:	66
For Calendar Year 2010	Smoke Detector Present:	26
	Working:	15
	Not Present:	6
	Not Applicable:	6
	Present Unknown if Operational:	12
	Unknown:	12
	Total:	62
For Calendar Year 2009	Smoke Detector Present:	26
	Working:	17
	Not Present:	15
	Not Applicable:	5
	Present Unknown if Operational:	4
	Unknown:	23
	Total:	73
For Calendar Year 2008	Smoke Detector Present:	43
	Working:	23
	Not Present:	21
	Not Applicable:	6
	Present Unknown if Operational:	0
	Unknown:	16
	Total:	86
For Calendar Year 2007	Smoke Detector Present:	42
	Working:	26
	Not Present:	28
	Not Applicable:	5
	Present Unknown if Operational:	0
	Unknown:	20
	Total:	95

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2011

Annual Report

on

Civilian Fire Injuries



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Annual Comparison of Fire Injuries by Borough

For the period 01/01/2006 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



Borough	Calendar Year					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Bronx	49	72	130	250	195	195
Brooklyn	98	134	193	296	313	325
Manhattan	46	80	141	220	189	209
Queens	51	68	127	260	244	203
Staten Island	21	13	18	48	59	57
Totals	265	367	609	1074	1000	989

Bureau Of Fire Investigation

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Annual Comparison of Fire Injuries by Cause

For the period 01/01/2006 through 12/31/2011



Cause of Fire	Calendar Year					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Aerosol Can		1		4	1	3
Albany Burn Notif. Unrelated to a Fire/Explosion						1
Appliance Cord	3	7	11	31	20	25
Arc Welding		2	5			
Ballast				2		
Barbecue - Propane	1		1	2	2	1
Barbecue - Wood/Charcoal			2	1	1	3
Brands						2
Candle	25	50	57	83	79	80
Carbon Monoxide Incident	3		2	3		
Child Playing w/ Other Open Flame		3	4	7	9	9
Child Playing w/Matches/Lighter	4	11	31	26	42	27
Chimney/Flues						1
Clothes Dryer				10	3	7
Clothes Dryer - Electric		2		18	1	
Clothes Dryer - Natural Gas			11	18	4	6
Coffee Pot					2	
Computer Component(s)	1	2	2			
Cooking Fire Extending to Clothing or Combustibles	1	3	6	20	5	7

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Annual Comparison of Fire Injuries by Cause

For the period 01/01/2006 through 12/31/2011



Cause of Fire	Calendar Year					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Dishwasher	1			1		
Electrical Wiring	15	29	61	124	164	138
Electrocution - Electrical Burns to Person			4	1		
Exothermic Chemical Reaction	1	1		1		2
Extension Cord	27	44	52	132	67	40
Feeder Cable	1	7	1	4	1	1
Fireplace					1	
Fireworks Related	1	1	1			
Food on the Stove				65	47	33
Fuse/Circuit Breaker Panel	2	3	2	4	7	4
Hard Wire Outlet	2		8		5	5
Headquarters Investigation		1				
Heat From Molten Metal / Slag		1	1	3		
Heat from Light Bulb	6	1	5	15	23	13
Heat from an Iron					1	
Heat or Sparks from Friction	6	2	4	7	3	4
Heaters - Other				1		
Holiday Lighting	5	8				

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Annual Comparison of Fire Injuries by Cause

For the period 01/01/2006 through 12/31/2011



Cause of Fire	Calendar Year					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Hot Embers	2				1	2
Ignitable Liquid- Polyurethane/Varnish/PaintThinner	9	12	5	10	2	4
Ignitable Liquids/Gases - Fuel Oil	1			1	2	2
Ignitable Liquids/Gases - Gasoline	1	1	8	4	4	3
Ignitable Liquids/Gases - Lighter Fluid				3	1	1
Ignitable Liquids/Gases - Natural Gas	6	4	16	9	10	3
Ignitable Liquids/Gases - Pesticide Fogger	7		1	2	2	1
Ignitable Liquids/Gases - Propane		1		2	3	7
Incendiary	1	14	5	15	14	30
Incendiary - Attempted Suicide	1		2		1	1
Incendiary - Combustible Material	10	7	43	57	53	79
Incendiary - Fireworks			1		2	
Incendiary - Ignitable Liquid	5	7	6	18	19	13
Incendiary - Reckless Use of Open Flame					2	3
Incendiary - Self Immolation	1		2	1		1
Incendiary - Suicide	1					
Incendiary - Torch - Illegal Use of	1	1			1	1
Incense			5	10	4	6

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Annual Comparison of Fire Injuries by Cause

For the period 01/01/2006 through 12/31/2011



Cause of Fire	Calendar Year					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Lighting Fixture		2	10	4	14	18
Matches/Lighter	12	11	8	8	21	17
Microwave		1	1		5	1
Motors - Compressors					4	
Motors - Electric				1		
Motors - Elevator				4	1	
Motors - Fan			1	2	3	1
Motors - Subway			6			
Not Ascertained		1	6	5	2	3
Other	4		4		2	1
Other - Electrical	5	6	10	51	25	12
Other - Gas				3		5
Other - Hot Objects	1		4	6	11	6
Other - Ignitable Liquid/Gas	8	6	3	3	14	7
Other - Liquid	2		4	2	1	4
Other - No Fire	1	5	6	10	11	14
Other - Open Flame	15	5	2	10	8	12
Other Appliance		1	7	8	12	16
Other Motor	2	1		13		

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Annual Comparison of Fire Injuries by Cause

For the period 01/01/2006 through 12/31/2011



Cause of Fire	Calendar Year					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Permanent Heater				4	1	2
Permanent Heater - Electric		4		1		1
Permanent Heater - Gas			2	6	3	1
Permanent Heater - Oil		1	3	4	2	1
Permanent Heater - Steam Radiator (Pyrolysis)				4		
Portable Heater			1	3	5	17
Portable Heater - Electric	1	5	7	16	18	15
Portable Heater - Propane		1				
Power Strip		4	6	14	7	17
Radio/Stereo			1		1	1
Rangehood Fire - Ductwork					1	
Refrigeration Compressor	1				3	
SIU Investigation						2
Service			1		6	
Smoking (Cigarette/Cigar)	27	50	59	92	90	93
Spontaneous Combustion	1				1	
Stove - Natural Gas	4	4	11	12	18	10
Stove - Electric				4		
Stove - Propane	1				1	

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Annual Comparison of Fire Injuries by Cause

For the period 01/01/2006 through 12/31/2011



Cause of Fire	Calendar Year					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Stove/Cooking - Electric	1		1	8	5	3
Stove/Cooking - Fryer	1		5	10	3	13
Stove/Cooking - Other	2	1	13	16	18	15
Stove/Cooking - Stove	24	27	57	19	64	101
Stove/Cooking - Toaster Oven			1		1	
Surge Suppressor						6
TV		1	1	4	2	1
Torch - Legal Use of	1	3	2	8	6	3
Under Investigation						1
Vehicle Wiring		1	1	2	1	
Washer/Dryer Combo				2		
Grand Total All Causes	265	367	609	1074	1000	989

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Fire Injuries by Category & Cause

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



Fire Category: Appliance

Cause of Fire	Count
Other Appliance	16
Stove - Natural Gas	10
Clothes Dryer	7
Clothes Dryer - Natural Gas	6
Microwave	1
Appliance Total:	40

Fire Category: Cooking Carelessness

Cause of Fire	Count
Stove/Cooking - Stove	101
Food on the Stove	33
Stove/Cooking - Other	15
Stove/Cooking - Fryer	13
Cooking Fire Extending to Clothing or Combustibles	7
Barbecue - Wood/Charcoal	3
Stove/Cooking - Electric	3
Barbecue - Propane	1
Cooking Carelessness Total:	176

Fire Category: Electrical

Cause of Fire	Count
Electrical Wiring	138
Extension Cord	40
Appliance Cord	25
Lighting Fixture	18
Power Strip	17
Other - Electrical	12
Surge Suppressor	6
Hard Wire Outlet	5
Fuse/Circuit Breaker Panel	4
Feeder Cable	1
Electrical Total:	266

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Fire Injuries by Category & Cause

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



Fire Category: Electronic Devices

Cause of Fire	Count
TV	1
Radio/Stereo	1
Electronic Devices Total:	2

Fire Category: Heaters

Cause of Fire	Count
Portable Heater	17
Portable Heater - Electric	15
Permanent Heater	2
Permanent Heater - Gas	1
Permanent Heater - Oil	1
Permanent Heater - Electric	1
Heaters Total:	37

Fire Category: Hot Objects

Cause of Fire	Count
Heat from Light Bulb	13
Incense	6
Other - Hot Objects	6
Heat or Sparks from Friction	4
Brands	2
Hot Embers	2
Chimney/Flues	1
Hot Objects Total:	34

Fire Category: Ignitable

Cause of Fire	Count
Other - Ignitable Liquid/Gas	7
Ignitable Liquids/Gases - Propane	7
Other - Gas	5
Other - Liquid	4
Ignitable Liquid-Polyurethane/Varnish/PaintThinner	4

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Fire Injuries by Category & Cause

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



Fire Category: Ignitable

Cause of Fire	Count
Ignitable Liquids/Gases - Gasoline	3
Ignitable Liquids/Gases - Natural Gas	3
Ignitable Liquids/Gases - Fuel Oil	2
Ignitable Liquids/Gases - Lighter Fluid	1
Ignitable Liquids/Gases - Pesticide Fogger	1
Ignitable Total:	37

Fire Category: Incendiary

Cause of Fire	Count
Incendiary - Combustible Material	79
Incendiary	30
Incendiary - Ignitable Liquid	13
Incendiary - Reckless Use of Open Flame	3
Incendiary - Self Immolation	1
Incendiary - Torch - Illegal Use of	1
Incendiary - Attempted Suicide	1
Incendiary Total:	128

Fire Category: Motors

Cause of Fire	Count
Motors - Fan	1
Motors Total:	1

Fire Category: No Fire

Cause of Fire	Count
Other - No Fire	14
No Fire Total:	14

Fire Category: Open Flame

Cause of Fire	Count
Candle	80

March 29, 2012

Bureau Of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

Fire Injuries by Category & Cause

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



Fire Category: Open Flame

Cause of Fire	Count
Child Playing w/Matches/Lighter	27
Matches/Lighter	17
Other - Open Flame	12
Child Playing w/ Other Open Flame	9
Aerosol Can	3
Torch - Legal Use of	3
Open Flame Total:	151

Fire Category: Other

Cause of Fire	Count
Not Ascertained	3
SIU Investigation	2
Exothermic Chemical Reaction	2
Other	1
Under Investigation	1
Albany Burn Notif. Unrelated to a Fire/Explosion	1
Other Total:	10

Fire Category: Smoking

Cause of Fire	Count
Smoking (Cigarette/Cigar)	93
Smoking Total:	93

Grand Total:	989
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March 29, 2012

Bureau Of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

Civilian Injuries by Borough & Type of Injury

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



Injury	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	Totals
Smoke	130	187	124	108	23	572
Burns	31	41	37	32	9	150
Smoke/Burns	7	26	15	15	4	67
Trauma	5	1	7	8	1	22
Carbon Monoxide	1	6	0	3	0	10
Other	4	10	2	12	4	32
RMA	17	52	23	25	16	133
Unknown	0	2	1	0	0	3
Sub-Totals:	195	325	209	203	57	989
Citywide Total:	989					

Bureau Of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

Fire Injuries by CB and Borough

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



CB	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
01	14	16	5	27	23
02	11	21	14	14	16
03	24	41	23	10	18
04	16	19	4	12	
05	29	17	10	17	
06	24	16	21	4	
07	23	36	22	11	
08	8	18	23	15	
09	8	22	11	16	
10	5	8	43	11	
11	16	17	8	10	
12	17	2	25	30	
13		14		13	
14		20		13	
15		10			
16		14			
17		13			
18		21			
Sub-Total:	195	325	209	203	57
Total Fire Injuries:	989				

Bureau Of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

Monthly Fire Injuries by Borough

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011



Date of Report: 03/29/2012

For Calendar Year 2011

		Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	Totals
January	2011	27	22	17	42	3	111
February	2011	30	48	21	16	3	118
March	2011	9	76	14	13	11	123
April	2011	8	20	41	16	4	89
May	2011	13	26	6	8	4	57
June	2011	25	25	12	16	4	82
July	2011	24	10	13	17	12	76
August	2011	29	18	15	9	6	77
September	2011	11	15	30	7	1	64
October	2011	5	18	21	21	0	65
November	2011	9	25	5	16	1	56
December	2011	5	22	14	22	8	71
Totals		195	325	209	203	57	989

Bureau Of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

Fire Injuries by Hour of Occurrence and Borough

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011



Date of Report: 03/29/12

For Calendar Year 2011

Hours	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	Totals
0000 - 0059	20	7	5	2	8	42
0100 - 0159	4	4	18	7	3	36
0200 - 0259	1	5	3	19	3	31
0300 - 0359	6	9	6	9	4	34
0400 - 0459	4	10	8	12	2	36
0500 - 0559	5	41	17	21	2	86
0600 - 0659	2	17	15	13	0	47
0700 - 0759	4	5	5	1	0	15
0800 - 0859	5	5	2	6	10	28
0900 - 0959	13	12	8	7	1	41
1000 - 1059	5	19	3	5	2	34
1100 - 1159	13	7	5	8	1	34
1200 - 1259	13	17	7	13	1	51
1300 - 1359	17	18	8	8	0	51
1400 - 1459	6	8	11	8	4	37
1500 - 1559	9	8	23	6	3	49
1600 - 1659	4	1	7	5	1	18
1700 - 1759	7	25	6	12	1	51
1800 - 1859	4	7	7	3	0	21
1900 - 1959	9	19	7	4	2	41
2000 - 2059	3	15	8	11	3	40
2100 - 2159	14	32	5	11	1	63
2200 - 2259	4	12	8	6	1	31
2300 - 2359	23	22	17	6	4	72
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	195	325	209	203	57	989

Bureau Of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

Fire Injuries by Race/Ethnicity and Occupancy

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



Occupancy Type	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	American Indian	Unknown
Boat	1	0	0	0	0	0
Burn Notification	0	1	0	0	0	0
Commercial Structure	13	5	3	12	0	4
MD Residential Structure	135	208	48	222	0	75
Other	10	3	3	7	0	4
PD Residential Structure	75	69	21	41	0	13
Transit	0	1	0	0	0	0
Vehicle	5	0	1	1	0	0
School	0	1	0	0	0	0
Outside Rubbish	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hospital	0	1	0	0	0	0
Manhole	1	0	0	0	0	1
Garage/Shed	1	1	0	0	0	0
Nursing Home	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sub-Totals:	242	290	76	284	0	97
Total Fire Injuries:	989					

Bureau Of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

Fire Injuries by Age and Gender

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011



Date of Report: 03/29/2012

Victim Age	Female	Male	Total
01-04	28	45	73
05-09	21	26	47
10-12	9	13	22
13-19	31	24	55
20-29	63	69	132
30-39	54	55	109
40-49	54	61	115
50-59	58	67	125
60-69	47	50	97
70-79	36	22	58
80-89	27	8	35
90-Over	11	5	16
Unknown	55	50	105
TOTALS	494	495	989

Bureau Of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

Fire Injuries Related to Vehicles

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



Hot Objects

Cause of Fire	Vehicle Fires	Motor Vehicle Accidents
Heat or Sparks from Friction	4	4
Hot Objects Total:	4	

Ignitable

Cause of Fire	Vehicle Fires	Motor Vehicle Accidents
Ignitable Liquids/Gases - Propane	2	
Ignitable Liquids/Gases - Gasoline	1	
Ignitable Total:	3	

Grand Total:	7	4
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Of the 7 Fire Injuries related to vehicles, 4 were the result of Motor Vehicle Accidents.

Bureau Of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

Smoke Detectors and Civilian Fire Injuries

For the period 01/01/2007 through 12/31/2011



For Calendar Year 2011	Smoke Detector Present:	436
	Working:	308
	Not Present:	156
	Not Applicable:	43
	Present Unknown if Operational:	107
	Unknown:	247
	Total:	989
For Calendar Year 2010	Smoke Detector Present:	368
	Working:	262
	Not Present:	127
	Not Applicable:	112
	Present Unknown if Operational:	91
	Unknown:	302
	Total:	1000
For Calendar Year 2009	Smoke Detector Present:	388
	Working:	287
	Not Present:	101
	Not Applicable:	80
	Present Unknown if Operational:	87
	Unknown:	418
	Total:	1074
For Calendar Year 2008	Smoke Detector Present:	276
	Working:	213
	Not Present:	68
	Not Applicable:	60
	Present Unknown if Operational:	0
	Unknown:	205
	Total:	609
For Calendar Year 2007	Smoke Detector Present:	190
	Working:	146
	Not Present:	44
	Not Applicable:	56
	Present Unknown if Operational:	0
	Unknown:	77
	Total:	367

Date of Report: 03/29/2012

Bureau of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System



2011

Annual Report

on

Arrests



Veritas ex Cineribus

Bureau Of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

Arrest Summary Report

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



Total Arrests Recorded at B.F.I.**556**

Arrests by Bureau of Fire Investigation:

Bureau of Fire Investigation Arrests **Total: 503**

Fire Related..... 273
Arson..... 149
Other..... 36
Fireworks Arrest..... 23
Malicious False Alarms..... 22

Other Law Enforcement Arrests **Total: 53**

Other (BFI Assist)..... 38
Arson (BFI Assist)..... 12
Arson (No BFI Assist)..... 3

Total BFI Arrests and Assists **556**

All BFI Arrests..... 503
Other L/E Arrests - BFI Assisting..... 53

Total Summons:

24

Summons..... 18
Fireworks Summons..... 6

Miscellaneous Information:

Arrests involving Auto Fires..... 60
Juvenile Arrests, under sixteen years of age..... 44
Referrals to the Juvenile Unit in lieu of Arrests..... 42
Arrests as a result of New York State Burn Law..... 2
Arrests by City Wide SIU..... 38
Arrests by Headquarters CIU..... 3
Arrests Involving Fireworks..... 23

Bureau Of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

BFI Arrests and Assists to L/E by CB and Borough

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



CB	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	Out of NYC
01	12	12	10	6	31	
02	19	10	12	4	9	
03	11	24	5	5	5	
04	7	11	15	5		
05	6	13	11	3		
06	6	17	8	0		
07	7	8	3	8		
08	0	10	9	4		
09	13	5	3	9		
10	5	12	7	8		
11	7	10	5	3		
12	14	11	14	18		
13		11		8		
14		11		3		
15		8				
16		9				
17		14				
18		14				
Out of NYC						
	2	1	1		2	
Sum Total:	109	212	103	84	47	0

Total Arrests All Boroughs: 556

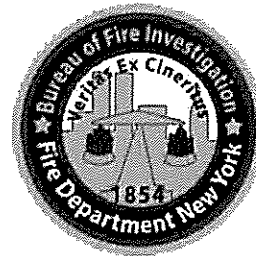
Bureau Of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

BFI Arrests by Borough

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



Arrest Type	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	Out of NYC
Arson	36	81	8	19	5	0
MFA	3	8	8	3	0	0
Other	14	10	6	3	3	0
Fire Related	45	92	63	56	16	0
Fireworks Arrest	3	1	11	0	8	0
Totals	101	192	96	81	32	0

Total Arrests All Boroughs: 503

Bureau Of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

BFI Arson Arrests by CB and Borough

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



CB	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	Out of NYC
01	4	3	0	1	4	
02	10	2	0	1	1	
03	2	10	2	1	0	
04	4	3	1	0		
05	0	5	1	2		
06	2	7	1	0		
07	1	5	0	1		
08	0	2	0	0		
09	6	0	2	0		
10	0	10	1	4		
11	4	5	0	0		
12	3	4	0	7		
13		4		1		
14		4		1		
15		1				
16		4				
17		8				
18		4				
Sum Total:	36	81	8	19	5	0

Total Arrests All Boroughs: 149

Bureau Of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

Bronx Community Boards Arrest Breakdown

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



CB	Arson	Arson L/E	MFA	Other	Other L/E	Fire Related
01	4	0	0	2	0	6
02	10	0	0	1	0	8
03	2	0	1	1	1	6
04	4	1	0	0	0	2
05	0	0	0	3	0	1
06	2	0	0	1	0	3
07	1	2	0	2	0	2
09	6	2	0	0	0	5
10	0	0	1	1	1	2
11	4	0	0	0	1	1
12	3	0	1	3	0	7
	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sum Total:	36	5	3	14	3	45

Total Arrests Bronx:	109
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Bureau Of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

Brooklyn Community Boards Arrest Breakdown

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



CB	Arson	Arson L/E	MFA	Other	Other L/E	Fire Related
01	3	0	0	1	1	7
02	2	1	0	1	0	6
03	10	1	3	1	1	8
04	3	0	1	2	0	5
05	5	1	0	1	0	6
06	7	0	0	0	2	8
07	5	0	0	1	0	2
08	2	1	0	1	0	6
09	0	0	0	0	2	3
10	10	0	0	0	0	2
11	5	0	1	0	1	3
12	4	2	0	0	0	5
13	4	1	1	0	2	3
14	4	0	0	0	2	5
15	1	0	1	0	0	6
16	4	0	1	0	0	4
17	8	0	0	1	0	5
18	4	0	0	1	2	7
Out of	0	0	0	0	0	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sum Total:	81	7	8	10	13	92

Total Arrests Brooklyn: 212

Bureau Of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

Manhattan Community Boards Arrest Breakdown

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



CB	Arson	Arson L/E	MFA	Other	Other L/E	Fire Related
01	0	0	0	1	1	8
02	0	0	0	3	1	8
03	2	0	0	0	1	2
04	1	0	1	0	1	9
05	1	0	2	0	0	8
06	1	0	0	1	0	6
07	0	0	1	0	0	2
08	0	0	0	0	0	9
09	2	0	0	0	0	1
10	1	0	0	0	0	6
11	0	1	0	1	2	1
12	0	0	4	0	0	2
Sum Total:	8	1	8	6	6	63

Total Arrests Manhattan: 103

Bureau Of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

Queens Community Boards Arrest Breakdown

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



CB	Arson	Arson L/E	MFA	Other	Other L/E	Fire Related
01	1	0	0	1	0	4
02	1	0	0	0	0	3
03	1	0	0	0	0	4
04	0	0	1	0	1	3
05	2	0	0	0	0	1
06	0	0	0	0	0	0
07	1	1	1	0	0	5
08	0	1	0	0	0	3
09	0	0	0	0	0	9
10	4	0	0	0	0	4
11	0	0	0	0	0	3
12	7	0	1	1	0	9
13	1	0	0	0	0	7
14	1	0	0	1	0	1
Sum Total:	19	2	3	3	1	56

Total Arrests Queens: 84

Bureau Of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

Staten Island Community Boards Arrest Breakdown

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



CB	Arson	Arson L/E	MFA	Other	Other L/E	Fire Related
01	4	0	0	3	14	10
02	1	0	0	0	1	5
03	0	0	0	0	0	1
11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sum Total:	5	0	0	3	15	16

Total Arrests Staten Island: 47

Bureau Of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

Other Law Enforcement Arrests / BFI Assists by Borough

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



Arrest Type	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	Out of NYC
Arson	5	7	1	2	0	0
Other	3	13	6	1	15	0
Totals	8	20	7	3	15	0

Total Arrests All Boroughs: 53

Bureau Of Fire Investigation

Investigative Management and Reporting System

Other L/E Arrests / BFI Assists by CB and Borough

For the period 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011

Printed on Mar. 29, 2012



CB	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	Out of NYC
01	0	1	1	0	14	
02	0	1	1	0	1	
03	1	2	1	0	0	
04	1	0	1	1		
05	0	1	0	0		
06	0	2	0	0		
07	2	0	0	1		
08	0	1	0	1		
09	2	2	0	0		
10	1	0	0	0		
11	1	1	3	0		
12	0	2	0	0		
13		3		0		
14		2		0		
15		0				
16		0				
17		0				
18		2				
Out of NYC						
Sum Total:	8	20	7	3	15	0

Total Arrests All Boroughs: 53



Testimony of

Stephanie Gendell
Associate Executive Director
Citizens' Committee for Children of New York, Inc.

Before the
New York City Council
Finance Committee

Regarding the New York City
Executive Budget Proposals for FY13

June 6, 2012

Good afternoon. My name is Stephanie Gendell and I am the Associate Executive Director for Policy and Public Affairs at Citizens' Committee for Children of New York (CCC). CCC is a 68-year old privately supported, independent, multi-issue child advocacy organization dedicated to ensuring New York City's children are healthy, housed, educated and safe. I would like to thank Chairman Recchia, Jr. and the members of the City Council Finance Committee for holding this hearing to hear public comments on the City's Executive Budget for City Fiscal Year 2013.

It is important to remember that this Financial Plan represents the 11th round of budget cuts since the economic crisis began. New York City's children have already lost an incredible array of essential services, including but not limited to: thousands of slots in child care centers, after-school programs, school-based dental clinics, mental health programs, and the Summer Youth Employment Program.

CCC was extremely disappointed to see that the Administration's Executive Budget failed to ameliorate the cuts to children's services that were proposed in the Preliminary Budget. Notably, the Executive Budget failed to restore \$110 million in city funding for mental health services for young children (the zero to five initiative), child health clinics, runaway and homeless youth services, the Teen RAPP program, food stamps at farmers' markets, legal services to prevent evictions, and the City's suicide prevention hotline. In addition, the Budget once again proposes that homeless families share shelter space. The full list of these proposals can be found in the attached chart.

CCC was shocked to see that the Executive Budget also failed to address the City's current plan to eliminate child care and after-school services for over 47,000 children. This is unacceptable.

Child care and after-school keep children safe, further their academic and social development, and enable low-income working parents to support their families. Child care and after-school programs are the economic engine of this City, enabling low-income, working parents to participate in the work force while also ensuring that their children are safe, learning, being prepared for kindergarten, and positively engaged after-school. The success of New York City's Public Education System hinges on children being well prepared to learn; without a quality early learning experience, children will start school behind their peers. In addition, after-school programs keep children and youth safe and provide them with academic and social opportunities. It is widely known that youth are at the greatest risk of delinquency between the hours of 3-6 PM. And as Mayor Bloomberg himself testified in January, "What happens after the final school bell of the day rings is as important as what goes on in the classroom."

The repercussions of the budget cuts and child care and out-of-school time RFPs are clear and would bring significant harm to our children, families, communities and City. The Campaign for Children conducted a survey of over 4,000 parents whose children are currently enrolled in child care and after-school programs to find out what they would do if they lost the services. Parents clearly struggled with this incredibly difficult choice. Fifty percent of the parents with children in child care programs responded that they

would need to quit their jobs. Thirty-six percent of the parents with children in after-school programs said they would need to quit their jobs and 16% responded that they would leave their children home alone. The City of New York should not be forcing parents to make this incomprehensible choice.

In addition, when looking at the OST and Early Learn awards, we can see the impact these RFPs will bring to our communities. Cutting the OST program almost in half results in a net loss of 189 elementary and middle school OST programs. DYCD plans to accomplish this by closing 314 current OST programs, opening 123 new programs and keeping 101 current programs open. In addition, DYCD intends to close 42 high school programs. The impact on communities of the loss of programs and capacity, as well as the enormous transition will be tremendous. A map of the OST contracts is attached to this testimony. While we have not received similar data from ACS to be able to map the impact, we know that in addition to the loss of vouchers and the 6,500 seats in Early Learn, approximately half of the current organizations sponsoring child care programs have lost their contract under the new awards.

CCC is grateful to the City Council for its long-standing support of children's programs, including child care and after-school. We appreciate the Council's efforts to stabilize the child care system in the current fiscal year by ensuring the Fiscal Year 2012 Budget preserved a significant number of the 17,000 slots that the Administration intended to cut last year. While approximately 56 classrooms and 1,700 vouchers were lost, the \$42 million in City Council funds for child care was a significant and noteworthy commitment to early childhood education by the Council. Furthermore, the City Council has a long history of supporting OST programs and Beacons, including the nearly \$15 million the Council invested in the current fiscal year.

Unfortunately, CCC is once again looking to the City Council to negotiate a budget that includes a significant restoration for child care and after-school programs. This time the price tag from budget cuts and the implementation of Early Learn and the OST RFP is over \$170 million, that not only needs to be restored but baselined. This funding would maintain the current systems' capacity by restoring 47,000 slots that include child care vouchers; contracted child care seats at the new Early Learn rate; elementary, middle and high school OST; Beacons and NYCHA Cornerstone. We appreciate the severity of this situation and urge the Council to continue to make these services a priority in your negotiations with the Mayor.

In addition, we are also urging the City Council to negotiate a budget with the Mayor that restores other critical services for children, including but not limited to runaway and homeless youth services, mental health services for children under 5, child health clinics, Teen RAPP, and asthma prevention services.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.



Fiscal Year 2013 Executive Budget for New York City Proposes to Cut \$110 Million in City Funds for Critical Child and Family Services

On May 3, 2012, Mayor Bloomberg issued his Executive Budget for City Fiscal Year 2013. The \$68.7 billion budget includes \$110 million in city funding reductions to child, youth and family programs and services. These budget cuts include reductions in mental health services for young children, runaway and homeless youth services, child welfare staff, child health clinics, and the elimination of 7 Beacon Programs, among other reductions. In addition, the Executive Budget leads to the loss of over 47,000 child care and after-school slots.

Below please find the list of \$110 million in city funding reductions to child, family and youth services which are included in the Executive Budget:

CHILD CARE***

Program	FY2013 Preliminary Budget Proposals	FY2013 Executive Budget Proposals	Failure to Fund Council Restoration	Total Proposed CTL Increase or Decrease for FY2013
Structural Deficit- Child Care Classroom Restoration (72 classrooms)*			(\$12.02 million)	(\$12.02 million)
Structural Deficit- Child Care Voucher Restoration**			(\$13.58 million)	(\$13.58 million)
Additional Child Care Classroom Restoration (60 classrooms)			(\$10.0 million)	(\$10.0 million)
Day Care Center Restoration (6 centers)			(\$6.44 million)	(\$6.44 million)
Sub-Total	\$0	\$0	(\$42.04 million)	(\$42.04 million)

*In FY12, the Administration supplemented this funding with \$29.2 million, to restore funds for an additional 125 classrooms (for a total of 197 classrooms).

**In FY12, the Administration supplemented this funding with an additional \$10.9 million to restore school age and family child care vouchers. School age vouchers were restored at a reduced rate of \$2,748 per voucher.

***The Administration for Children's Services (ACS) FY13 Budget for child care will lead to the loss of approximately 6,671 contracted child care and Head Start due to the loss of the one year funds and the implementation of the EarlyLearn RFP, which changes the rates for slots. It would cost approximately \$67 million to restore all of this contracted capacity. In addition, ACS does not have the funds in its budget for 7,700 vouchers and 1,168 family child care slots, which would cost \$24.5 million. Thus, the total loss of child care capacity is slated to be 15,568 at a cost of at approximately \$91.5 million.

CHILD WELFARE AND JUVENILE JUSTICE

Program	FY2013 Preliminary Budget Proposals	FY2013 Executive Budget Proposals	Failure to Fund Council Restoration	Total Proposed CTL Increase or Decrease for FY2013
Child Protective Staffing (105 Child Protective Staff)			(\$3.6 million)	(\$3.6 million)
Child Welfare Staff (26 child welfare and juvenile justice positions)			(\$1.0 million)	(\$1.0 million)
Vera Institute of Justice			(\$250,000)	(\$250,000)
CONNECT Domestic Violence program			(\$270,000)	(\$270,000)
Child Advocacy Centers			(\$500,000)	(\$500,000)
Center for Court Innovation			(\$400,000)	(\$400,000)
Sub-Total	\$0	\$0	(\$6.02 million)	(\$6.02 million)

EDUCATION

Program	FY2013 Preliminary Budget Proposals	FY2013 Executive Budget Proposals	Failure to Fund Council Restoration	Total Proposed CTL Increase or Decrease for FY2013
Dropout Prevention and Intervention Initiative			(\$1.0 million)	(\$1.0 million)
Urban Advantage Science			(\$2.0 million)	(\$2.0 million)
C.H.A.M.P.S. physical fitness			(\$125,000)	(\$125,000)
Full Day Universal Pre-Kindergarten (UPK) in CBOs			(\$2.25 million)	(\$2.25 million)
Young Men's Initiative		\$266,000		\$266,000
Sub-Total	\$0	\$266,000	(\$5.375 million)	(\$5.1 million)

HOUSING AND HOMELESS SERVICES

Program	FY2013 Preliminary Budget Proposals	FY2013 Executive Budget Proposals	Failure to Fund Council Restoration	Total Proposed CTL Increase or Decrease for FY2013
Citywide Task Force on Housing Court (HPD)			(\$500,000)	(\$500,000)
Community Consultants (HPD)			(\$415,000)	(\$415,000)
Housing Preservation Initiative (HPD)			(\$1.25 million)	(\$1.25 million)
Anti-Eviction and SRO Legal Services (HPD)			(\$2.0 million)	(\$2.0 million)
Citywide Homeless Prevention Fund (DHS)			(\$250,000)	(\$250,000)
Mortgage Foreclosure Prevention Program (HPD)			(750,000)	(\$750,000)
Sub-Total	\$0	\$0	(\$5.17 million)	(\$5.17 million)

CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Program	FY2013 Preliminary Budget Proposals	FY2013 Executive Budget Proposals	Failure to Fund Council Restoration	Total Proposed CTL Increase or Decrease for FY2013
Asthma Control Initiative			(\$500,000)	(\$500,000)
Child Health Clinics			(\$5.0 million)	(\$5.0 million)
Family Planning Initiative			(\$350,000)	(\$350,000)
HHC Unrestricted City Subsidy			(\$3.0 million)	(\$3.0 million)
Reduction to HHC's Unrestricted City Subsidy	(\$4.23 million)			(\$4.23 million)
Infant Mortality Reduction Program			(\$2.5 million)	
Obesity Prevention Programs			(\$1.3 million)	
NYU Mobile Dental Vans/Dental Clinic			(\$268,000)	
STD Clinic services and treatment in high schools reduction	(\$461,000)			(\$461,000)
East Harlem Asthma Center of Excellence and Bureau of Immunization layoffs of outreach and education staff and related services	(\$429,000)			(\$429,000)
Young Men's Initiative: HHC Men's Health (teen-friendly health services)	\$500,000			\$500,000
Autism Awareness Initiative			(\$1.25 million)	(\$1.25 million)
Mental Health Treatment for Children Under Five			(\$1.25 million)	(\$1.25 million)
Mental Health Contracts			(\$450,000)	(\$450,000)
Mental Hygiene Contracted Services-Chemical Dependency			(\$700,000)	(\$700,000)
Mental Hygiene Contracted Services-Developmental Disabilities Clinics			(\$806,000)	(\$806,000)
Suicide Prevention Hotline			(\$247,000)	(\$247,000)
Mental Hygiene Contracted Services-Mental Health Providers			(\$1.2 million)	(\$1.2 million)
Sub-Total	(\$4.62 million)	\$0	(\$18.8 million)	(\$23.41 million)

LEGAL SERVICES

Program	FY2013 Preliminary Budget Proposals	FY2013 Executive Budget Proposals	Failure to Fund Council Restoration	Total Proposed CTL Increase or Decrease for FY2013
Citywide City Legal Services			(\$1.5 million)	(\$1.5 million)
Legal Information for Families Today (LIFT)			(\$485,000)	(\$485,000)
Legal Services for the Working Poor			(\$1.05 million)	(\$1.05 million)
SSI-UI Legal Advocacy Program			(\$1.0 million)	(\$1.0 million)
Sub-Total	\$0	\$0	(\$4.04 million)	(\$4.04 million)

PARKS AND RECREATION

Program	FY2013 Preliminary Budget Proposals	FY2013 Executive Budget Proposals	Failure to Fund Council Restoration	Total Proposed CTL Increase or Decrease for FY2013
Playground Associates			(\$1.0 million)	(\$1.0 million)
Funding to keep all city pools open for the last 2 weeks of the pool season			(\$891,000)	(\$891,000)
4 City Pools Open			(\$546,000)	(\$564,000)
Sub-Total	\$0	\$0	(\$2.44 million)	(\$2.44 million)

SOCIAL SERVICES

Program	FY2013 Preliminary Budget Proposals	FY2013 Executive Budget Proposals	Failure to Fund Council Restoration	Total Proposed CTL Increase or Decrease for FY2012
Teen Relationship Abuse Prevention Program (Teen RAPP)			(\$2.0 million)	(\$2.0 million)
Food Stamps at Farmer's Markets			(\$270,000)	(\$270,000)
Food Pantries			(\$2.07 million)	(\$2.07 million)
Expansion at New Amsterdam Market (includes funds to train and employ disconnected youth)			(\$45,000)	(\$45,000)
Expand Low Income Farmer's Markets			(\$60,000)	(\$60,000)
Disconnected Youth Training Program (GrowNYC)			(\$65,000)	(\$65,000)
EITC Assistance Program			(\$150,000)	(\$150,000)
Young Men's Initiative Funding for youth employment and program evaluation	\$8.86 million			\$8.86 million
Family Justice Center-Manhattan	\$182,000			\$182,000
Food Stamp Operations		\$4.64 million		\$4.64 million
Sub-Total	\$9.04 million	\$4.64 million	(\$4.66 million)	\$9.022 million

YOUTH SERVICES

Program	FY2013 Preliminary Budget Proposals	FY2013 Executive Budget Proposals	Failure to Fund Council Restoration	Total Proposed CTL Increase or Decrease for FY2013
Out of School Time Reduction- Option I (6,684 slots)*			(\$9.95 million)	(\$9.95 million)
Reduce OST slots*	(\$5.92 million)			(\$5.92 million)
OST Option II*			(\$2.2 million)	(\$2.2 million)
Shelter Beds for At-Risk Homeless Youth			(\$7.17 million)	(\$7.17 million)
City Council Beacon Restoration			(\$2.3 million)	(\$2.3 million)
Beacon Schools Contract Reduction (Eliminates 7 Beacon Programs)	(\$2.1 million)			(\$2.1 million)
New York Junior Tennis League			(\$800,000)	(\$800,000)
The After-Three Corporation			(\$3.0 million)	(\$3.0 million)
YMCA After School Program			(\$350,000)	(\$350,000)
Sports and Arts in the School Foundation			(\$1.0 million)	(\$1.0 million)
NYCHA Cornerstone Program	(\$926,000)			(\$976,000)
PAX Anti-Gun Project			(\$50,000)	(\$50,000)
YMI Funding (Young Adult Literacy, Young Adult Internship and after- school mentoring)	\$5.0 million			\$5.0 million
Sub-Total	(\$3.95 million)	\$0	(\$26.82 million)	(\$30.82 million)

*The loss of City Council funds, the cut to OST and the new OST RFP result in cutting the capacity of the after school OST system by approximately 26,000 slots (the system currently serves almost 53,000 children).

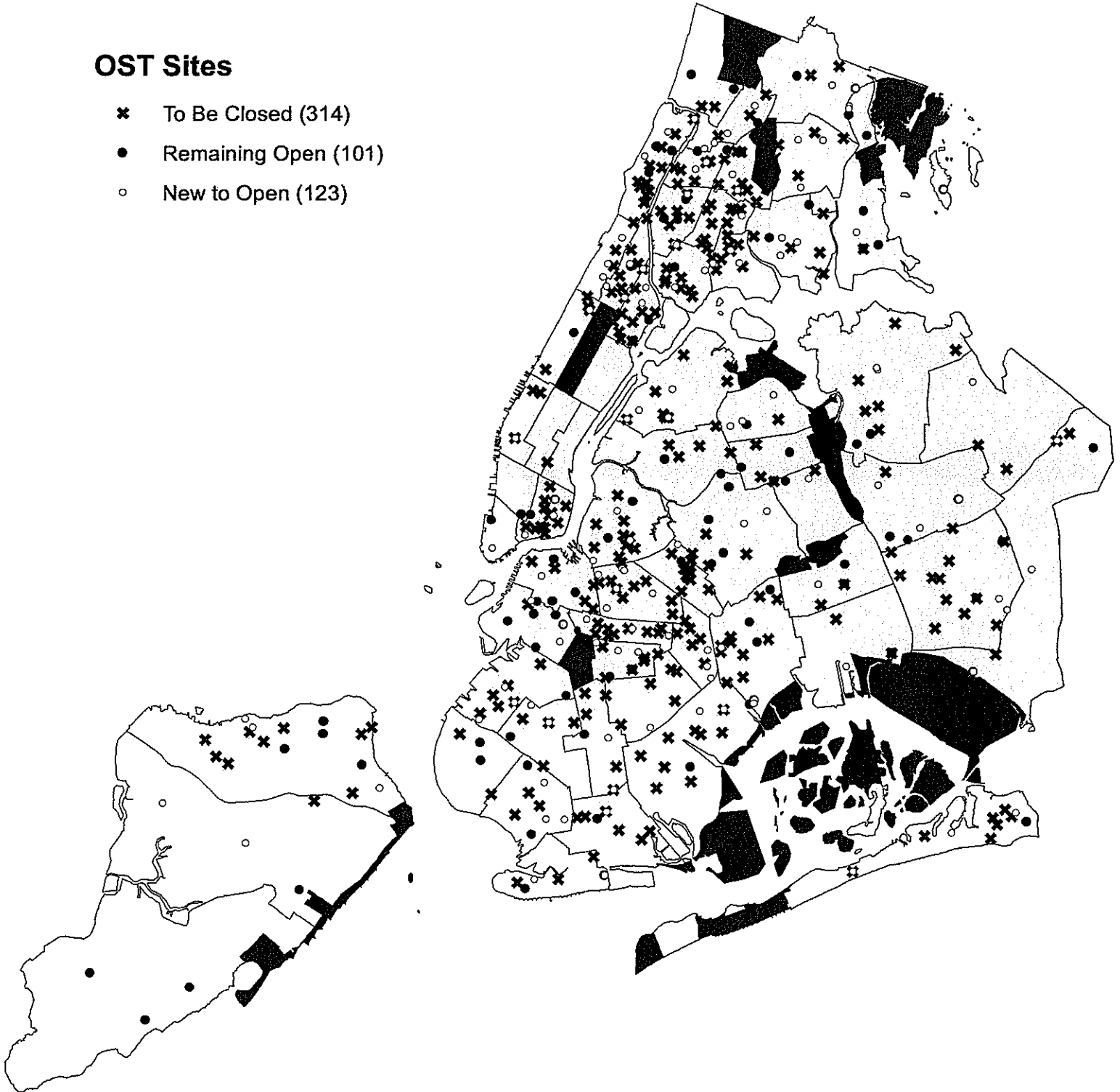
TOTAL

PROGRAM	FY2013 Preliminary Budget Proposals	FY2013 Executive Budget Proposals	Failure to Fund Council Restoration	Total Proposed CTL Increase or Decrease for FY2013
ALL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN	\$470,000	\$4.9 million	(\$115.37 million)	(\$110 million)

Cuts to Out-of-School Time (OST) Lead to Net Loss of 189 Elementary and Middle School After-School Programs in RFP

OST Sites

- ✖ To Be Closed (314)
- Remaining Open (101)
- New to Open (123)





My name is Alyse Erman. I am the Deputy Director of the Sunset Park Promise Neighborhood, a coalition of over 20 schools, early childhood centers, and community based organizations in Sunset Park, Brooklyn. This initiative is led by Lutheran Family Health Centers, office of community-based programs. In 2010, the federal Department of Education designated Sunset Park as a Promise Neighborhood. The goal of the Promise Neighborhood is to create a cradle to career continuum of services in a specific neighborhood of need.

We were given a half a million dollars to complete a comprehensive community asset and needs assessment. We dug deeply into a wide range of issues in our community. You will not be surprised to hear that our research quickly enforced our suspicions- there are not enough early childhood or after-school services to meet the needs of our community. 74% of children are from low-income families yet, only 17% of eligible children are served with ACS services. Our centers are full—with wait lists totaling over 500 families. 90% of the families who are being served by these programs are living at or below 185% of the federal poverty line. Of our families surveyed, almost 20% said that they needed to leave Sunset Park to find after-school enrichment programs. Over and over again we heard families say they needed services that they were not able to find in our community.

The programs cut by this year's budget will have immediate and long-term consequences for our neighborhood.

These cuts will most directly impact our youngest children in our early childhood centers. As a result of Early Learn and ACS budget cuts, three high quality, long-standing centers in our neighborhood will be closed and an additional three centers lose critical early childhood seats. This means that we now only have 28 total slots for infants; ages 2 months to 2 years, in zip codes 11220 and 11232-- a population of over 140,000 people, nearly 11,000 are between the



ages of 0-5. We have also seen at least two of our after-school programs cut- Center for Family Life and PAZ (serving 240 children). These are services that families rely on for economic stability, allowing them to keep their jobs and know their children have a safe, secure “second home”. Sunset Park has one of the highest walk-to-work ratios in the City. We know that people use child care either where they live or where they work. Mayor Bloomberg consistently speaks about job and economic development on the waterfront, yet here we have cut one of our most valuable resources for families maintaining employment, leaving the most vulnerable New Yorkers to bear the burden.

Compared to other neighborhoods, Sunset Park could be considered one of the lucky ones because we will not see a net decrease in early childhood slots. Our impact, however, is even more cruel. Instead of maintaining long-standing centers with known quality and relationships spread throughout our neighborhood, three new centers will open east of 5th Avenue and south of 50th Street, creating a dramatic geographic shift in service options. For those of you that are not familiar with our community, it is incredibly diverse, home to many Latino immigrants and Brooklyn’s Chinatown, but it is also fairly segregated (like many NY neighborhoods). This redistribution unjustly favors one immigrant population above another. In a recent article one of these new providers was quoted saying they expect that nearly half of the children served under the EarlyLearn allocations will be Jewish. This will not serve the vast majority of our residents. Even if centers make a commitment to reflect our local diversity, we know from our experience this transition in staff and curriculum would take a minimum of 5 years. This is not quickly enough for our children during their most important developmental years.

Above all, this devastates the long-term impact of work that the Sunset Park Promise Neighborhood coalition has been working on for two years. We are working to create a seamless



web of services that support children from “cradle to career”. This means working with pregnant teens (we have one of the highest rates of teen pregnancy) on prenatal care, and ensuring that they are then able to put their child in child care, after school, and find a primary care doctor- all while staying in school and possibly going to college.

Two years ago the federal government took a leap and invested in Sunset Park. And, we have already leveraged the federal funds into local private investment. We are being watched and applauded nationally and by private funders, yet undercut by this budget locally. Other countries use the care of young children and seniors as a measurement of success. These cuts to early childhood and after-school are a purposeful disinvestment during the most critical years for children.

Yes, these are hard budget times. I know that the city council’s “hands are tied” and only so much restoration money is available. It is at this time that I ask the City Council not only to restore the funds cut to our neediest families, but also to look more closely at the impact of the cuts and Early Learn on existing, high quality, successful programs in neighborhoods.

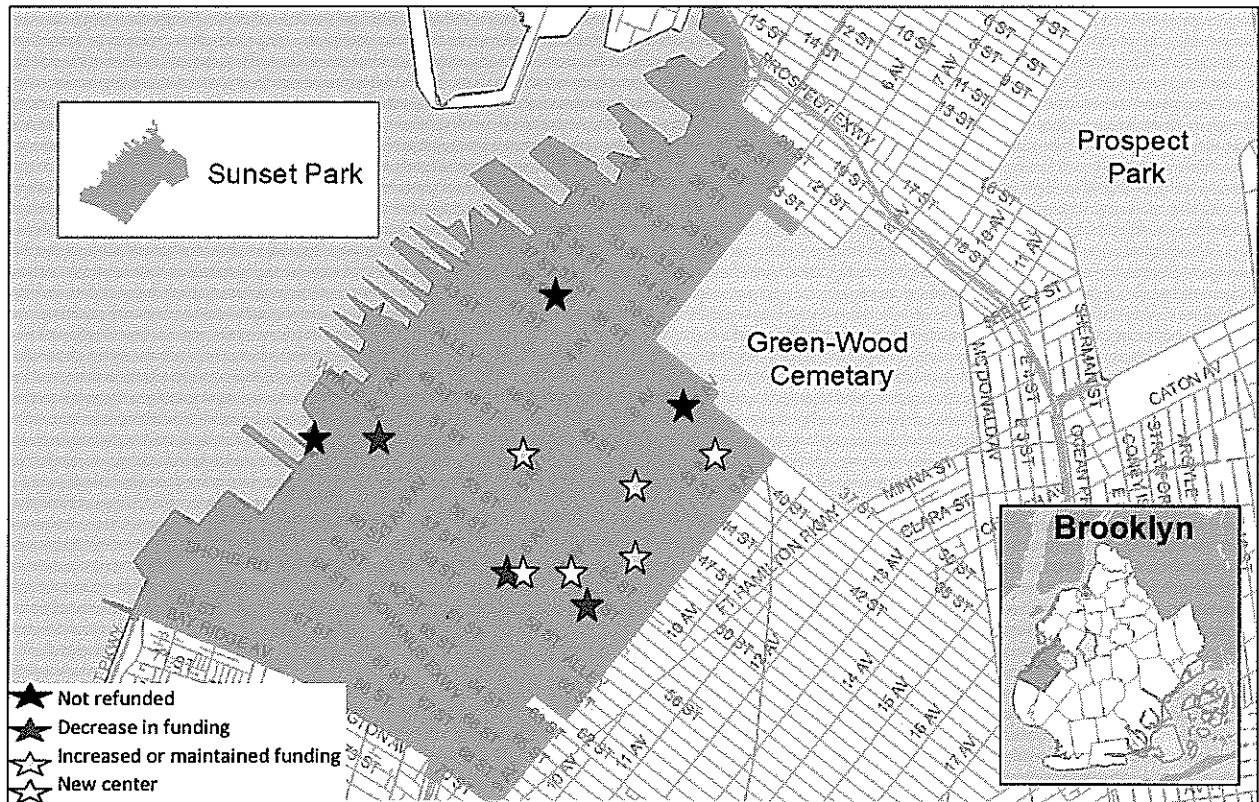


Early Learn Advocacy Fact Sheet

On Friday, May 4th the Administration for Children's Services (ACS) released its new plan to reform early childhood in New York City—EarlyLearn NYC. The goal of this plan was to simplify the management of early childhood education, Head Start, and day care centers. **The new plan holds unforeseen consequences to children and families in the form of cuts to longstanding, quality center-based early childhood programs with deep roots in our community.**

Impact on Sunset Park:

- Three long-standing centers will be closed.
- The new plan disproportionately favors the southeastern end of the neighborhood.
- For nearly 2,000 eligible children, Sunset Park now only has 28 center-based infant / early toddler childhood slots, down from merely 38 slots.
- With Early Learn, 70 Sunset Park jobs will be lost. Early childhood programs are an important source of stable jobs in Sunset Park.



Total Job Loss in Sunset Park	
Georgia L. McMurray BAT Kids Center [†]	- 18
Christ United Methodist Head Start [†]	- 21
Bay Ridge Day Nursery [†]	- 30
	70 jobs lost

Testimony of Suheiri Rodriguez
Teen Relationship Abuse Prevention Program (RAPP), Peer Leader Alumnus
CAMBA, Inc.

Testimony before the New York City Council Committee on Finance
Domenic M. Recchia, Jr., Chair

June 6, 2012

RE: Fiscal Year 2013, Funding for the Teen Relationship Abuse Prevention Program (RAPP).

Good afternoon Chairman Recchia and City Council Committee on Finance. My name is Suheiri Rodriguez and I am currently a rising sophomore at Niagara University in upstate New York. Since 2009, when I was a sophomore at the High School for Environmental Studies, I have been a peer leader with CAMBA Teen RAPP. Being a part of the CAMBA Teen RAPP program has been a very emotional ride and yet a great learning experience. Despite being in and out of the foster care system since the age of seven, I am a survivor and have learned how to reflect on my experiences as a foster child in a positive way through the RAPP program. I have not only taught teens that domestic violence at home – or abuse from friends or a partner - should not be tolerated, but I am also grateful that I have finally learned how to take my own good advice. It is one thing to be a support system for youth and teens, but it is another to be one's own support system by advocating for yourself and fighting for what you believe in. I truly believe in the Teen RAPP program and how it helps thousands of youth each year, which is why I am urging you to keep this program going for the students now coming up through junior high school and high school.

Over the past four years each social worker and student peer leader I have met has made such an impact on me that I owe this program nothing less than my life. For example, before Teen RAPP I never realized that experiences I have witnessed and heard about as a Peer Leader can be considered more than just the better-known physical and sexual abuse, but that there are also three other forms, emotional, verbal and financial abuse. I learned that abuse can happen in cycles where generations often repeat themselves; in many cases an abuse victim can soon become the perpetrator if they lack awareness. By educating myself and others about issues such as the five forms of abuse, sexual harassment and bullying, I strongly believe that my generation can help break these destructive cycles and save lives.

In all honesty RAPP still helps me on a daily basis. I know exactly what I am looking for in a relationship, and I will not settle for anything but respect, trust, and honesty. All the social workers and students I have worked with have influenced me to have such a strong interest in human services that I am considering social work as a career path. The help and hope that they have given me should not just end here. I hope to continue on with the endeavors and beliefs that this program stands for. For example, I would really like to bring Teen RAPP workshops into my college, as there are so many examples of unhealthy relationships that I see on a daily basis. If it wasn't for RAPP's persistence in helping the lives of myself and others, I am not sure if I would be standing up here in front of all of you today with the honor and privilege to speak to you on why CAMBA Teen RAPP should be refunded not only for the year 2013, but each year thereafter. I hope that before any final budget decisions are made, each of you can make time in your very busy schedules to come to one of our educational workshops, peer mentoring sessions, or community outreach events and see for yourself how valuable this program is. In the year 2032, when I am 39, I expect to say that I was part of the amazing Teen RAPP program twenty years ago that still goes on today.

Testimony of Emily Caceras
Teen Relationship Abuse Prevention Program (RAPP), Peer Leader Alumnus
CAMBA, Inc.

Testimony before the New York City Council Committee on Finance
Domenic M. Recchia, Jr., Chair

June 6, 2012

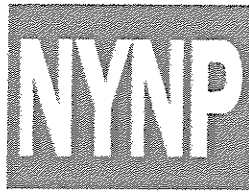
RE: Fiscal Year 2013, Funding for the Teen Relationship Abuse Prevention Program.

Good afternoon Chairman Recchia and NYC Council Committee on Finance. My name is Emily Caceres. I am a former Teen RAPP Peer Leader at South Shore High School in Brooklyn, and I just completed my first year at SUNY Delhi. I joined Teen RAPP in 2009 when a friend brought me to meet the RAPP Social Worker to learn about the program and its services. I was ecstatic to learn that I could interview for a paid summer job as a Peer Leader, and I was psyched to get the position, which was the first job I ever had.

Besides helping other people, RAPP really raised my awareness about abusive relationships. For example, I could not believe it when I learned that one out of every three high school students involved in a relationship experience some form of abuse. I thought it was more like one out of every twenty students, so that was extremely shocking to me. I now see how unhealthy teen relationships can really bring down student performance in school and can have a negative influence on their future education, career and family life. In addition, I used to think that jealousy was a sign that someone cared. Now I see that jealousy is a form of emotional abuse because it can make someone feel guilty, and then the guilt makes that person powerless so their partner has power and control over them.

I just completed my first year at SUNY Delhi, and RAPP definitely helped me expand my horizons and go to school away from home. Being a peer leader for three years has really helped me express myself and be more outspoken. Last summer in Teen Rapp we conducted four separate three hour workshops to educated participants in our agency's Summer Youth Employment Program. This experience not only helped me at college in my course on Public Speaking and Business Communication, but it also helped me break out of my shell. I am now open about my sexual orientation as a lesbian and I am proud to say that I have been in a healthy relationship for the past seven months. I urge you to restore full funding for the Teen RAPP program, which serves more than 51,000 students at NYC middle and high schools. There is so much power in a peer education program such as Teen RAPP. I know that when I was in high school I sometimes tuned out of listening to adults, especially when things became boring for me. The idea of students training other students on issues such as healthy vs. unhealthy relationships is so powerful because a youth can be in the audience, look at a youth trainer who is just like them, and say, "Hey, I can do that too!" I feel that I have become a role model for other youth, and because the future is in the hands of our youth, I truly want other students to benefit from the fantastic Teen RAPP program as much as I have.

I am now age 19 and able to vote in elections. Testifying today before the City Council is my first major step in having my voice heard as a young adult; and my voice is one that saves lives. Please allow Teen RAPP to continue to help save lives by restoring full funding for the program. Thank you very much.



New York Nonprofit Press

Teen RAPP: Fighting for Funding to Prevent Relationship Abuse

Written by Fred Scaglione

Thursday, 26 April 2012 10:34



RAPP Graduate and new RAPP Coordinator Jackie Muniz with Judith Kahan, CEO, Center Against Domestic Violence.

Jackie Muniz was 16 when she first participated in Teen RAPP – a \$3 million citywide school-based Relationship Abuse Prevention Program that is once again fighting for its survival in the New York City budget process. “I was in an abusive relationship. My boyfriend was a gang member and I was very afraid of him,” she says. “I was also afraid of what could happen if I told someone.”

Jackie had good reason for her fears. “My boyfriend monitored my moves,” she explains. “He did not allow me to hang out with my friends. He bought me a cell phone, and got mad if I

called anyone but him. He grabbed me, pushed me up against the wall, and slapped me in the face in front of his friends and family.”

While the physical violence was terrible and was a very real danger to her safety, the emotional abuse was equally damaging. “He insulted me and made me feel like I was nothing. He convinced me that everything he did to me was my fault.”

Luckily, a friend told Jackie about RAPP and, despite her fears, she went to see the RAPP counselor based at her school.

“From the moment I entered the RAPP office I felt safer,” she says. “I thought the sessions would be about my relationship but they were more about building my self-esteem. I never felt forced to leave the relationship. The work we did gave me strength. When I finally decided to leave it was because I realized that I didn’t deserve to be abused - and that none of it was my fault.”

But RAPP would do more than just help Jackie deal with an abusive boyfriend. It helped to change her life.

“Being involved in RAPP activities strengthened me and awakened interests and talents I never knew I had,” Jackie explains. “I became a peer educator and went to classrooms and community groups to teach teens about relationship abuse.” Before joining RAPP, Jackie’s grades had suffered as her self-esteem and her hopes for the future were smothered by abuse. “By the time I graduated, I realized that RAPP had created a career path for me,” she says. “I knew I wanted to be a Social Worker.”

Jackie was accepted into City College, becoming the first person in her family to earn a degree – with “high honors” by the way. From there, she moved on to Hunter College School of Social Work where she recently earned her MSW. Today, Jackie Muniz is a RAPP Coordinator for the Center Against Family Violence program at Franklin K. Lane High School in Queens – the first RAPP graduate to be hired for that position.

Jackie credits her success – in school, in her work, and in a new loving and healthy relationship – to her experience with RAPP. “None of this - not me getting out of that relationship - not me growing to love myself - not me entering college and graduating - not me getting my Masters in Social Work - not me having met a person who truly respects and loves me - would have been possible if it weren’t for the inspiration and guidance that I found in the RAPP program,” she says.

While Jackie Muniz may well be the archetypical RAPP success story, she is far from unique. Every year, RAPP programs touch the lives of more than 50,000 ethnically and culturally diverse students throughout New York City.

Three human service provider agencies --The Center Against Domestic Violence, CAMBA and STEPS to End Family Violence/Edwin Gould Services for Children & Families—station MSW-level RAPP Coordinators at 62 middle and high schools. They offer a range of services including in-classroom instruction on issues of relationship violence and bullying, one-on-one crisis intervention for students dealing abusive relationships as well as a host of other problems, and a peer educator program which provides training, stipends and valuable work experience for particularly motivated students.

Despite its impressive record over an 11-year history, RAPP is once again slated for elimination in Mayor Michael Bloomberg's Executive Budget for FY2012-13 which begins on July 1st. For most of its existence, RAPP had actually been "baselined" in the Executive budget, providing a stable and reliable source of funding from year to year. The program's sense of security was torn away, however, in FY2011 when the Mayor first dropped RAPP from his budget proposal, forcing the City Council to step in. Since then, the Council has voted to continue funding of the RAPP program in both FY11 (\$2.5 million) and FY12 (\$2 million), with the remaining funding coming from the NYC Human Resources Administration.

Loss of the program would be devastating at a time when concerns about relationship violence and bullying are higher than ever, say providers.

"Teen RAPP has a proven track record of engaging teens in preventing domestic violence and also thwarts bullying," says Judith Kahan, CEO, Center Against Domestic Violence. "These issues are nationally recognized as leading problems amongst middle and high school students."

"Teen RAPP saves New York City millions in potential costs related to medical treatment, hospitalization, juvenile detention, teen pregnancy shelter placement, and other social services," says Lucia Rivieccio, Director, STEPS to End Family Violence.

"Teen RAPP has taught students in all five boroughs how to have healthy relationships, recognize bullying and abuse, and help themselves, family and peers handle dangerous relationships," said Kevin Coffey, Assistant Deputy Director, CAMBA.

The best advocates for RAPP continue to be those young people whom the program has served.

Some are those who entered the program as victims of abuse or bullying, then graduated with a new recognition of their own worth and future possibilities. "Before I found RAPP I was judged, pushed, shoved, ridiculed, and alienated because I was a gay student," says Wilfree Vasquez. "RAPP saved me from an environment filled with hatred and ignorance. It taught me to believe in myself. I have gained the confidence I need to make it in the world." Today, Wilfree works for a local fashion designer and volunteers part-time to help the RAPP program at Washington Irving High School in Manhattan.

In other cases, RAPP saves young people from becoming abusers themselves. "Freshman year, I found myself involved with the wrong people, engaged in the wrong activities, and walking down a path to which there was no positive outcome," says Harry Gaston. He saw that the students most others looked up to were respected for their proficiency at demeaning and violating other kids. "Before I knew it, I was in a gang, doing nasty things to strangers, disrespecting students I thought less of, and taking advantage of girls who didn't know any better."

Luckily, a girl he was dating "dragged" him into the RAPP room to speak with a counselor...and with other kids. "My classmates' worlds were falling apart right in front of them, and all I was doing was making things worse," he said. "The events that occurred in that RAPP room from my sophomore year until graduation, taught me so much about myself and what I am capable of. Any dreams I buried away under the belief that my life was rigid and incapable of change

surfaced; it was after joining the RAPP program that I finally felt like I could be the person I actually wanted to be in school and in the world.”

Without RAPP, Gaston is convinced he never would have graduated high school. As a result of RAPP, he is now completing his final year of pre-med studies at Lehman College, a single father raising his four-year-old son.

By reaching young people early – during middle school and high school – RAPP has the potential to assist youth on both sides of the abusive or bullying relationship. “They are still developing their attitudes and values,” says David Zelmansky, LCSW, Supervising Social Worker at CAMBA. “There are more opportunities to make positive changes.”

RAPP’s three-session classroom curriculum covers Abusive Relationship Behaviors, Healthy & Unhealthy Relationships, and Sexual Assault/Harassment. Students take a pre-survey prior to the first session and a post-survey at the end of the third session. “We show that students increase their knowledge about what makes a healthy relationship, the five forms of abuse, the age of consent and safety planning,” says Zelmansky. “They become very engaged in the workshops.”

Social workers provide one-on-one counseling for students who are in abusive relationships, have witnessed domestic violence at home, been a victim of crime, or have experienced bullying. In the 18 programs which STEPS to End Family Violence operates on nine DOE school campuses, they provided individual counseling for 2,356 youth during 2011.

RAPP’s seven-week summer Peer Leadership Training Program teaches students to become leaders so that they can go back into schools to train, educate and empower their peers about

violence and bullying prevention and self-esteem. "It is very powerful for students to hear these messages from other students," says Zelamsky.

With graduates like Jackie Muniz, Willfree Vasquez, and Harry Gaston, the RAPP Peer Leadership program has an outstanding record of positive outcomes for graduates. "96% of STEPS' High School Peers graduated and most of whom went onto college," says Lucia Riveccio, LCSW, Director, STEPS to End Violence at Edwin Gould Services for Children. "This compares with a NYC average of 65.1%."

"RAPP Coordinators are able to connect with teens and help them deal with issues that often go far beyond relationship abuse and bullying," says Rona Solomon, Deputy Director of the Center Against Domestic Violence. "We see these kids turning their lives around on a regular basis." "Before RAPP I never had an adult who actually cared for me unconditionally. Please save RAPP so that other teens will have the opportunity to feel whole again," Willfree Vasquez told the City Council in testimony during last year's budget hearings. He still feels the same way.



Relationship Abuse Prevention Program

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Tuesday, February 21, 2012

Contact: Joyce Baumgarten
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Mayor Bloomberg's Proposed Budget Eliminates Funding For Leading Teen Anti-Violence, Anti-Bullying Program

Vital Violence Prevention Program for Public School Teens Threatened; RAPP Coalition Mobilizes to Restore FY13 Funding

(New York, February 21, 2012) The community-based organizations responsible for implementing the successful citywide public school-based **Relationship Abuse Prevention Program (Teen RAPP)**, announced that they are mobilizing to restore the program's \$3 million dollars in critical funding eliminated in Mayor Bloomberg's Executive Budget.

Teen RAPP is the largest violence prevention program in the U.S. It deals with relationship violence in all its forms, including **dating violence and abusive relationships as well as counteracting bullying and risky sexual behavior**. At \$59 per student per year, it is the City's most cost-efficient social intervention and prevention program.

The **Center Against Domestic Violence, CAMBA** and **STEPS to End Family Violence/Edwin Gould Services for Children & Families** provide RAPP services to more than 50,000 ethnically and culturally diverse students in 62 middle and high schools throughout the City of New York.

Despite its impressive record over its 11-year history, in a time when students need more coping skills than ever, the RAPP Coalition has been threatened with elimination and has had to fight for reinstatement in the last two executive budgets. The three not-for-profits and tens of thousands of NYC students were extremely dismayed to find that when Mayor Bloomberg released his executive budget for Fiscal Year 2013, the RAPP Program was again slated for elimination.

As it has done since 2010, the **Save Teen Rapp Coalition** is seeking the New York City Council's support. Coalition members are urging City Council members—who have been extremely supportive of RAPP and understand the important role it plays in the lives of NYC students and their families—

(Over)

SHEEPSHEAD BITES

In-School Teen Counseling Program To Be Axed In July

by Katherine Gonzalez on Feb 28th, 2012

A program that helps 11,800 teens each year might be terminated by July of this year if funding is allowed to be slashed, and a local councilman says he'll be fighting for its restoration.

Teen RAPP — Relationship Abuse Prevention Program — has been running in 62 host schools throughout New York City. The program provides preventative measures for teens facing bullying and dating or domestic violence, using prevention classes, intervention counseling, staff development and training and community outreach.

But, in cutting all of its \$3 million in funding, Mayor Bloomberg's new budget gives the axe to a program that advocates believe is proven to be effective.

"We see a direct correlation between RAPP and reducing abuse in schools," said Caitlyn Brazill, a representative for the CAMBA, a nonprofit that helped create and oversee the program. "Cutting RAPP could lead to an increase of abuse in schools."

It's not the first time the program has faced budget cuts. Just last year the program was slashed, but managed to regain its funding after a fierce struggle pitting education and political advocates against the mayor's office.

But the latest loss of funding could mean a decrease in peer mentors, according to CAMBA, which would mute the program's success at a time in which bullying appears to otherwise be on the rise.

City Councilman Lew Fidler, who serves as chair of the Youth Services committee and has been a vocal advocate for anti-bullying measures, is blasting the proposed cuts, pointing out that early prevention is key in abuse and domestic violence cases.

"I've fought repeatedly to protect our City's children and most vulnerable citizens," said Fidler. "This is part of that fight. The school-based teen RAPP program, through counseling and support, teaches needed skills and promotes healthy relationships."

<http://www.sheepsheadbites.com/2012/02/in-school-teen-counseling-program-to-be-axed-in-july/>

DON'T CUT OUR FUNDS

BY TANYANIK SAMUELS
DAILY NEWS STAFF WRITER

Students, pols beg City Hall to save abuse prevention program

DOZENS OF STUDENTS and local politicians joined forces on the steps of City Hall yesterday to urge Mayor Bloomberg to restore funding for a teen abuse-prevention program.

The Relationship Abuse Prevention Program (RAPP) stands to lose all of its \$3 million funding in the city's 2011 budget.

"I can't believe it," said Carolina Acon, 19, who joined the program five years ago. "I was so lucky to have this in my life, and I know others need it, too."

The abuse-prevention program serves about 50,000 students annually in five middle schools and 57 city high schools.

Students learn to recognize and change destructive patterns of behavior before they are transferred into adult relationships.

"Last year, 12,000 teens received dating-violence counseling and support," said City Councilwoman Annabel Palma (D-Soundview). "It is critical that the city give its full support to programs like this that teach skills to build and maintain healthy relationships."

Started 10 years ago, teen RAPP is touted as the largest early intervention program to prevent adolescent violence in the nation.

Advocates said the numbers are cause for concern.

In New York City in 2007, 11% of male and female high school students reported being hit, slapped or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend, according to the Mayor's Office to Combat Domestic Violence.

Organizers said teen relationship abuse victims are more likely to be involved in gun violence and affected by anorexia and bulimia, drug and alcohol abuse, and coerced unprotected sex.

"In a city where teen dating violence is at nearly twice the national average, RAPP is a lifeline to teens," said Lucia Rivieccio, who heads the program STEPS to End Family Violence. "We cannot af-

ford to lose this program. The lives of our teens must be a priority."

Willfree Vasquez, 22, joined RAPP as a junior at Manhattan's Martin Luther King Jr. High School and now volunteers there.

"The program helped me come out of the closet," he said. "I don't take abuse from anybody because of the RAPP program. I felt like I had someone there who actually listened to me and helped mold me for the future and prepare me for the real world."

For help with an abusive relationship, call NYC's 24-hour Domestic Violence Hotline at (800) 621-HOPE (4673).

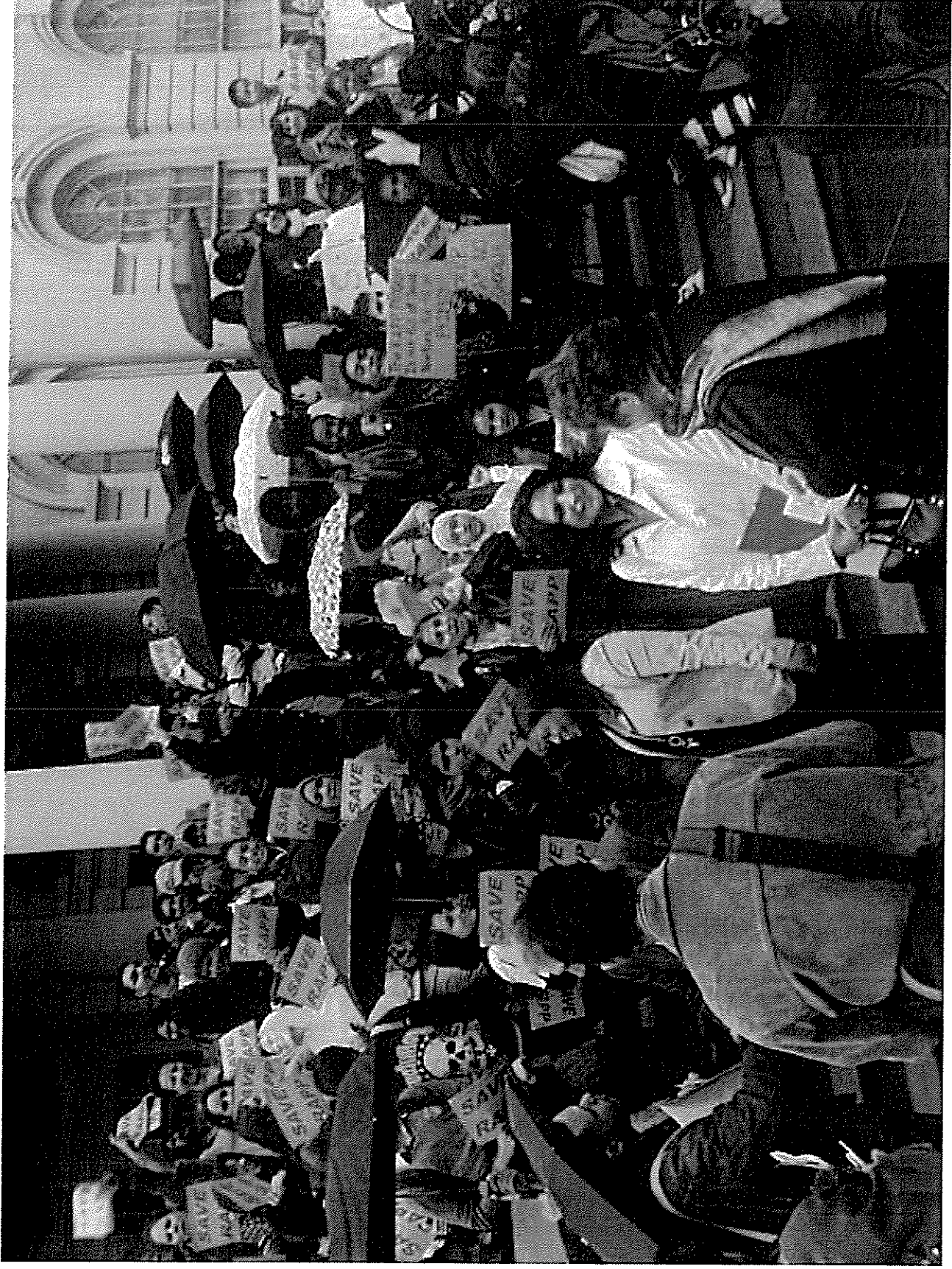
tsamuels@nydailynews.com



Students gather on City Hall steps yesterday to urge restoration of \$3 million toward teen Relationship Abuse Prevention Program. Photo by Mariela Lombard



Bronx Borough President Ruben Diaz Jr. (second from left) and Truman H.S. RAPP Peer Leaders join Men Can Stop Rape's Executive Director Neil Irvin (far right) in a special educational segment about their experiences in preventing domestic and dating violence.



RAPP students and social workers gather on City Hall steps to call for restoration of RAPP funding.



RAPP students from New York City public high schools gather on the steps of City Hall after meeting with their local Council Members to urge support for RAPP funding.



Teen Relationship Abuse Prevention Program

Teen Relationship Abuse – *Prevalence and Consequences*

- **One in seven NYC high school students** is physically or sexually assaulted by a dating partner.
- Shockingly, 67% of teens in abusive relationships **never tell anyone** about the abuse.
- Nearly 80% of NYC teen girls who experience relationship abuse **continue dating their abuser**.
- **Two out of three** teens are **bullied**.
- Teen relationship abuse victims **are more likely to struggle** with depression, anorexia and bulimia, drug and alcohol abuse, gun violence, coerced unprotected sex and teen pregnancies.
- Victims of abuse are **less likely to complete high school** or graduate high school in four years.

Without Teen RAPP in our public schools, current and future generations of NYC youth might not receive the information and support they need to break cycles of violence.

Teen RAPP – *A Solution*


- Teen RAPP is a **school-based domestic violence prevention and anti-bullying program** that reaches over **50,000** ethnically and culturally **diverse students in 64 NYC middle and high schools**.
- **Teen RAPP** – the largest program of its kind in the United States -- is highly recognized for bringing the prevention of domestic violence to high school students. **Since 1999**, Teen RAPP has taught New York public school students how to have healthy relationships, recognize bullying and abuse, and help themselves, family and peers handle dangerous relationships.
- Each RAPP school has a dedicated, full-time Social Worker who provides educational and counseling services through: **classroom workshops; daily school-based individual, group and crisis counseling; continuous training for school staff, parents and community members; and intensive summer Peer Leadership training program.**


Teen RAPP Needs Your Help!

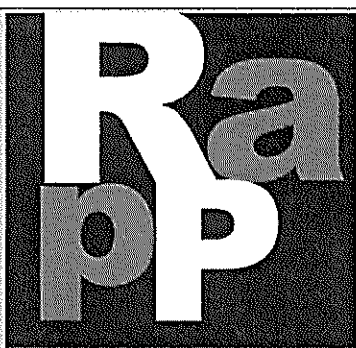
- Teen RAPP is a \$3 million program serving over 50,000 students citywide. At \$60 per capita annually, it is the City's **most cost-efficient social intervention program**.
- **Teen RAPP saves New York City millions in potential costs related to medical treatment, hospitalization, juvenile detention, teen pregnancy, shelter placement and other social services.**
- After 11 successful years, **funding for this valuable program has been eliminated** from Mayor Bloomberg's Preliminary Budget for Fiscal Year 2013.
- **Teen RAPP asks the New York City Council to re-appropriate the \$3 million funding for this vital program in the New York City FY2013 budget.**

*RAPP is administered by three NYC, non-profit, community-based organizations:
CAMBA, Center Against Domestic Violence, and STEPS to End Family Violence*

R P a	NYC RAPP CAMPUS	NYC RAPP SCHOOLS	CITY COUNCIL REP	AGENCY	STUDENT POPULATION
1	Academy for Public Relations Middle School 298* 778 Forest Avenue Bronx, NY 10456	Academy for Public Relations Middle School 298*	Maria del Carmen Arroyo	CADV	249
2	John F Kennedy Campus* 99 Terrace View Avenue Bronx, NY 10463	John F. Kennedy HS*	Ydanis Rodriguez	CADV	1167
3	John F Kennedy Campus* 99 Terrace View Avenue Bronx, NY 10463	Bronx Theatre High School*	Ydanis Rodriguez	CADV	437
4	John F Kennedy Campus 99 Terrace View Avenue Bronx, NY 10463	Bronx Engineering and Technology Academy	Ydanis Rodriguez	CADV	436
5	John F Kennedy Campus 99 Terrace View Avenue Bronx, NY 10463	Marble Hill Academy	Ydanis Rodriguez	CADV	450
6	John F Kennedy Campus 99 Terrace View Avenue Bronx, NY 10463	Bronx School of Law and Finance	Ydanis Rodriguez	CADV	414
7	Franklin K. Lane HS Campus 999 Jamaica Ave Brooklyn NY 11208	Franklin K. Lane HS	Erik Martin Dilan	CADV	538
8	Franklin K. Lane HS Campus* 999 Jamaica Ave Brooklyn NY 11208	Brooklyn Lab HS*	Erik Martin Dilan	CADV	316
9	Franklin K. Lane HS Campus* 999 Jamaica Ave Brooklyn NY 11208	Cypress Hill Collegiate Prep*	Erik Martin Dilan	CADV	438
10	Franklin K. Lane HS Campus* 999 Jamaica Ave Brooklyn NY 11208	Academy of Innovative Technology*	Erik Martin Dilan	CADV	307
11	Franklin K. Lane HS Campus 999 Jamaica Ave Brooklyn NY 11209	Multicultural HS	Erik Martin Dilan	CADV	426
12	Franklin D Roosevelt HS* 5800 20 th Ave Brooklyn NY 11204	Franklin D Roosevelt HS*	David Greenfield	CADV	3478
13	Bushwick Campus* 400 Irving Ave Brooklyn NY 11237	Academy for Environmental Leadership*	Erik Martin Dilan	CADV	369
14	Bushwick Campus* 400 Irving Ave Brooklyn NY 11238	Bushwick School For Social Justice*	Erik Martin Dilan	CADV	479
15	Bushwick Campus* 400 Irving Ave Brooklyn NY 11240	Academy of Urban Planning*	Erik Martin Dilan	CADV	424
16	Bushwick Campus* 400 Irving Ave Brooklyn NY 11240	Brooklyn School for Math and Research (BeSmart)	Erik Martin Dilan	CADV	42
17	Angelo Patri Middle School 391 2225 Webster Avenue, Bronx, NY 10457	Angelo Patri Middle School 391	Joel Rivera	CADV	616
18	Sheepshead Bay HS* 3000 Avenue X Brooklyn NY 11235	Sheepshead Bay HS	Michael Nelson	CADV	2223
19	The Williamsburg Middle School Academy MS 50* 183 South 3rd Street Brooklyn NY 11211	The Williamsburg Middle School Academy MS 50*	Diana Reyna	CADV	466
20	The Williamsburg Middle School Academy MS 50* 183 South 3rd Street Brooklyn NY 11212	Academy for Young Writers*	Diana Reyna	CADV	372
21	Washington Irving* 40 Irving Place New York NY 10003	Washington Irving High School*	Rosie Mendez	CADV	1267
22	Washington Irving 40 Irving Place New York NY 10004	The High School for Language and Diplomacy	Rosie Mendez	CADV	161
23	Washington Irving 40 Irving Place New York NY 10005	Gramercy Arts High School	Rosie Mendez	CADV	468
24	Edward R. Murrow HS* 1600 Avenue L Brooklyn NY 11230	Edward R. Murrow HS*	Michael Nelson	CADV	4062
25	Beach Channel Educational Campus* 100-00 Beach Channel Dr. Rockaway Park NY 11694	Beach Channel HS*	Eric Ulrich	CADV	1090

	NYC RAPP CAMPUS	NYC RAPP SCHOOLS	CITY COUNCIL REP	AGENCY	STUDENT POPULATION
26	Beach Channel Educational Campus 100-00 Beach Channel Dr. Rockaway Park NY 11695	Channel View School for Research	Eric Ulrich	CADV	618
27	Beach Channel Educational Campus 100-00 Beach Channel Dr. Rockaway Park NY 11696	Rockaway Park High School for Environmental Sustainability	Eric Ulrich	CADV	91
28	Beach Channel Educational Campus 100-00 Beach Channel Dr. Rockaway Park NY 11696	Rockaway Collegiate High School	Eric Ulrich	CADV	108
29	Tottenville HS* 100 Luten Avenue Staten Island NY 10312	Tottenville HS*	Vincent Ignizio	CADV	3873
30	I.S. 228 David A. Boody* 228 Avenue S Brooklyn, NY 11223	I.S. 228 David A. Boody*	Domenic Recchia, Jr.	CADV	811
31	Inwood JHS 52* 650 Academy Street New York NY 10034	Inwood JHS 52*	Ydanis Rodriguez	CADV	733
32	Abraham Lincoln High School 2800 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, NY 11235	Abraham Lincoln High School	Domenic Recchia, Jr.	CADV	4000
33	Seward Park High School 350 Grand Street NY, NY 10002	Essex Street Academy	Margaret Chin	CADV	360
34	Seward Park High School 350 Grand Street NY, NY 10002	The Urban Assembly Arts Academy	Margaret Chin	CADV	309
35	Seward Park High School 350 Grand Street NY, NY 10002	Lower Manhattan Arts Academy	Margaret Chin	CADV	326
36	Health Opportunities High School* 350 Gerard Avenue Bronx, NY 10451	Health Opportunities HS*	Maria del Carmen Arroyo	CAMBA	577
37	Health Opportunities High School 350 Gerard Avenue Bronx, NY 10451	Community School for Social Justice	Maria del Carmen Arroyo	CAMBA	310
38	Automotive HS* 50 Bedford Avenue Brooklyn NY 11222	Automotive HS*	Stephen Levin	CAMBA	880
39	Automotive HS 50 Bedford Avenue Brooklyn NY 11222	Frances Perkins Academy	Stephen Levin	CAMBA	164
40	South Shore Campus* 6565 Flatlands Ave Brooklyn NY 11236	Academy for Conservation and the Environment*	Lewis A. Fidler	CAMBA	185
41	South Shore Campus 6565 Flatlands Ave Brooklyn NY 11237	Brooklyn Theater Arts HS	Lewis A. Fidler	CAMBA	178
42	South Shore Campus 6565 Flatlands Ave Brooklyn NY 11238	Brooklyn Generation School	Lewis A. Fidler	CAMBA	155
43	South Shore Campus 6565 Flatlands Ave Brooklyn NY 11239	Victory Collegiate HS	Lewis A. Fidler	CAMBA	160
44	South Shore Campus 6565 Flatlands Ave Brooklyn NY 11240	Brooklyn Bridge Academy	Lewis A. Fidler	CAMBA	157
45	John Bowne High School* 63-25 Main St. Flushing, NY 11367	John Bowne High School*	James F. Gennaro	CAMBA	3668
46	August Martin High School* 156-10 Baisely Blvd. Jamaica, NY 11434	August Martin High School*	Ruben Wills	CAMBA	1075
47	High School for Environmental Studies* 448 West 56 Street New York NY 10019	High School for Environmental Studies*	Gale A. Brewer	CAMBA	1440
48	Truman HS* 750 Baychester Ave Bronx NY 10475	Bronx Health Sciences High School*	Larry Seabrook	STEPS	376
49	Truman HS* 750 Baychester Ave Bronx NY 10475	Harry S Truman High School*	Larry Seabrook	STEPS	1987
50	Prospect Heights Educational Campus* 883 Classon Avenue Brooklyn NY 11225	High School for Global Citizenship*	Letitia James	STEPS	385

	NYC RAPP CAMPUS	NYC RAPP SCHOOLS	CITY COUNCIL REP	AGENCY	STUDENT POPULATION
51	Prospect Heights Educational Campus* 883 Classon Avenue Brooklyn NY 11226	International HS*	Letitia James	STEPS	437
52	Prospect Heights Educational Campus* 883 Classon Avenue Brooklyn NY 11228	Brooklyn School for Music and Theatre*	Letitia James	STEPS	402
53	Prospect Heights Educational Campus* 883 Classon Avenue Brooklyn NY 11229	Brooklyn Academy of Science and the Environment*	Letitia James	STEPS	451
54	Marta Valle High School* 145 Stanton Street New York NY 10002	Marta Valle HS*	Margaret Chin	STEPS	370
55	Marta Valle High School* 145 Stanton Street New York NY 10002	School for Global Leaders*	Margaret Chin	STEPS	270
56	Brandeis Campus* 145 West 84 th Street New York, NY 10024	Louis D. Brandeis High School*	Gale A. Brewer	STEPS	814
57	Brandeis Campus* 145 West 84 th Street New York, NY 10024	The Urban Assembly School for Green Careers*	Gale A. Brewer	STEPS	186
58	Brandeis Campus* 145 West 84 th Street New York, NY 10024	The Global Learning Collaborative*	Gale A. Brewer	STEPS	210
59	Brandeis Campus* 145 West 84 th Street New York, NY 10024	Innovation Diploma Plus*	Gale A. Brewer	STEPS	233
60	Brandeis Campus* 145 West 84 th Street New York, NY 10024	Frank McCourt HS*	Gale A. Brewer	STEPS	100
61	Manhattan Center for Science and Math* 280 Pleasant Avenue New York, NY 10029	Manhattan Center for Science and Math*	Melissa Mark-Viverito	STEPS	1648
62	High School of Fashion Industries* 225 West 24th Street New York, NY 10011	High School of Fashion Industries*	Christine Quinn	STEPS	1634
63	I.S. 131 Albert Einstein 885 Bolton Avenue Bronx NY 10473	I.S. 131 Albert Einstein	Annabel Palma	STEPS	857
64	I.S. 10 -The Horace Greely School* 45-11 31st Ave Queens, NY 11103	I.S. 10 -The Horace Greely School*	Peter F. Vallone, Jr.	STEPS	938
	CURRENT TOTAL				51,644
	* Schools receiving comprehensive RAPP services				



RAPP Flash

FEBRUARY 3, 2012

VOLUME 2, NUMBER 2

The Teen Relationship Abuse Prevention Program – RAPP - the nation's largest teen relationship abuse prevention program - is a public/private partnership:

CAMBA

Center Against Domestic Violence

Steps to End Family Violence

NYC Department of Education

NYC Human Resources Administration

RAPP City Principles of Healthy Relationships

RESPECT

SPACE

UNDERSTANDING

COMMUNICATION

SAFETY

RAPP Flash

c/o Center Against Domestic Violence

25 Chapel Street, #904

Brooklyn, NY 11201

718 254 9134

Center@centeragainstdv.org

Highlights of 2011

At this time of looking forward to our continued Relationship Abuse Prevention Program on 30 campuses across New York City, helping almost 60,000 students stop bullying and dating violence, we cannot help but look back at some of our accomplishments in the last half of 2011.

Domestic Violence Awareness Month 2011

The August Martin High School RAPP Coordinator, Lateefah Alleyne participated in the DV Awareness Month initiative at the Greater Allen Cathedral of New York. She was also a panel member at "A Call to Action: Stepping Down on DV."

RAPP Peer Leaders at August Martin High School and John Bowne High School in Queens, Automotive High School and the Academy for Conservation and the Environment in Brooklyn, Health Opportunities High School in the Bronx, and the High School for Environmental Studies in Manhattan distributed over 400 purple ribbons and raised awareness about teen relationship abuse. The Peer Leaders engaged students, parents and school staff in conversations about emotional and verbal abuse, including texting, social media, and cyber-bullying.



Clothesline Project

The Clothesline Project raises awareness about all forms of partner abuse and gives participants an artistic outlet to speak out about their experiences. At Brandeis Campus, RAPP Coordinator, Alli Drieves, collaborated with the school's art teacher to host students from 5 schools who decorated t-shirts for the school Clothesline.

Brides March

RAPP Coordinators and Peer Leaders joined hundreds of men and women for the Brides March through upper Manhattan and the South Bronx to raise awareness about the devastating effects of intimate partner violence in all its forms. Dressed as brides and grooms, the marchers commemorate the tragic death of Gladys Ricart on her wedding day at the hands of her abuser and the many other victims of teen dating violence and domestic abuse.



**Mayor's Office to Combat Domestic Violence
Commissioner Yolanda Jimenez & Bronx
Borough President Ruben Diaz, Jr.**



We Built RAPP City

The week before Winter Break, teens from fifteen high school and intermediate school campuses in all five boroughs overflowed the Center Against DV conference room to build a gingerbread village of healthy relationships.

RAPP Flash

RAPP Flash is a collaborative e-newsletter produced by CAMBA, the Center Against Domestic Violence and Steps to End Family Violence. RAPP, the Teen Relationship Abuse Prevention Program, educates teens across New York City about healthy relationships. It is the largest teen dating violence prevention program in the United States.

To find out more about RAPP at CAMBA, please contact Rick Rodriguez, 718.282.5575 ex. 40338, Rickr@camba.org.

To find out more about RAPP at the Center Against Domestic Violence, please contact Luis Matos, 718.254.9134, lmatos@centeragainstdv.org.

To find out more about RAPP at Steps to End Family Violence, please contact Connie Marquez 646.315.7611, cmarquez@egscf.org.

The RAPP Coalition



Relationship Abuse Prevention Program

CAMBA

CAMBA is a non-profit agency that provides services that connect people with opportunities to enhance their quality of life. CAMBA offers integrated services and programs in the following core areas: Economic Development, Education & Youth Development, Family Support Services, HIV/AIDS Services, Housing Services & Development and Legal Services. CAMBA serves more than 35,000 individuals and families, including 8,000 youth, each year. Specifically, CAMBA helps people of low-income; those moving from welfare to work; people who are homeless, at risk of homelessness or transitioning out of homelessness; individuals living with or at risk of HIV/AIDS; immigrants and refugees; children and young adults; entrepreneurs and other groups working to become self-sufficient. Learn more at www.camba.org.

The Center Against Domestic Violence (CADV)

Founded in 1977, The Center Against Domestic Violence (CADV) opened the first publicly-funded domestic violence shelter in New York State. Since then, CADV's outreach has expanded to include three full-service shelters for victims and their children, innovative education programs that reach more than 30,000 students each year, and programs that support victims and raise awareness throughout the community. Learn more about the not-for-profit CADV at www.cadvny.org.

STEPS To End Family Violence (STEPS)

STEPS To End Family Violence (STEPS) is an East Harlem-based non-profit preventing intergenerational abuse; providing trauma-informed strategies to promote healing; and advancing policy initiatives to support the needs of those affected by interpersonal violence. STEPS' services have evolved over the past 25 years to include advocacy and counseling for adults, children, and teens in the forms of educational and therapeutic groups; training and consultation to social service and education professionals; and the first Teen Accountability Program in NYC for young men. STEPS' *Alternative to Incarceration* program remains the only program in New York dedicated to battered women defendants. In 1992, STEPS developed the first programs in NYC for teens and has been a RAPP provider since its inception in 1999. STEPS is a program of Edwin Gould Services for Children and Families, a multi-faceted agency providing foster care and preventive services to children in all five boroughs and residential care for adults with developmental disabilities. Learn more at www.egscf.org/services/steps.

Save Relationship Abuse Prevention Program (RAPP) Funding!

RAPP is a school based program that has successfully taught teens how to have healthy relationships for over a decade.

RAPP provides support and counseling to thousands of teen victims of relationship abuse.

RAPP staff and trained teen peer leaders provide information about relationship abuse to parents and community members.

Last year RAPP staff provided services to culturally and ethnically diverse student bodies on 30 New York City high school and intermediate school campuses.

I urge the Mayor and the City Council to ensure that funding for this critical program continues.

Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Darnell Colin	Darnell Colin	sheeps Head bay	11285	2/28/12
2. Fabian Mone	Fabian Mone	sheeps Head Bay	11235	3/1/12
3. Lloyd Blandford	Lloyd Blandford	sheeps Head Bay	11235	3/1/12
4. Noami Ricketts	Noami Ricketts	sheepshead Bay	11235	3/1/12
5. Tarek Youssef	Tarek Youssef	sheepshead Bay	11235	3/1/12
6. Calvin Yuan	Calvin Yuan	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/1/12
7. Alejandro Arroyo	Alejandro Arroyo	Sheepshead Bay	11225	3/1/12
8. Victoria Andrews	Victoria Andrews	sheepshead Bay	11225	3/1/12
9. Ilhomjon Kushnir	Ilhomjon Kushnir	sheepshead Bay High School	11235	3/1/12
10. Dayra Briggs	Dayra Briggs	sheepshead Bay High	11235	3/1/12
11. Tatianna Yeverton	Tatianna Yeverton	sheepshead Bay	11235	3/1/12
12. Sharae Lambert	Sharae Lambert	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/1/12
13. Dynasia Sanders	Dynasia Sanders	Sheepshead Bay	11225	3/1/12
14. James C.	James C.	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/1/12
15. Kitchelle P.	Kitchelle P.	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/1/12
16. Vladislav J.	Vladimir J.	sheepshead Bay	11235	3/1/12
17. Suglan Z	Suglan Z.	sheepshead Bay H.S.	11235	3/1/12
18. Rooney Li	Rooney Li	sheepshead Bay	11225	3/1/12
19. Arwa Yafai	Arwa Yafai	S. B. H. S.	11235	3/1/12
20. Ariel Berro	Ariel Berro	sheepshead	11235	3/1/12

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11235

Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Theodore Lewis	Theodore Lewis	Sheepshead Bay	11208	3/1/12
2. Arwa Yafai	Arwa Yafai	Sheepshead	11235	3/1/12
3. Ariel Berry	DR Bel Berry	sheepshead	11235	3/1/12
4. Fabien Monge	Fabien Monge	sheepshead	11235	3/1/12
5. Lloyd Blanford	Lloyd Blanford	Sheepshead	11235	3/1/12
6. Dayia Briggs	Dayia Briggs	sheepshead Bay hlg	11226	3/1/12
7. Tatianna Y.	Tatianna Y.	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/1/12
8. Ritchelle P.	Ritchelle Brinston	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/1/12
9. Victoria Andrews	Victoria Andrews	Sheepshead Bay	11225	3/1/12
10. Dynasia S.	Dynasia S.	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/1/12
11. Jonell Colin	Jonell Colin	Sheepshead Bay	11285	3/1/12
12. Lhanyan Kashk	Lhanyan	S.B.H.S	11235	3/1/12
13. Jamal Morris	Jamal Morris	S.B.H.S	11235	3/1/12
14. James C.	James C.	S.B.H.S	11235	3/1/12
15. Shave S.	Shave S.	Sheepshead B.	11213	3/1/12
16. Powell Deslandes	David Dodson	Sheepshead B.	11236	3/1/12
17. Danielles	Danielles	Sheepshead B.	11235	3-1-12
18. Ashley Morris	Ashley Morris	S.B.H.S	11234	3/1/12
19. Muhammad Danial	Muhammad Danial	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/1/12
20. Brandon	Brandon	Sheepshead Bay	11217	3/1/12

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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Mr. Sean Charles	Sean Charles	Murrow HS	11220	5-7-12
2. Jennifer	Anglade	Murrow HS		5.7.12
3. William Jr	William Jr	Murrow HS		5.7.12
4. Olivia Ramos	Olivia V Ramos	Murrow HS		5.7.12
5. Yessica	Del Rosario	Murrow HS		5.7.12
6. Peggy	Peggy Jr	Murrow HS		5.7.12
7. Matthew	Lee	Murrow HS		5.7.12
8. Felix	Rosado	Murrow HS		5.7.12
9. John	Mersier	Murrow HS		5.7.12
10. Sevit Berl	Santa Bulu	Murrow HS		5.7.12
11. Alberto	Alberto	Murrow HS		5.7.12
12. Wagas	Wagas	Murrow HS		5.7.12
13. Monamores	Monamores	Murrow HS		5.7.12
14. Eliz Velasco	Eliz Velasco	Murrow HS		5.7.12
15. Ben Bernick	Ben Bernick	Murrow HS		5.7.12
16. Eman Abadi	Eman Abadi	Murrow HS		5.8.12
17. Nathaniel Baptiste	Nathaniel Baptiste	Murrow HS		5.8.12
18. Marcy Louis	Marcy Louis	Murrow HS		5.8.12
19. Christian Baptiste	Christian Baptiste	Murrow HS		5.8.12
20. Conarisa Williams	Conarisa Williams	Murrow HS		5.8.12

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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Nagat	Sarah Nagat	Sheepshead Bay High School	11235	3/1/12
2. Sarah Hussein	Sarah Hussein	Sheepshead Bay High School	11235	3/1/12
3. Michael Chin	Michael Chin	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/1/12
4. Sabrina	Sabrina	Sheepshead Bay	11229	3/1/12
5. J. Perez	J. Perez	Sheepshead Bay	11226	3/1/12
6. Nana Gordon	Nana Gordon	Sheepshead Bay	11226	3/1/12
7. Mark Keith Eley II	Mark Keith Eley II	Sheepshead Bay	11236	3/6/12
8. Raza Siddique	Raza Siddique	Raza Siddique	11226	3/15/12
9. Aliyah Mado	Aliyah Mado	Sheepshead Bay	11234	3/19/12
10. Benita Perry	Benita Perry	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/19/12
11. Pauline Horowitz	Pauline Horowitz	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/19/12
12. Azalea Howard	Azalea Howard	Sheepshead Bay	11203	3/19/12
13. Chevron Holt	Chevron Holt	Sheepshead Bay	11226	3/19/12
14. Antigone	Antigone	Sheepshead Bay	11226	
15. Salome	Salome	Sheepshead	11218	3/19/12
16. Tashara	Tashara	Sheepshead Bay	11203	3/19/12
17. Dana Hershowitz	Dana Hershowitz	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/22/12
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Save **R**elationship **A**buse **P**revention **P**rogram (**RAPP**) Funding!

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I urge the Mayor and the City Council to ensure that funding for this critical program continues.

Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Daniel Barnes	D Barnes	Sheepshead Bay	11235	8/1/12
2. Albert Mirakhor	Albert	Sheepshead Bay H.S.	11218	3/10/12
3. Rafiat Agbaje	Rafiat Agbaje	Sheepshead Bay H.S.	11212	8/9/12
4. Miguel Kochimitt	Miguel Kochimitt	Sheepshead Bay H.S.	11226	3/9/12
5. Dominus Alexander	Dominus Alexander	Sheepshead Bay H.S.	11234	3/9/12
6. Muhammad Danial	Muhammad Danial	Sheepshead Bay H.S.	11235	3/9/12
7. Tichina Smith	Tichina Smith	Sheepshead Bay H.S.	11234	3/9/12
8. Arwa Yafai	Arwa Yafai	Sheepshead Bay H.S.	11235	3/9/12
9. Sharae Lambert	Sharae Lambert	Sheepshead Bay H.S.	11235	3/9/12
10. Takuya Tinsley	Takuya Tinsley	Sheepshead Bay H.S.	11216	3/9/12
11. Naquan Bree	Naquan Bree	Sheepshead Bay H.S.	11235	3-26
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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Jahman Hegler	Jahman Hegler	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/15/12
2. Makayla Charles	Makayla Charles	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/15/12
3. Carolina Roman	Carolina Roman	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/15/12
4. Wilson L.	Wilson L.	Sheepshead Bay HS	11235	3/15/12
5. Nida Umar	Nida Umar	Sheepshead Bay H.S.	11235	3/15/12
6. Anthony Ulas	Anthony Ulas	Sheepshead Bay HS	11235	3/15/12
7. Candance Johnson	Candance Johnson	Sheepshead Bay HS	11235	3/15/12
8. Avion Jones	Avion Jones	Sheepshead Bay H.S.	11235	3-15-12
9. Hifsa Tariq	Hifsa Tariq	Sheepshead Bay H.S.	11235	3-15-12
10. Ahmed Fadel	Ahmed Fadel	Sheepshead Bay HS		
11. Khalia Blackwood	Khalia B.	Sheepshead Bay	11236	3-20-12
12. Bakem Sahen	Bakem Sahen	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3-20-12
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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Wasifur Rahman	Wasifur Rahman	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/21/12
2. James Catorcio	James Catorcio	SBHS	11235	3/21/12
3. Monica Smirnov	Monica Smirnov	SBHS	11235	3/21/12
4. Albert Mirzakarandov	Albert Mirzakarandov	SBHS	11218	3/21/12
5. Mehgenis Denis	Mehgenis Denis	SBHS	11234	3/21/12
6. Naomi Ricketts	Naomi Ricketts	SBHS	11235	3/21/12
7. Michylo Isop	Michylo Isop	SBHS	11235	3/21/12
8. Sabrina Lopez	Sabrina Lopez	SBHS	11229	3/21/12
9. Momina Torig	Momina Torig	SBHS	11229	3/21/12
10. Ahmed Mohamed	Ahmed Mohamed	SBHS	11210	3/21/12
11. Nondia Mullins	Nondia Mullins	SBHS	11233	3/21/12
12. Sayeed Mirza	Sayeed Mirza	SBHS	11226	3-21-12
13. Rodney Li	Rodney Li	SBHS	11229	3-21-12
14. Omar Henry	Omar Henry	SBHS	11234	3-21-12
15. Kin Lou	Kin Lou	Sheepshead Bay HS	11229	3/21/12
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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. S. Inker	<i>S. Inker</i>	E-R. Murray HS	11230	5-7-12
2. A. Frances	<i>A Frances</i>	Murray		5-7-12
3. Collin	<i>Collin</i>	Murray		5-7-12
4. Sara	<i>Sara</i>	Murray		5-7-12
5. Alonso	<i>Alonso</i>	Murray		5-7-12
6. Richard E	<i>Richard Echeverria</i>	Murray		5-7-12
7. Daniel Spencer	<i>Daniel S</i>	Murray		5-7-12
8. Nicholas King	<i>Nicholas</i>	Murray		5-7-12
9. Kevin	<i>Kevin Luis</i>	Murray		5-7-12
10. Sam Jones	<i>Sam Jones</i>	Murray		5-7-12
11. Elizabeth Ramirez	<i>Elizabeth Ramirez</i>	Murray HS		5-7-12
12. JOELADA PERE	<i>Joelada</i>	Murray HS		5-7-12
13. Waker	<i>Waker</i>	Murray HS		5-7-12
14. Denis McCaffrey	<i>Denis McCaffrey</i>	Murray HS		5-7-12
15. Kayla Harry	<i>Kayla Harry</i>	Murray HS		5-7-12
16. Dominick	<i>Dominick Soutera</i>	Murray HS		5-7-12
17. Tamir Johnson	<i>Tamir Johnson</i>	Murray HS		5-7-12
18. Akcem	<i>Ramell</i>	Murray HS		5-7-12
19. Oscar	<i>Green</i>	Murray HS		5-7-12
20. Angelo Jammara	<i>Angelo Jammara</i>	Murray HS		5-7-12

21. *Walter* 5-7-12 } Murray HS
 22. *Walter* 5-7-12 } Murray HS

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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. JOVANNI	JOVANNI	MURROW HS		5.8.12
2. Allande	Allande	MURROW HS		5.8.12
3. FELICIA CLARK	Felicia Clark	MURROW HS		5.8.12
4. Stephen	Stephen	MURROW HS		5.8.12
5. Cheyenne Laboff	Cheyenne Laboff	MURROW HS		5.8.12
6. Anita Konig	Anita Konig	MURROW HS		5.8.12
7. Mariella Norbeck	Mariella Norbeck	MURROW HS		5.8.12
8. SAM FUKS	SAM FUKS	MURROW HS		5.8.12
9. ANTHONY	ANTHONY	MURROW HS		5.8.12
10. KEVIN MCCARTHY	KEVIN MCCARTHY	MURROW HS		5.8.12
11. Linda Aldridge	Linda Aldridge	MURROW HS		5.8.12
12. JYOTI SHARMA	Jyoti Sharma	MURROW HS		5.8.12
13. Darren	Darren	MURROW HS		5.8.12
14. E. Emeralds	E. Emeralds	EA MURROW HS		5/8/12
15. M. Key	M. Key	EA MURROW HS		5/8/12
16. Breann	Breann	MURROW HS		5.8.12
17. ERIK	ERIK	MURROW HS		5.8.12
18. Erik	Erik	MURROW HS		5.8.12
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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Yalen Huang	Yalen Huang	F.D.R	11220	10/6/11
2. Wu, xin ting	Wu, xin ting	F.D.R	11210	10/6/11
3. Rahman, Md	Md. Rahman	FDR	11219	10/6/11
4. Begum Rabee	Beg. Rabee	FDR	11218	10/6/11
5. Cong Miao, He	Cong Miao He	FDR	11204	10/6/11
6. Huan Zhuang Li	Huan Zhuang Li	FDR	11219	10/6/11
7. Ying Lin	Ying Lin	FDR	11219	10/6/2011
8. Liang Lue SITV Jin Hua	Liang Lue	FDR	11220	10/6/2011
9. Karolina Pestrewa	Karolina G.	FDR HS	11214	10/06/11
10. Yu Feng Wu	Yu Feng Wu	FDR	11219	10/06/11
11. Zou, Jing Ling	Zou, Jing Ling	FDR	11220	10/6/11
12. Yanxin Ren	Yanxin Ren	FDR	11219	10/6/11
13. Weishu Wang	Weishu Wang	FDR	11220	10/06/11
14. Yanling Ren	Yanling Ren	FDR	11219	10/06/11
15. Meiling Liu	Meiling Liu	FDR	11220	10/06/11
16. Katherine Tronilo	Katherine	FDR HS	11220	10/6/11
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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Huang, Guo An	Guo An Huang	F.D.R.	11220	10/06
2. Zhen Jing xiao	Jing xiao zhen	FD R	11214	10/06
3. Chen, Li Jing	Li Jing Chen	F.D.R.	11220	10/06
4. Wei Xu	Wei Xu	F.D.R.	11220	10/06
5. Quan Bin Chen	Quan Bin Chen	F.D.R.	11218	10/06
6. Dong, Yuan Yuan	Dong Yuan Yuan	F.D.R.	11220	10/06
7. Yan Ling zhen g	Yan Ling, zheng.	F.D.R.	11220	10/6
8. Xian mu zhong	Xian mu zhong	F.D.R.	11220	10/6
9. Diyora Subhonova	Diyora Subhonova	F.D.R.	11230	10/06
10. Lin Rong	Lin Rong	F.D.R.	11220	10/06
11. Pan Ying	Pan Ying	F.D.R.	11220	10/6
12. Zhi Jing xue	Zhi Jing xue	F.D.R.	11220	10/6
13. Maham Rao	Maham Rao	F.D.R.	11230	10/6
14. Bureshi Ghulam	B. M. Bureshi	F.D.R.	11219	10-6-11
15. TARIKUL HAQUE	HAQUE	F.D.R.	11218	10/6/11
16. Li Ping Liu	Li Ping Li	F.D.R.	11219	10/6/11
17. Liang Liu SITV Jin Hua	Liang Liu	F.D.R.	11220	10/6/11
18. Lin Di	Lin Di	F.D.R.	11218	10/6/11
19. Xiaobin Feng	Xiaobin Feng	F.D.R.	11230	10/6/11
20. Syuzanna Aranyan	Syuzanna	F.D.R.	11218	10/6/11

21. Saleem Raza

22. Miguel Reyes

Miguel Reyes

F.D.R.

F.D.R.

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10/6/11

10/6/11

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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Katherine Garcia	Katherine Garcia	F.D.R H.S	11220	10/6/11
2. Lenny Gomez	Lenny Gomez	F.D.R H.S	11220	10/6/11
3. Katherine Tranlo	Katherine	F.D.R H.S	11220	10/6/11
4. Wen King Lou	Wen King Lou	F.D.R H.S	11220	10/6/11
5. Meiling Liu		F.D.R	11220	10/6/11
6. Towhira Begum	Towhira Begum	F.D.R High School	11218	10/6/11
7. Xing you	Xing you	F.D.R High School	11220	10/6/11
8. Cong Miao. He	Cong Miao. He	F.D.R HS	11204	10/6/2011
9. Yalan Huang	Yalan Huang	F.D.R H.S	11220	10/6/11
10. NiaoQin Chen	NiaoQin Chen	F.D.R HS	11220	10/6/11
11. Wu, Xin Ying	Wu, Xin Ying	F.D.R HS	11210	10/6/11
12. Lin, Ding	Lin, Ding	F.D.R HS	11220	10/6/11
13. Gu, Zhongyun	Zhongyun Gu	F.D.R HS	11204	10/6/11
14. CHEN YONG JIANG	CHEN YONG JIANG	F.D.R HS	11212	10/6/11
15. Lin, QingQing	Lin QingQing	F.D.R HS	11220	10/6/11
16. Alvaro Rosario	Alvaro J. Rosario R.	F.D.R H.S.	11220	10/6/2011
17. Youssef, masha		F.D.R H.S.	11204	10/6/11
18. Wu, Lin Ze	Wu, Lin Ze	F.D.R H.S.	11219	10/6/11
19. Wu, Yufeng	Yufeng, Wu	F.D.R H.S.	11219	10/6/11
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Save Relationship Abuse Prevention Program (RAPP) Funding!

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I urge the Mayor and the City Council to restore the funding for the city's RAPP programs.

Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Huaxin Chen	Huaxin Chen	FDR High School	11220	10/6/2011
2. FARZANA HAQUE	Farzana Haque	FDR High School	11218	10-6-11
3. Xian Zheng	Xian Zheng	FDR High School	11220	10/6/2011
4. Yong Ting Mei	Yong Ting Mei	FDR High School	11220	10/06/11
5. LUBANA BEGUM	Lubana	FDR High School	11230	10/06/11
6. Chen, Wan zhi	Chen, Wan zhi	FDR High School	11220	10/06/11
7. Chi'wen hui	Chi'wen hui	FDR High School	11219	10/06/11
8. Ye, Jing Jie	Ye, Jing Jie	FDR High School	11220	10/06/11
9. CHEN XING	Chen Xing	FDR HS	11220	10/06/11
10. Halima Haque	Halima Haque	FDR High School	11218	10-6-11
11. Dilfuza Hasanova	Dilfuza Hasanova	FDR High School	11214	10/06/11
12. Nancy Vasquez	Nancy Vasquez	FDR High School	11220	10/6/11
13. Farrukh Ubaydullaev	Farrukh Ubaydullaev	FDR High School	11230	10/6/11
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SAVE RELATIONSHIP ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM (RAPP) FUNDING!

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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Mithun Mishu	mithunmishu	FDR	11218	11-17-11
2. MARCUS JOSEPH	MARCUSJOSEPH	FDR	11213	11-17-11
3. Abbigayle Harris	Abbigayle Harris	Franklin D. Roosevelt	11212	11-17-11
4. Emily Huang	Emily Huang	Franklin D. Roosevelt HS	11220	11/17/11
5. Kevin Huang	Kevin Huang	Franklin D. Roosevelt	11219	11-17-11
6. Nabeen Jabeel	Nabeen Jabeel	FDR	11218 11236	11/17/11
7. Mohammed Bashir	Mohammed Bashir	FDR	11220	11/17/11
8. Christian Cardoso	Christian Cardoso	FDR	11232	11/17/11
9. Ruben Bolisca	Ruben Bolisca	FDR	11212	11/17/11
10. Suzanna Lee	Suzanna Lee	FDR	11218	11/17/11
11. Saleha Afroz	Saleha Afroz	FDR	11218	11/17/11
12. Huimin Chen	Huimin Chen	Franklin D. Roosevelt	11220	11/17/11
13. Sabbir Ahmed	Sabbir Ahmed	FDR	11219	11/17/11
14. Eric Perez	Eric Perez	Franklin D. Roosevelt	11220	11/17/11
15. Shuhaib Mohammed	Shuhaib Mohammed	FDR	11218	11/17/11
16. Anita Cosay	Anita Cosay	F.D.R. High School	11219	11/17/11
17. Sharjeel Ahmed	Sharjeel Ahmed	FDR	11214	11/17/11
18. Diane Fuentes	Diane Fuentes	FDR	11218	11/17/11
19. Clarissa Garcia	Clarissa Garcia	FDR	11232	11/17/11
20. KaiYing Guo	KaiYing Guo	FDR	11220	11/17/2011
21. Endrit Kuvshaj	Endrit Kuvshaj	FDR	11223	11-17-11
22. Yousef Hamdan	Yousef Hamdan	FDR	11219	11/17/11
23. Ronny Rodriguez	Ronny Rodriguez	F.D.R.	11230	11-17-11
24. Victor Hernandez	Victor Hernandez	FDR High School	11226	11/17/11
25. Jerry Huang	Jerry Huang	FDR High School	11204	11/17/11

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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Wayne Best	Wayne Best	FDR High School	11218	11/18/11
2. Muhammad Rahman	Muhammad Rahman	FDR High School	11230	11/17/11
3. Jimmy Ramirez	Jimmy Ramirez	FDR High School	11232	11/17/11
4. Cecilia Chen	Cecilia Chen	FDR High School	11232	11/17/11
5. Vanessa Chia-chung	Vanessa Chia-chung	FDR High School	11209	11-17-11
6. Bao ying Lin	Bao ying Lin	FDR High School	11224	11/17/11
7. Edwin Dominguez	Edwin Dominguez	FDR High School	11218	11/17/11
8. Urlico Espinoza	Urlico Espinoza	FDR High school	11218	11/17/11
9. Moses Mendez	Moses Mendez	FDR High school	11203	11/17/11
10. Simon Fedorov	Simon Fedorov	FDR High School	11214	11/17/11
11. Kevin Heras	Kevin Heras	FDR High School	11228	11/17/11
12. Rafael Hernandez	Rafael Hernandez	FDR High School	11220	11/17/11
13. Vixran Huynh	Vixran Huynh	FDR High school	11220	11/17/11
14. Chris Linarez	Chris Linarez	FDR High school	11219	11-17-11
15. Jasmin Ayala	Jasmin Ayala	FDR High school	11219	11/17/11
16. Justin McDermott	Justin McDermott	FDR High school	11204	11/17/11
17. Felipe Modesto	Felipe Modesto	FDR H.S	11219	11/17/11
18. Izza Nawaz	Izza Nawaz	FDR High School	11204	11/17/11
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Print Name	Sign Name	School (If applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Dominga Yat	Dominga Yat	FDR	11218	11-17-11
2. Michael Gonzalez	Michael Gonzalez	FDR	11223	11-17-11
3. Jeffrey Quichen	Jeffrey Quichen	FDR	11204	11-17-11
4. Mark Hamilton	Mark Hamilton	FDR	11236	11-17-11
5. Adam Agabekyan	Adam Agabekyan	FDR	11218	11-17-11
6. Mohamed B	Mohamed B	FDR	11218	11-17-11
7. Norman H.	Norman H.	Franklin D. Roosevelt	11204	11-17-11
8. Michael Bitokher	Bitokher	FDR	11223	11/17/11
9. Julio Cirus	Julio Cirus	FDR	11236	11-17-11
10. Michael Danilov	Michael Danilov	FDR	11218	11-17-11
11. Britney Delince	Britney Delince	FDR	11220	11/17/11
12. Enrique Gonzalez	Enrique Gonzalez	FDR	11232	11/17/11
13. Jessenia Hernandez	Jessenia Hernandez	FDR	11219	11/17/11
14. Oscar Herrera	Oscar Herrera	FDR	11212	11/17/11
15. Javon Jones	Javon Jones	FDR	11221	11-17-11
16. Kristy Kong	Kristy Kong	FDR	11220	11/17/11
17. Chaoyi Lin	Chaoyi Lin	FDR	11219	11/17/11
18. Bola Rosas	Bola Rosas	FDR	11214	11/17/11
19. Michelle Rosas	Michelle Rosas	FDR	11220	11/17/11
20. Antonio Brocas	Antonio Brocas	FDR	11233	11/17/11

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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Marilyn Avila	Marilyn J. Avila	FDR High School	11233	11/17/11
2. Hensley Jean-Francois	Hensley Jean-Francois	F.D.R. High School	11226	11/17/11
3. Mandy Li	Mandy Li	FDR High School	11214	11/17/11
4. Xiao Lin	Xiao Lin	FDR High School	11204	11/17/11
5. Jin Ying Mei	Jin Ying Mei	FDR High School	11220	11/17/11
6. Hako Beskovic	Hako Beskovic	FDR High School	11218	11/17/11
7. Dawn Bernadin	Dawn Bernadin	F.D.R. High School	11203	11/17/11
8. Chantel Ayuso	Chantel Ayuso	F.D.R. High School	11223	11/17/11
9. Brandon Muniz	Brandon Muniz	F.D.R. High School	11232	11/17/11
10. Dinesh Bishnu	Dinesh Bishnu	F.D.R. High School	11218	11/17/11
11. Alexis Chavez	Alexis Chavez	F.D.R. High School	11218	11/17/11
12. Henry Romeo	Henry Romeo	F.D.R. High School	11206	11-17-11
13. Shashano Chaudhry	Shashano Chaudhry	F.D.R. High School	11230	11/17/11
14. Atiya Harey	Atiya Harey	F.D.R. High School	11224	11/17/11
15. Noah Dorce	Noah Dorce	F.D.R. High School	11234	11/17/11
16. Tania Fadhel	Tania Fadhel	F.D.R. High School	11226	11/17/11
17. Sarah Farr	Sarah Farr	F.D.R. High School	11204	11/17/11
18. Tanzum Farzana	Tanzum Farzana	F.D.R. High School	11218	11-17-11
19. Jackson Tan	Jackson Tan	F.D.R. HS	11220	11/17/11
20. Isabella Amirbekova	Isabella Amirbekova	F.D.R. High School	11204	11/17/11

Save **R**elationship **A**buse **P**revention **P**rogram (**RAPP**) Funding!

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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Cesar Rodriguez	Cesar Rodriguez	FDR	11226	3/26/12
2. Leonel Rodriguez	Leonel Rodriguez	FDR	11224	3/26/12
3. Michelle Rosas	Michelle Rosas	FDR	11220	3/26/12
4. Fanny Lai	Fanny Lai	FDR	11223	3.26.12
5. Marvin Lai	Marvin Lai	FDR	11224	3.26.12
6. Sherayna Rosano	Sherayna Rosano	FDR	11205	3/26/12
7. Simon Leung	Simon Leung	FDR		
8. Merhan Said	Merhan Said	FDR	11204	3/26/12
9. Stanley	Stanley Yung	FDR	11204	3/26/12
10. Dao Weng	Daoweng	FDR	11220	3/26/12
11. Sandra Mendez	Sandra Mendez	FDR	11219	3/26/12
12. Yu Tie Zhang	Yu Tie Zhang	FDR	11219	3/26/12
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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Salim Abdullah	Salim Abdullah	F.D.R	11204	3/26/12
2. Erick Sanchez	Erick Sanchez	F.D.R	11207	3/26/12
3. Joseph Sanchez	Joseph Sanchez	F.D.R	11208	3/26/12
4. Joshua Legrand	Joshua Legrand	FDR	11236	3/26/12
5. Sardsabel Sugumay	Sardsabel Sugumay	FDR	11237	3/26/2012
6. Ivelisse Martinez	Ivelisse Martinez	FDR	11223	3/26/2012
7. Estelita Mendonza	Estelita Mendonza	FDR.	11219	3/26/12.
8. Jarreal Morain	Jarreal Morain	FDR	11225	3/26
9. Sebastiana Nae	Sebastiana Nae	FDR	10456	3/26
10. Kenya Vasquez	Kenya Vasquez	FDR	11220	3/26
11. Ling Ling Jiang	Ling Ling Jiang	FDR	11220	3/26
12. Troy Nichols	Troy Nichols	FDR	11238	3/26
13. Trevon Outar	Trevon Outar	FDR	11230	3/26
14. Michael Pascecello	Michael Pascecello	F.D.R.	11235	3-26
15. Kenny Rock	Kenny Rock	F.D.R	11232	3/26
16. Jacqueline Vazquez	Jacqueline Vazquez	FDR	11218	3/26
17. Eldito Virag	Eldito Virag	F.D.R	11234	3/26
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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Sardon	Murodov	F.D.R. H.S.	11218	02/27/12
2. MD. Ayub Nabi	Md. Ayub Nabi	F.D.R. H.S.	11218	02/27/12 Feb/27
3. Johnny Aguilar	Johnny Aguilar	F.D.R. H.S.	11220	Feb/27/12
4. Jian	CHEN	F.D.R. H.S.	11220	02/27/12
5. Jenner Rodriguez	Jenner Rodriguez	F.D.R. H.S.	11221	02/27/12
6. Niece Hong, Hector	Hector	F.D.R. H.S.	11220	02-27-12
7. Breynor Liriano	Breynor Liriano	F.D.R. H.S.	11220	02-27-12
8. Tina Choi	TA	F.D.R. H.S.	11229	02.27.12
9. Karlunor Snehana	Karlunor Snehana	F.D.R. H.S.	11219	02.27.12
10. Wei Wei	Wei Yang Hui	F.D.R. H.S.	11220	02/27/12
11. Madina Zohidova	Madina	F.D.R. H.S.	11219	02/27/12
12. Yingmei Cai	Yingmei Cai	F.D.R. H.S.	11219	02/27/12
13. Yuan Lin	Yuan Lin	F.D.R. H.S.	11220	02/27/12
14. Jian Feng Weng	Jian Feng Weng	F.D.R. H.S.	11220	2/27/12
15. Liying Zhou	Liying Zhou	F.D.R. H.S.	11220	2/27/12
16. Chen, Xu Li	Chen, Xu Li	F.D.R. H.S.	11219	2/27/12
17. Mai Kl, ABDELMESEH	Mai Kl. f.	F.D.R. H.S.	11219	2/27/12
18. Nazarjon Abdulkahorov	Nazarjon Abdulkahorov	F.D.R. H.S.	11219	2/27/12
19. AZIZA	Turaxulova	F.D.R. H.S.	11230	2.27.12
20. Faranoz	Nakhabova	F.D.R. H.S.	11230	2/27/12
21. Hangjie Chen	Hangjie Chen	F.D.R. H.S.	11219	2/27/12

Save Relationship Abuse Prevention Program (RAPP) Funding!

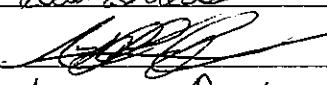
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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Joel Maignan	Joel Maignan	FDR HS	11203	2/29/12
2. Alan Salas	Alan Salas	FDR HS	11218	2/29/12
3. Angel Lopez		FDR H.S.	11217	2/29/12
4. Keanu Richards	Keanu Richards	FDR H.S.	11218	2/29/12
5. Julio Echevarria	Julio Echevarria	FDR H.S.	11215	2/29/12
6. Lan Xin Chen	Lan Xin Chen	F.D.R.H.S.	11219	2/29/12
7. Jiny Lin	Jiny Lin	F.D.R.H.S.	11232	2/29/12
8. Chin Ten	Chin Ten	FDR HS	11232	2/29/12
9. Megan Leung	Megan Leung	FDR HS	11223	2/29/12
10. Saina Guo	Saina Guo	FDR HS	11219	2/29/12
11. Amy Chen	Amy Chen	FDR HS	11220	2/29/12
12. Zog Popinara	Zog Popinara	FDR HS	11220	2/29/12
13. Nelson German	Nelson German	F.D.R.H.S.	11220	2/29/12
14. Wendell Daga	Wendell	FDR High.	11220	2-29-12
15. Victor Vergara	Victor Vergara	F.D.R.H.S.	11220	2/29/12
16. Nora Bautista	Nora Bautista	F.D.R.H.S.	11204	2/29/12
17. Oguz Sayku	Oguz Sayku	F.D.R.H.S.	11235	2/29/12
18. Jennifer Lopez	Jennifer Lopez	FDR	11234	2/29/12
19. Fahmida Akhter	Fahmida Akhter	FDR	11218	2/29/12
20. Jasmine Espinal	Jasmine Espinal	FDR HS	11220	2/29/12

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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Ayea Ramadan	Ayea Ramadan	Franklin D. Roosevelt	11204	3/26/12
2. Naum Shumakov	Naum Shumakov	Franklin D. Roosevelt	11218	3/26/12
3. Giancarlo Toral	Giancarlo Toral	Franklin D. Roosevelt	11205	3/26/12
4. Lurin Vidals	Lurin Vidals	Franklin D. Roosevelt	11223	3/26/12
5. Gustavo Pasun	Gustavo Pasun	Franklin D. Roosevelt	11214	3/26/12
6. Sammy Ng	Sammy Ng	Franklin D. Roosevelt	11219	3/26/12
7. David Pan	David Pan	Franklin D. Roosevelt	11219	3/26/12
8. Jason Yang	Jason Yang	Franklin D. Roosevelt	11219	3/26/12
9. Yanielisa Navarez	Yanielisa Navarez	Franklin D. Roosevelt	10304	3/26/12
10. Alejandro Nates	Alejandro Nates	Franklin D. Roosevelt	11218	3/26/12
11. Christine Yang	Christine Yang	Franklin D. Roosevelt	11232	3/26/12
12. Alex Xiao	Alex Xiao	Franklin D. Roosevelt	11220	3/26/12
13. Muhammed Said	Muhammed Said	Franklin D. Roosevelt	11213	3/26/12
14. Francisco Castillo	Francisco Castillo	Franklin D. Roosevelt	11226	3/26/12
15. Nihada Nikovic	Nihada Nikovic	Franklin D. Roosevelt	11223	3/26/12
16. Jaime Ayala	Jaime Ayala	F.D.R.	11232	3/26/12
17. Eduardo Ortiz	Eduardo Ortiz	F.D.R.	11218	3/26/12
18. Umair, Muhammad	Umair, Muhammad	Franklin D. Roosevelt	11223	3/26/12
19. Xianhui Zeng	Xianhui Zeng	F.D.R.	11204	3/26/12
20. Johnson Chung	Johnson Chung	F.D.R.	11204	3/26/12

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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Celeste Parra	Celeste	F.D.R	11220	3/26/12
2. Eleanor Moquete	Eleanor	F.D.R	11220	3/26/12
3. Denise Savilla	Denise	F.D.R	11220	3/26/12
4. Mahbuba Sardar	Mahbuba	F.D.R	11223	3/26/12
5. Cara Quinones	Cara Quinones	F.D.R	11219	3/26/12
6. Jonathan Liu	Jonathan Liu	F.D.R	11223	3/26/12
7. Rushimba Mohabeer	Rushimba Mohabeer	F.D.R	11203	3/26/12
8. Kashif Ali	Kashif Ali	F.D.R	11226	3/26/12
9. Carly Lindenberg	Carly Lindenberg	F.D.R.	11229	3/26/12
10. Nicole Ma	Nicole Ma	F.D.R.	11235	3/26/12
11. Mohammed Hameed	Mohammed Hameed	F.D.R	11220	3/26/12
12. Errin Zhao	Errin Zhao	F.D.R	11219	3/26/12
13. Jasmine Yuen	Jasmine Yuen	F.D.R	11204	3/26/12
14. Eddie Xie	Eddie Xie	F.D.R	11204	3/26/12
15. James Wu	James Wu	F.D.R	11220	3/26/12
16. Lina Mohamed	L. Mohamed	F.D.R	11218	3/26/12
17. Ummeed Mohammad	Ummeed Mohammad	F.D.R	11218	3/26/12
18. Son Wang	Son Wang	F.D.R	11219	3/26/12
19. White Jahved	White Jahved	F.D.R.	11203	3/26/12
20. Brandon Simon	Brandon Simon	F.D.R.	11212	3/26/12

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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Zervene Owens	Zervene Owens		11224	2/28/12
2. Celina Owens	Celina Owens		11235	2/28/12
3. Chionna Owens	Chionna Owens	John Dewey H.S.	11224	2/28/2012
4. Supreme Miller	Supreme Miller			
5. Michael Schen	Michael Schen	FDR HS	11204	2/25
6. Derik Henderson	Derik Henderson	FDR HS	11220	2/29
7. Daniel Matyash	Daniel Matyash	FDR HS	1124	2/29/12
8. Ezron Gimbelsky	Ezron Gimbelsky	FDR HS	11204	2/29/12
9. Kathy Ancho	Kathy Ancho			
10. Jennifer Acosta	Jennifer Acosta	FDR H.S.	11220	2/29/12
11. Kelly Gallegos	Kelly Gallegos	FDR H.S.	11220	2/29/12
12. Teena Zachariah	Teena Zachariah	FDR HS	11218	2/29/12
13. Sophia Amirkhan	Sophia Amirkhan	FDR H.S.	11204	2/29/2012
14. Sarah Reyes	Sarah Reyes	FDR H.S.	11218	2/29/2012
15. Jacqueline Gomez	Jacqueline Gomez	F.D.R. H.S.	11219	2/29/12
16. Tiana Johnson	Tiana Johnson	FDR H.S.	1122	2/29/12
17. Michael Schen	Michael Schen	FDR H.S.	11204	2/29/12
18. Jennifer Cortez	Jennifer Cortez	FDR H.S.	11218	2/29/12
19. Cristian Martinez	Cristian Martinez	FDR H.S.	11219	2/29/12
20. Ummer Ali	Ummer Ali	FDR	11218	2/29

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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Bohdan Pichayyy	Bohdan Pichayyy	F.D.R	11218	2/29/18
2. Fabiola Dorango	Fabiola Dorango	F.D.R	11236	2/29
3. Jamal Mcleod	Jamal Mcleod	F.D.R	11236	2/29
4. MENG YING GAO	Mengying Gao	F.D.R	11232	2/29
5. Hui mei Zou	Zou Hui mei	F.D.R	11237	2/29
6. Vanessa Luna	Vanessa Luna	F.D.R	11212	2/29
7. Marlene Beltr	Marlene Beltr	F.D.R	11220	2/29
8. Remon Raelumy	Remon	F.D.R	11212	2/29
9. Andres Prodenco	Andres Prodenco	F.D.R	11215	2/29
10. Eugenie Ma	Eugenie Ma	F.D.R	11235	2/29
11. Mathias zillich	Mathias	F.D.R	11228	2/29
12. Eric Surnel	Eric Surnel	F.D.R	11220	2/29
13. Eric Surnel	Eric Surnel	F.D.R	11214	3/1
14. Jiada Zhao	Jiada Zhao	F.D.R	11223	2/29
15. Altra Akhtar	Altra Akhtar	F.D.R	11218	2/29
16. Kerron Charles	Kerron Charles	F.D.R	11217	2/29
17. Martha Angela	Martha Angela	F.D.R	11220	2/29
18. Yasmín Abuel	Yasmín Abuel	F.D.R	11235	3/1
19. Max DelPrios	Max DelPrios	F.D.R	11219	3-24
20. for Zagrodny	for Zagrodny	F.D.R	11214	3/10

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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Yasmin Abdallah	Yasmin	F.D.R	11220	2/28/12
2. Bianca Cornely	Bianca	F.D.R	11226	2/28/12
3. Jerry Arce	Jerry Arce	F.D.R	11219	2/29/12
4. Maria Chaudhary	Maria	F.D.R	11219	2/29/12
5. Angelika Janus	Angelika Janus	F.D.R	11234	2/29/12
6. Abigail Smith	Abigail Smith	F.D.R	11226	2/29/12
7. Tiana Johnson	Tiana Johnson	F.D.R	11224	2/29/12
8. Basilio Clark	Basilio Clark	F.D.R	11219	2/29/12
9. Aderston Williams	Aderston Williams	F.D.R	11223	2/29/12
10. David Tropinski	David Tropinski	F.D.R	11201	2/29/12
11. Brandon Sullivan	Brandon Sullivan	F.D.R	11204	2/29/12
12. Krizia Bernabo	Krizia Bernabo	F.D.R	11220	2/29/12
13. Michelle Perez	Michelle Perez	F.D.R	11204	2/29/12
14. Colin Martinez	Colin Martinez	F.D.R	11219	2/29/12
15. Nolan Rook	Nolan Rook	F.D.R	11219	2/29/12
16. Angie Li	Angie Li	F.D.R	11223	2/29/12
17. Brianna McIntosh	Brianna McIntosh	F.D.R	11239	2/29/12
18. Lisa Armstrong	Lisa Armstrong	F.D.R	11225	2/29/12
19. Kice Greene	Kice Greene	F.D.R	11216	2/29/12
20. Aaron Tejbaptiste	Aaron Tejbaptiste	F.D.R	11225	2/29/12

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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Basilio Clark	Basilio Clark	FDR	11219	3/5/12
2. Jessie Peralta	Jessie Peralta	FDR	11220	3/5/12
3. Thomson Carter-El	Thomson Carter-El	FDR	11429	3/5/12
4. Liliana Salas	Liliana Salas	FDR	11219	3/5/12
5. Raquel Balkaran	Raquel Balkaran	FDR	11219	03/05/12
6. Christine Li	Christine Li	FDR	11219	3/5/12
7. Regina Daley	R. Daley	FDR	11207	3/5/2012
8. Maria Mendez	Maria Mendez	FDR	11223	3/5/12
9. Aubique Kartal	Aubique Kartal	FDR	11219	3/5/12
10. Yun Lin	Yun Lin	FDR	11232	3/5/12
11. Elizabeth Jimenez	Elizabeth Jimenez	F.D.R.	11219	3-5-12
12. Randa Ebrahim	Randa	F.D.R.	11230	3-5-12
13. Torron Edwards	Torron Edwards	F.D.R.	11226	3-6-12
14. Jennifer	Jennifer	F.D.R.	11230	3-6-12
15. Alexas Buelli	Alexas Buelli	F.D.R.	11208	3-6-12
16. Crystal Nunez	Crystal Nunez	FDR	11220	3-6-12
17. Monica Mayes	Monica Mayes	FDR	11220	3-6-12
18. Jessica Garcia	Jessica Garcia	FDR	11220	3-6-12
19. Destini Parato	Destini Parato	FDR	11247	3-6-12
20. Alexis Jones	toncs alex	FDR	11238	3-6-12

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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Jahmarah Ross	Jahmarah Ross	M.S. 391	10457	3/29/12
2. Sheila Brown	Sheila Brown	M.S. 391	1057	3/29/12
3. Yhara Ross	Yhara Ross	M.S. 391	10457	3/29/12
4. Kimani Dortch	Kimani A. Dortch	M.S. 391	10457	3/29/12
5. Yafatou Jobe	Yafatou Jobe	M.S. 391	10457	3/29/12
6. Bianca M. James	Bianca M. James	M.S. 391	10457	3/29/12
7. Sabrina Reyes	Sabrina Reyes	M.S. 391x	10457	3/29/12
8. Jarisa Morales	Jarisa Morales	M.S. 391	10458	3/29/12
9. Sanyanys Peralta	Sanyanys Peralta	M.S. 391	10458	3/29/12
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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Tyrope	Tyrope Barnes	MS. 391	10457	2, 2012
2. Destiny	Destiny	MS. 391	10457	2, 2012
3. Carmen A.	Carmen Aviles	MS. 391	10457	9.2.12
4. Ivancastro	Ivana Castro	MS. 391	10457	2, 2012
5. Tyshawn Milligan	Tyshawn Milligan	MS. 391	10457	2, 2012
6. Jack	Jack Mercado	MS. 391	10457	2, 2012
7. Alissa	Alissa Galday	MS. 391	10457	2, 2012
8. Jaygan	Jaygan Veezy	MS. 391	10457	2, 2012
9. B. Caban	B. Caban	MS. 391	10457	4/2/2012
10. C. Quiles	C. Quiles	MS. 391	10457	4/2/12
11. M. Hamlett	Richard Hamlett	MS. 391	10457	4/2/2012
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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. DeVaughn Little	DeVaughn Little			
2. Amar Cohen	Amar Cohen			
3. Michael Branch	Michael Branch			
4. James Agyei	James Agyei			
5. Franklyn Peralta	Franklyn Peralta			
6. Rancel Garcia	Rancel Garcia			
7. JARE D	ROMAN			
8. Nana Bense	Nana Bense			
9. Kareem Archibald	KEMANA Archibald			
10. Ivan Castro	Ivan Castro			
11. AAMATIS	Alemtis Burre			
12. Tyrone Barnes	Tyrone Barnes			
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Print Name	Sign Name	Zip Code	Date
1. Isaiah Fournier	Isaiah Fournier		
2. Genesis Hernandez	Genesis Hernandez		
3. Terrance Allen	Terrance Allen		
4. Amber Fullwood	Amber Fullwood		
5. Anabely Gutierrez	Anabely Gutierrez		
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Print Name	Sign Name	Zip Code	Date
1. Jahvon Gilzene	Jahvon Gilzene	10466	03/21/12
2. Kim Herbin	Kim Herbin	10037	03/21/12
3. Stephanie Chard	Stephanie Chard	10456	3/21/12
4. Crystal Diaz	Crystal Diaz	10453	3/21/12
5. Khirby MATA	Khirby MATA	10453	3/21/12
6. Tevin Mitchell	Tevin Mitchell	10451	3/21/12
7. Tommy Baker	Tommy Baker	10467	3/21/12
8. Danielle Edwards	D. Edwards	10470	3/21/12
9. Quintara Cannon	Quintara Cannon	10451	3/21/12
10. Arashia Sawyer	Arashia Sawyer	10456	3/21/12
11. Dymond Vermott	Dymond Vermott	10469	3/21/12
12. Dominique Barrie	Dominique Barrie	10454	3/21/12
13. Shanie Linsino	Shanie Linsino	10273	3/21/12
14. Chene Alvarez	Chene Alvarez	10473	3/21/12
15. Winston Cephas			
16. Angel Jimenez			
17. Sharly Shareher			
18. Tania Arevalo			
19. Orlando Del Villar	ORLANDO DEL VILLAR	10466	
20. Tyquonia Chappelle	Tyquonia Chappelle		

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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Melissa Garcia	Melissa Garcia	Ms. 391		03-29
2. Julianne Delgado	Julianne Delgado	ms. 391		3-29
3. Andy Ramirez	Andy Ramirez	Ms. 391		3-29
4. Christopher Acuna	Christopher Acuna	ms. 391		3-29
5. Ariel Jimenez	Ariel Jimenez	ms. 391		3-29
6. Samantha De Jesus	Samantha De Jesus	Ms. 391		3/29/12
7. Todd Caldwell	Todd Caldwell	MS 391		3/29/12
8. Melissa Gomez	Melissa Gomez	MS. 291.		3/29/12
9. Shantel Espinel	Shantel Espinel	Ms. 391		3/29/12
10. Andres Rodriguez	Andres Rodriguez	MS 391		3/29/12
11. Anthony G.	Anthony Gonzalez	MS. 391		3/29/12
12. Joshua C.	Joshua Castro	MS. 391		3/29/12
13. Joannie R.	Joannie Rodriguez	MS 391		3/29/12
14. Jayden G.	Jayden Green	MS 391		3/29/12
15. Britney Diaz	Britney Diaz	Taps-391		3/29/12
16. Christopher Flores	Christopher Flores			
17. Mabel DelOrta	Mabel DelOrta	Ms. 391		3.29.12
18. Alissia Clark	Alissia Clark	MS. 391		3-29-12
19. Oumou Dame	Oumou Dame	MS. 391		3-29-12
20. Drejalon Clatter	Drejalon Clatter	Ms. 391		3-29-12

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	Print Name	Sign Name	Zip Code	Date
1.	BOURNE	[Signature]	11204	3-22-12
2.	Alyssa	Alyssa Cyclado	11213	3-22-12
3.	Dany	Dany Valero	11223	3-22-12
4.	[Signature]	[Signature]	11223	3/22/12
5.	Heather Cohen	Heather Cohen	10306	3-22-12
6.	Sabina morello	Sabina morello	11223	3/22/12
7.	Benjamin Tye	Benjamin Tye	11223	3/22/12
8.	Elvira Fered	Elvira Fered	11230	3/22/12
9.	Brennevee Maudy	Brennevee Maudy	11230	3/22/12
10.	J. Alvarado	J. Alvarado	11209	3-22-12
11.	F Favaloro	F Favaloro	11214	3/22/12
12.	B. Trang	B. Trang	11228	3/22/12
13.	ANDREW J. Smith	Andrew J. Smith	11236	3-22-12
14.	Bevern St-Clair	B. St-Clair	11212	03-22-12
15.	Jonathan Barger	Jonathan Barger	11228	3/22/12
16.	M. Pennachio	M. Pennachio	11209	3/22/12
17.	Christina Porazzo	Christina Porazzo	11516	3/22/12
18.	E. Kogan	E. Kogan	11230	3/22/12
19.	D. Yan	D. Yan	11213	3/22/12
20.	Lin Hoj Shing	Lin Hoj Shing	11223	3/22/12

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Print Name	Sign Name	Zip Code	Date
1. Yatzary M	Yatzary M.	11224	3/27/12
2. Carmen Canar	Carmen Canar	11223	3/27/12
3. Bryan Garcia	Bryan Garcia	11223	3/27/12
4. Samantha Hernandez	Samantha Hernandez	11223	3/27/12
5. Joshua Lewis	Joshua Lewis	11223	3/27/12
6. Jazmin Lozada	Jazmin Lozada	11224	3/27/12
7. Daniel Echeverri	Daniel Echeverri	11223	3/27/12
8. Arisbeth Denicia	Arusbeth Denicia	11223	3/27/12
9. Qiting Wu	Qiting Wu	11204	03/27/12
10. Yiping Huang	Huang Yiping	11223	3/27/12
11. Huiy Liu	Huiy Liu	11223	3/27/12
12. Christy See	Christy See	11223	3/27/12
13. Simin Chen	Simin Chen	11223	3/27/12
14. Jenny Zhao	Jenny Zhao	11223	3/27/12
15. James M	James M	11214	
16. Bertiz R	Bertiz R	11223	3-27
17. Roman	Nevma Fullin	11223	03/27
18. Yixiong Cao	Yixiong Cao	11	3-27
19. Jonathan Palma	Jonathan Palma	11223	
20. Numan Cetin	Numan Cetin	11224	

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Print Name	Sign Name	Zip Code	Date
1. Lesley Reyes	Lesley Reyes	11214	3/21/12
2. Soddia Choudry	S. Choudry	11223	3/21/12
3. Steffany Palacios	Steffany	11223	3/21/12
4. Farida Sherief	Farida	11223	3/21/12
5. Mersaides M.B	Mersaides	11214	3/21/12
6. Rawan Taha	Rawan Taha	11223	3/21/12
7. Franceska Murcellan	Franceska	11223	3/21/12
8. Benedicte Louis	Benedicte	11236	3/21/12
9. Ayana Taychubekova	Ayana	11223	3/21/12
10. Justine Yung	Justine	11223	3/21/12
11. Minling Huang	Minling	11223	3/21/12
12. Emely Arizaba	Emely	11214	3/21/12
13. James ma	James Ma	11214	3/21/12
14. Paola Morice	Paola Morice	11214	3/21/12
15. Alyssa Yung	Alyssa Yung	11223	3/21/12
16. Rose Li	Rose Li	11223	3/12/12
17. Mr. Alexey	Alexey	11223	3/21/12
18. Qianjun Chen	Qianjun Chen		
19. Isaac Ruiz	Isaac Ruiz	11223	3/21/12
20. Jasmyn Warren	Jasmyn Warren	11221	3/21/12

Save Relationship Abuse Prevention Program (RAPP) Funding!


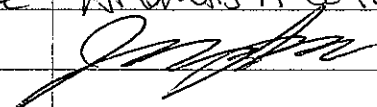
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Print Name	Sign Name	Zip Code	Date
	Michelle Jarvis	10457	3/19/12
2. Aliza Dafna Consales	Aliza Dafna Consales	10033	3/19/12
3. Brooke Taylor	K. B. Taylor	10025	3/19/12
4. Kimberly Nasatir	K. Nasatir	10027	03/19/12
5. Kamilah Wazeerah	K. Wazeerah	10027	3/19/12
6. Rachel Siegel	Rachel Siegel	10024	3/19/12
7. Atlantis Gothe	Atlantis A Gothe	10026	3/19/12
8. Justin Spino		10024	3/18/12
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1. Alyssa Vastano	Alyssa Vastano	11223	3-21-12
2. Vanessa Garcia	Vanessa Garcia	11235	3-21-12
3. Lesley Reyes	Lesley Reyes	11214	3/21/12
4. Sachia Choudry	S. Choudry	11223	3-21-12
5. Mercedes M.B	Mercedes M.B	11214	3-21-12
6. Frank Polemeni	Frank Polemeni	11223	4/2/12
7. Gulistan Sonmez	Gulistan Sonmez	11223	4/4/12
8. Jessica Kadiu	Jessica Kadiu	11214	4/4/12
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Print Name	Sign Name	Zip Code	Date
1. Alan Emigdio	Alan Emigdio	11223	3-21-2012
2. Angelo Rivas	Angelo Rivas	11223	3/21/12
3. Elaine Plemen	Elaine Plemen	11223	3/21/12
4. Estela Hernandez	Estela Hernandez	11223	3/21/12
5. Donna Bourne	Donna Bourne	11204	3-22-12
6. Matthew Wachman	Matthew Wachman	11223	3/22/2012
7. Terita Ferguson	Terita Ferguson	11224	3/22/12
8. Peter Vitale	Peter Vitale	11223	3/22/12
9. Joseph Salino	Joseph Salino	11223	3/25/12
10. Isalah Sano	Isalah Sano	11224	3/26/12
11. Emily Wu	Emily Wu	11204	3/27/12
12. Anacris Maldonado	Anacris Maldonado	11224	3/29/12
13. Jemar Byne	Jemar Byne	11224	
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Print Name	Sign Name	Zip Code	Date
1. Christian Moreno	Chrushan	11211	3/20/12
2. Jose Soto	Jose S	11211	3/20/12
3. Iman		11211	3/20/12
4. Jordi Espinal	Jordi Espinal	11211	3/20/12
5. JOSHUA ALVARADO	JOSHUA ALVARADO	11211	3/20/12
6. Orlando Hernandez	Orlando Hernandez	11211	3/20/12
7. Marki Porterreal	Marki Porterreal	11211	3/20/12
8. Devontimompson	Devontimompson	11211	3/20/12
9. Michael Alexander	Michael Alexander	11211	3/20/12
10. Pablo Aries	Pablo Aries	11211	3/20/12
11. Cris	Wrown	11211	3/20/12
12. Leonard	Leonardo Reinoso	11211	3/20/12
13. Robert Delosantos	Robert De los Santos	11211	3/20/12
14. Alexander Genao	Alexander Genao	11211	3/20/12
15. Louie Caraballo	Louie Caraballo	11211	3/20/12
16. Nicole Minaya	Nicole Minaya	11211	3/20/12
17. Trismeli Abreu	Trismeli Abreu	11211	3/20/12
18. Brianna Rodriguez	Brianna Rodriguez	11211	3/20/12
19. Jaelly Plancas	Jaelly Plancas	11211	3/20/12
20. Donalisha Owens	Donalisha Owens	11211	3/20/12

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Print Name	Sign Name	Zip Code	Date
1. Gabriela Llaych	Gabriela Llaych	11206	3/6/2012
2. Rosa Caba	Rosa Caba	11211	3/6/12
3. Kayla Reyes	Kayla Reyes	11421	3/6/12
4. Jamila Charles	Jamila Charles	11221	3/6/12
5. Lissette Chavez	Lissette Chavez	11208	3/7/12
6. Lisa C	Lisa Carmichael	11205	3/8/12
7. Richard Campbell	Richard Campbell	11234	3/8/12
8. Demetrius Tong	Demetrius Tong	11207	3/13/12
9. COLOR King	COLOR King	11206	3/13/12
10. Shakima H.	Shakima H.	11206	3/13/12
11. Lucy Mary Bartholomew	Lucy Mary Bartholomew	11203	3/14/12
12. Kimberly Maynard	Kimberly Maynard	11216	3/15/12
13. Julie Rivera	Julie Rivera	11211	3/20/12
14. Sarah E. Oliveros	Sarah E. Oliveros	11211	3/20/12
15. Tyzhane Michel	Tyzhane Michel	11206	3/20/2011
16. Ching Peters	Ching Peters	11211	3/21/12
17. Amanda Reyes	Amanda Reyes	11206	3/22/12
18. Zipporah Sumner	Zipporah Sumner	11210	3/26/12
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1. Jailene Cortes	Jailene Cortes	11211	3/20/12
2. Shaideya Koulend	Shaideya	11211	3/20/12
3. Mayelin Rodriguez	MAYELIN	11211	3/20/12
4. Boreca Acevedo	Boreca A.	11211	3/20/12
5. Crystal B.	Crystal B.	11211	3/20/12
6. Jennifer C.	Jennifer	11211	3/20/12
7. Briannasims	Briannasims	11211	3/20/12
8. Zaire Menth	Zaire Menth	11211	3/20/12
9. Ashkey T.	Ashkey T	11211	3/20/12
10. Rosey O	Rosey O.	11211	3/20/12
11. Tyler Jones	Tyler Jones	11211	3/20/12
12. Christian H	Christian H	11211	3/20/12
13. Judree P	Judree P	11211	3/20/12
14. Chasity G	Chasity G	11211	3/20/12
15. Isis Rossy	Isis Rossy	11211	3/20/12
16. Aaron Class	Aaron Class	11211	3/20/12
17. Juan V		11211	3/20/12
18. Isaiah C	Isaiah C	11211	3/20/12
19. Joel M	Joel M	11211	3/20/12
20. Emily Lora		11211	3/20/12

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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Michel Harper	Michel Harper	Sheepshead Bay	11236	3/20/12
2. Reginald Arnely	Reginald Arnely	Sheepshead Bay	11226	3/20/12
3. Tsai Claire	Sau Clerk	Sheepshead Bay	11203	3/20/12
4. Annette K	Annette Kerson	Sheepshead Bay	11224	3/20/12
5. Brianna Liss	Brianna Liss	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/20/12
6. Mulder	Lynn	Sheepshead Bay	11226	3/20/12
7. Jamar Staphil	J. Staphil	Sheepshead Bay	11203	3/20/12
8. Randy Cameron	R. Cameron	Sheepshead Bay	11236	3/20/12
9. Juan Agosto	J. Agosto	Sheepshead Bay	11236	3/20/12
10. Peter Matthias	Peter Matthias	Sheepshead Bay	11224	3/20/12
11. Travis Hill	Travis Hill	Sheepshead Bay	11236	3/20/12
12. Aviana Johnson	Aviana J.		11203	
13. Chendan Lin	Chendan Lin			
14. Christopher Gutierrez	Christopher Gutierrez	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3-20-12
15. Tyler Connel	Tyler Connel	Sheepshead Bay	11213	3/20
16. GERANTON FORBES	GERANTON FORBES	Sheepshead Bay	11216	3/20/12
17. Ceon Simon	Ceon Simon	Sheepshead Bay	11234	3/20/12
18. Sador Usmanov	Sador Usmanov	Sheepshead Bay	11228	3/20/12
19. Kohwanon	Kohwanon	Sheepshead B.H.S.	11230	3/20/12
20. Sha Kifah Ibrahim		Sheepshead B.H.S.	11231	3/20/12

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1. VLAD J.	Wladislav	Sheepshead Bay	11223	
2. Jim. E.	Campbell	Sheepshead Bay	11226	
3. Nerdia	Mullings	Sheepshead Bay	11233	
4. Kimmari	Rheubottom	Sheepshead Bay	11229	
5. Kristin L.		Sheepshead Bay	11225	
6. Sparkle	Sparkle	Sheepshead Bay	11223	
7. Mary	Mary M.	Sheepshead Bay	11226	
8. Darby		Sheepshead Bay	11234	
9. Ashley	Ashley Jean Paul	Sheepshead Bay	11234	
10. Chelsca		Sheepshead Bay	11234	3/1/12
11. Scottie #10182	Scottie Porter	SPHS	11236	
12. Jeremy		Sheepshead Bay	11229	3/1/12
13. Naomi	Naomi Wong	Sheepshead Bay	11229	3/1/12
14. RAHMAY	RAH2			
15. Egor Z.		Sheepshead Bay	11234	3/1/12
16. Brandon G.		Sheepshead Bay	11230	3/1/12
17. Vicki May	Kirky May	Sheepshead Bay	11229	3/1/12
18. Zurab Maisuradze	Z. Maisuradze	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/1/12
19. John Paul Tamayo	John Paul Tamayo	Sheepshead Bay	11236	3/1/12
20. Kin	Kin Jov	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/12/12

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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Arwa Yafai	Arwa Yafai	Sheepshead	11235	3/1/12
2. Momina Tariq	Momina Tariq	Sheepshead	11235	3/1/12
3. Ahmed Mohamed	Ahmed Mohamed	Sheepshead	11210	3/1/12
4. Valleria Santiago	Valleria Santiago	Sheepshead	11235	3/1/12
5. ARELY CANSECO	Arely Canseco			
6. Fabian Monage	Fabian Monage	sheepshead	11235	3/1/12
7. Lloyd Blandford	Lloyd Blandford	Sheepshead	11235	3/1/12
8. Calvin Yuen	Calvin Yuen	Sheepshead	11235	3/1/12
9. Tarek Youssef	Tarek Youssef	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/1/12
10. Alejandro Arroyo	Alejandro Arroyo	Sheepshead Bay	11230	3/1/12
11. Elhomjon Kushkura	Elhomjon Kushkura	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/1/12
12. Dayia Briggs	Dayia Briggs	sheepshead Bay	11206	3/1/12
13. Tatianna Ververton	Tatianna Ververton	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/1/12
14. Sharae Lambert	Sharae Lambert	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/1/12
15. Victoria Andrews	Victoria Andrews	Sheepshead Bay	11225	3/1/12
16. DYNASIA SANDER	Dynasia Sander	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/1/12
17. Rodney Lin	Rodney Lin	Sheepshead Bay	11229	3/1/12
18. Sabrina Parks	Sabrina Parks	SHBHS	11229	
19. Kala Moore	Kala Moore	Sheepshead Bay	11229	
20. Nicholas Serban	Nicholas Serban	SHBHS	11235	3/1/12

GOOD WCK o o b Jackson

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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Vincenz Steele	Vincenz Steele	S.B.H.S	11233	3/1/12
2. Ahmed Mohamed	Ahmed Mohammed	S.B.H.S	11233	3/1/12
3. Momina Tariq	Momina Tariq	SBHS	11233	3/1/12
4. Valeria Santiago	Valeria Santiago	SBHS	11233	3/1/12
5. ARELY CANSECO	Aurely Canseco	S.B.H.S.	11233	3/1/12
6. Arwa Yafai	Arwa Yafai	S.B.H.S	11235	3/1/12
7. Naomi Ricketts	Naomi Ricketts	S.B.H.S	11235	3-1-12
8. Fabian Morge	Fabian Morge	S.B.H.S	11235	3/1/12
9. Lloyd Blanford	Lloyd Blanford	S.B.H.S	11235	3/1/12
10. Calvin Yuen	Calvin Yuen	S.B.H.S	11235	3/1/12
11. Tarek Youssef	Tarek Youssef	S.B.H.S	11235	3/1/12
12. Alejandro Arroyo	Alejandro Arroyo	SBHS	11230	3/1/12
13. Thornton Koshkew	Thornton Koshkew	S.B.H.S.	11235	3/1/12
14. Dayia Briggs	Dayia Briggs	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/1/12
15. Tashara Kwerin	Tashara Kwerin	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/1/12
16. Victoria Andrews	Victoria Andrews	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/1/12
17. Sharae Lambert	Sharae Lambert	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/1/12
18. Chanel Williams	Chanel Williams	SBHS	11235	3/1/12
19. Hitchelle P.	Hitchelle P.	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/1/12
20. James C	James C	SBHS	11225	3/1/12

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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. CHRIS CAPONI	Chris Caponi	Sheepshead Bay HS	11235	3-1-12
2. Ramona Craig	Ramona Craig	S.B.H.S.	11230	3/1/12
3. Selonia Torres	Selonia Torres	S.B.H.S.	11234	3/1/12
4. Chantelle Smith	Chantelle Smith	S.B.H.S.	11010	3/1/12
5. Georgiy Nemyk	Georgiy Nemyk	S.B.H.S.	11236	03/1/12
6. Dariana	Lafayette	S.B.H.S.	11236	
7. Oshin Green	Oshin Green	S.B.H.S.	11210	
8. Ossany Woboh	Ossany Woboh	S.B.H.S.	11233	03/1/12
9. Chanel Savory	Chanel Savory	S.B.H.S.	11203	3/2/12
10. Starlisha Jackson	Starlisha Jackson	Sheepshead Bay HS	11216	3/2/12
11. Forrest Scott	Forrest Scott	Sheepshead Bay HS	11226	3/2/12
12. Parvizon	Parvizon	sheepshead bay HS	11226	3/2/12
13. Stacy	Stacy St. phard	Sheep Shead bay	11212	3/2/12
14. IRVIN	IRVIN Irvin	Graduate SBHS	11226	3/2/12
15. Tupac	Tupac	West side	11212	3/2/12
16. DUCON Stinephil	DUCON Stinephil	Sheepshead	11234	3/2/12
17. Amiel Lane	Amiel Lane	SBHS	11207	3/2
18. Keymon White	Keymon White	SBHS	11207	3/2
19. Arielle Smith	Arielle Smith	SBHS SBHS	11203	3/2
20. Hannah Abdul	Hannah Abdul	SBHS	11216	3/2

Save **R**elationship **A**buse **P**revention **P**rogram (**RAPP**) Funding!

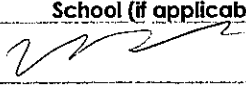
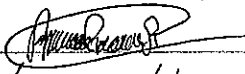
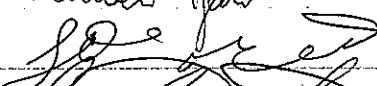

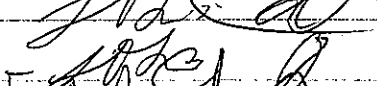

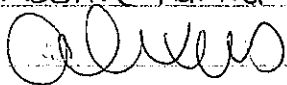
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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Patrick Smith	Patrick Smith		11234	3/12/12
2. Joshua Ryff	Joshua Ryff		11208	3/12/12
3. Dinora Torres	Dinora Torres	Sheephead H.S.		
4. Vincent Enriquez	Emmanuel Barco	Sheephead H.S.		
5. Emmanuel Barco	Emmanuel Barco	SBHS	11234	3/12/12
6. Marcus Joman	Marcus Joman	SBHS	11234	3/12
7. Antonio Richmond		SBHS	11212	3/12
8. Eugene Elmore	Eugene Elmore	SBHS	11214	3/12
9. Daniel Barnes	Daniel Barnes	SBHS	11216	3/12
10. Wesley Tebow	Wesley Tebow	SBHS	11226	3/12
11. Reuben Jean	Reuben Jean	SBHS	11234	3/12
12. Joan Rivers		SBHS	11238	
13. Baby D		SBHS	11212	3/12
14. John Doe		SBHS	11212	3/12
15. John Q		SBHS	11208	3/12
16. Fred Syndel	Fred Syndel	SBHS		3/12
17. Ayana Johnson	Ayana Johnson	SBHS	11231	3/12/12
18. Janet Lee	Janet Lee	SBHS	11212	3/12/12
19. Asante Hamid	Asante Hamid	SBHS	11226	3/12/12
20. 	Alex	SBHS	11210	3/12/12

Save Relationship Abuse Prevention Program (RAPP) Funding!


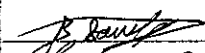

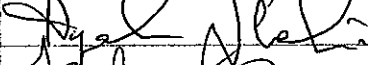
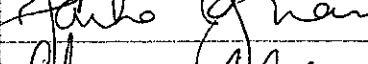
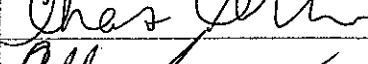
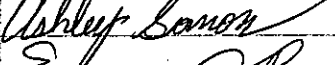
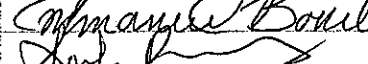


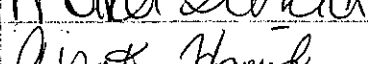

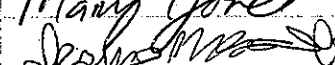


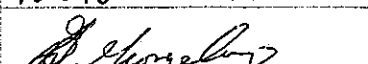
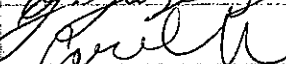

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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Swithiewska		Sheepshead Bay		3/1/12
2. Lillian Rivera	Lillian Rivera	Sheepshead Bay		3/1/12
3. Nick Sosa	Nick Sosa	Sheepshead Bay		3/1/12
4. Brandon Sanchez		Sheepshead Bay		3/1/12
5. Elijah Leung		Sheepshead Bay		3/1/12
6. Ayah Shahin		Sheepshead Bay		
7. Farha Inam		Sheepshead Bay HS	11229	3/1/12
8. Christopher Menendez		Sheepshead Bay HS		3/1/12
9. Ashley Saron		Sheepshead Bay HS	11234	03/01/12
10. Emmanuel Bonilla		Sheepshead Bay HS	11230	03/09/12
11. Saba Parvez		Sheepshead Bay	11236	03/5/12
12. Jannina Heger		Sheepshead Bay	11210	3/12/12
13. Maira Garcia		Sheepshead	11224	3/12/12
14. Asante Hamid		Sheepshead Bay	11226	3/12/12
15. Manny Jones		SBHS	11230	3/12/12
16. Jesus Martinez		SBHS		3/12/12
17. Ilya Kiperman		SBHS		
18. Natasha Arnaud		SBHS	11210	3/12/12
19. George Lopez		SBHS	11234	3/12/12
20. Carol Mijio		SBHS	11223	3/12/12

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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Swame Istana	Salone Freinader			
2. Nadia Emab	Nadia Emab			3/7/12
3. Emmanuel Bonilla	Emmanuel Bonilla			3/2/12
4. Michael Turousky	Michael Turousky	Sheepshead Bay		3/12/12
5. Mitchell Kun	Mitchell Kun			3/1/12
6. Joshua Rosen	Joshua Rosen			3/2/12
7. Justin Wilson	Justin Wilson			3/12/12
8. Jessica Walker	Jessica Walker			3/12/12
9. Aaron Senguir	Aaron Senguir			
10. Christopher White	Christopher White			3/12/12
11. ALIF JAVED	Alif Javed			
12. Christopher Ramirez	Christopher Ramirez	Sheepshead Bay		
13. David Isola	David Isola	Sheepshead Bay		
14. Faibiola Noel	Faibiola Amelle	Sheepshead Bay		
15. John	Kules			
16. Ciara Gonzalez	Ciara Gonzalez			
17. Tamia Edwards	Tamia Edwards			
18. Shamika Simpter	Shamika Simpter			
19. Asante Hamid	Asante Hamid	SBHS		3/12/12
20.				

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Print Name	Sign Name	School (if applicable)	Zip Code	Date
1. Janelays Infante	Janelays Infante	Sheepshead Bay	11226	3/1/12
2. Kristie R	Kristie R	Sheepshead Bay	11216	3/1/12
3. Tirdarsjon U	Ulmassov	Sheepshead Bay	11230	3/1/12
4. Grace Harwood	Grace Harwood	Sheepshead Bay	11226	3/1/12
5. Thalia Greaves	Thalia Greaves	Sheepshead Bay	11226	3/1/12
6. Annalisa Green	Annalisa Green	Sheepshead Bay	11226	3/1/12
7. Jasmine	Jasmine	Sheepshead Bay		
8. Lizzy Tyler	Lizzy Tyler	Sheepshead Bay	11236	3/1/12
9. Ayah Shaleh	Ayah Shaleh	S.B.H.S.	11236	3/1/12
10. Maria Guduk	Maria Guduk	Sheepshead Bay	11235	3/1/12
11. Roger Jones	Roger Jones	Sheepshead Bay	11248	3/1/12
12. Sharika Smith	Sharika Smith	SBHS	11234	3/1/12
13. Carl W. James	Carl W. James	SBHS		3/1/12
14. Ours Salem	Ours Salem	JBHS		3/1/12
15. Damien Freeman	Damien Freeman	SBHS	11234	3/1/12
16. Keelie Watson	Keelie Watson	SBHS		3/1/12
17. Shadai Palmer	Shadai Palmer	SBHS	11224	3/1/12
18. Ayah Shaleh	Ayah Shaleh	Sheepshead	11220	3/1/12
19. Carline Resina	Carline Resina	SBHS	11220	3/1/12
20. Berthina Rene	Berthina Rene	SBHS	11236	3/1/12



Faithful

**TESTIMONY OF GOD'S LOVE WE DELIVER
to the
New York City Council Executive Budget Hearing
Council Chambers, City Hall
June 6, 2012 at 4:30 pm**

Jim Shields, Director of Government Relations

Imagine if you are a 72 year-old woman with Alzheimer's living in the East Village; or a 54 year-old man with AIDS and dementia in Brownsville; or a young woman, alone in Far Rockaway, struggling with diabetes and congestive heart failure; or a mother, undergoing chemotherapy for breast cancer, and her 11 year old son, living in Mott Haven. These, and many like them, are the people we serve.

Good afternoon, my name is Jim Shields, and I am the Director of Government Relations at God's Love We Deliver. God's Love is a non-sectarian, food and nutrition non-profit, and, as many of you know, the only food and nutrition services agency that provides individually tailored, life-sustaining meals to men, women and children living with life-threatening illnesses, throughout the 5 boroughs of New York City. In fact, there is not a Council District that we do not serve and I would like to thank every member of the New York City Council for your ongoing support of our program, through both Expense and Capital funding. God's Love also supports families by providing meals for the children and senior caregivers of our clients. All of our services are provided free of charge, and we are proud that in our 26 year history, we have never had a waiting list.

God's Love was originally founded as a response to the AIDS pandemic. 12 years ago we utilized what we had learned caring for people with HIV/AIDS to expand our mission to also serve people living with cancer, multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease and, at present, 200 other unique diagnoses of life-threatening illness.

Nutrition is at the heart of everything we do. God's Love has been managing the symptoms of chronic disease through prescribed diet for more than a quarter of a century. Our model of delivering nutritious meals to those most at risk for malnutrition because of their illness saves the City critical health care dollars. Not only does nutrition support better health outcomes, it is also much more cost-effective to keep people in their homes when they are sick, rather than in hospitals, nursing homes and more expensive forms of care. As malnutrition is one of the greatest contributors to hospitalization, re-admission and nursing home care, helping God's Love expand our capacity to serve more New Yorkers is more critical today than ever.

Our numbers continue to reach a new watermark each year as we address the urgent needs of the sick and hungry. This past fiscal year, we cooked and delivered over 1 million meals in a single year, a number that both astounds and humbles us. In May, we delivered an all time monthly high of over 100,000 meals in a single month and we are on track to deliver 1.1 million meals by the end of our fiscal year this June.

Even as growth persists, funding sources dwindle. God's Love receives only 20% of our budget from government sources and we raise the remaining funds from a mix of private sources. Since we have submitted our application to the City Council for our annual Expense funding, we have received the unfortunate news that we have lost one of our major government contracts with the AIDS Institute, as they will no longer support home-delivered meals. Therefore, the urgency for City Council support is ever heightened.

Despite this fundraising setback, God's Love continues to remain committed to never turning away an eligible client and to always getting a client their first meal on our next delivery day; however, these core principles are difficult to maintain in this financially stressed time. Therefore, we respectfully ask that you support our NYC Council Expense Funding request for FY13.

Every day our clients struggle with malnutrition, hunger, illness and isolation. When they contact God's Love, they find over 70 staff and 7,600 volunteers who care deeply about them. Together, we are dedicated to cooking and delivering the individually-tailored meals and nutrition counseling our clients require at a time in their lives when they need it most. We do this - free of charge - with dignity, respect and compassion. With the support of the entire City Council, we will be able to manage our growth, while helping our clients to be as healthy as they can be for as long as they are able.

Thank you again for your time, attention and support.

For further information, please contact:

James Shields
Director of Government Relations
God's Love We Deliver
212-294-8129
jshields@glwd.org

Alissa Wassung
Executive Policy and Planning Associate
God's Love We Deliver
212-294 8193
awassung@glwd.org

God's Love We Deliver

166 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10013 (212) 294-8100

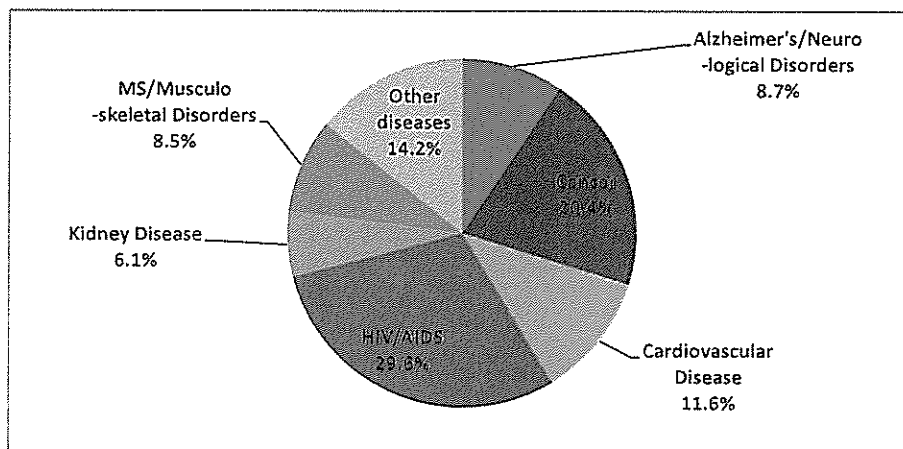
Total Client Demographics

Calendar Year 2011 (January 1, 2011-December 31, 2011)

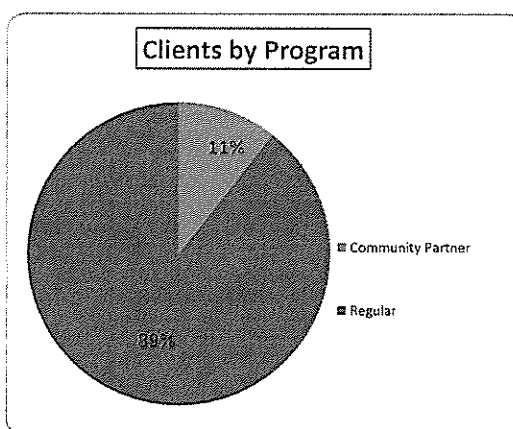
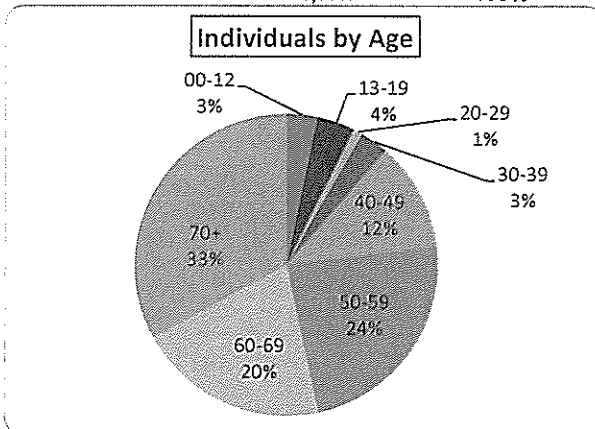
Daily Client Average	2009	2010	2011
	1,603	1,811	2,007

Unique Clients, Dependents & Caregivers	2009	2010	2011
Total Unique Primary Clients	3,612	3,580	3,890
Total Unique Dependents	281	273	323
Total Unique Caregivers	83	115	159
Total Unique Clients, Dependents & Caregivers	3,976	3,968	4,372

Meals	2009	2010	2011
	802,607	931,465	1,047,533



Borough	Individuals	Percentage	Race/Ethnicity	Individuals	Percentage
Bronx	1,016	23%	Black/African-American	1,655	37.9%
Brooklyn	1,083	25%	White/Caucasian	1,288	29.5%
Manhattan	1,103	25%	Hispanic	962	22.0%
Queens	931	21%	Unknown/Unreported	359	8.2%
Staten Island	139	3%	Asian/Pacific Islander	95	2.2%
Hudson Cty, N.	71	2%	Native American	13	0.3%
Newark, NJ	29	1%	Total	4,372	100.0%
Total	4,372	100%			



Percentage of Adults and Children	Individuals	Percent
Adult Males	1,809	41.4%
Adult Females	2,243	51.3%
Children (0-19)	320	7.3%
Total	4,372	100.0%

Volunteer Summary	2010	2011
% of Meals Delivered by Volunteers	25.1%	19.8%



For the Record

THE JOSEPH S. MURPHY INSTITUTE
School of Professional Studies
City University of New York

The Institute and its City Council Budget Request: At a Glance

The Murphy Institute, a collaboration between organized labor and the City University of New York, was first established as a program at Queens College 27 years ago. It is now a University-wide Institute, with a mandate to:

1. Increase higher education opportunities for workers and provide them with the skills and credentials for job acquisition and advancement,
2. Meet the city and state's workforce development needs, and
3. Advance the study of urban and labor issues, policies, and practices.

Today the program enrolls over 1,400 union members from nearly two dozen unions. Courses are offered at the Institute's **mid-Manhattan** facility and at campuses throughout the CUNY system, including **Queens College, Lehman College, Brooklyn College, and the College of Staten Island**. The Institute prides itself on providing small classes, intensive writing courses, dedicated faculty, proactive counseling, specialized tutoring, and an array of academic support mechanisms that ensure a high rate of academic success—even among high-risk students admitted into the program.

STUDENTS

- o Admission into the program is open to union and non-union working adults.
- o Since 2005 when it received a significant allocation from the City Council and was made into a CUNY-wide Institute, **student enrollment has increased by 260%.**

During the day, Murphy Institute students work in government offices, garment shops, schools, hospitals, and retail stores: at night, they attend classes to earn their undergraduate or graduate degrees.

UNION PARTICIPATION

Twenty-two unions—collectively representing over half a million workers—participate in the Institute's degree programs and provide tuition support for their members enrolled in the program.

CITY COUNCIL FUNDING

City Council funding totaled \$300,000 in FY 06 and \$390,000 in FY 07. In FY 11 funding for the Institute was zeroed out. The Institute requested \$250,000 in FY 2012 and was allocated \$100,000.

2012-2013 BUDGET REQUEST

The Murphy Institute is requesting \$250,000 for FY 2012-13. This will include funds to restore the Institute's LEAP-to-Teacher Program, which provides paraprofessionals in the NYC public school system with an opportunity to earn undergraduate and graduate degrees, and prepare for teacher certification in high need areas, i.e. math, science, special education. Paras will be provided with pre-admission services, test preparation, assistance with tuition support, courses, workshops, academic advisement, and career counseling. Funding will also provide career ladders for public sector, library, and building service workers.

MURPHY INSTITUTE for WORKER EDUCATION RECENT BUDGETARY LOSES

City Council Allocation

2008-09 City Council Allocation: \$390,000
 2009-10 City Council Allocation: \$250,000
 2010-11 City Council Allocation: 0
 2011-12 City Council Allocation: \$100,000

New York State Senate

2008-09 Senate allocation: \$226,000
 2009-10 Senate allocation: \$197,000
 2010-11 Senate allocation: 0
 2011-12 Senate allocation: 0

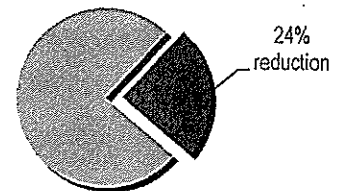
CUNY allocation (\$1,246,353 in 2009-10)

2009-10 Base Budget Reduction: \$50,000
 2010-11 Base Budget Reduction: \$148,000
 2011-12 Base Budget Reduction: \$248,000

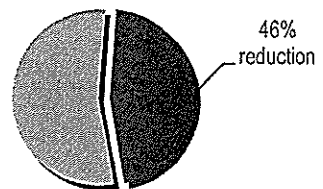
IMPACT

Full time faculty and staff reduced from 37 to 28 – a 24% reduction.
 Elimination of 3 part-time positions, including Para-to-Teacher Site Coordinators.

Full time Faculty & Staff Reduction

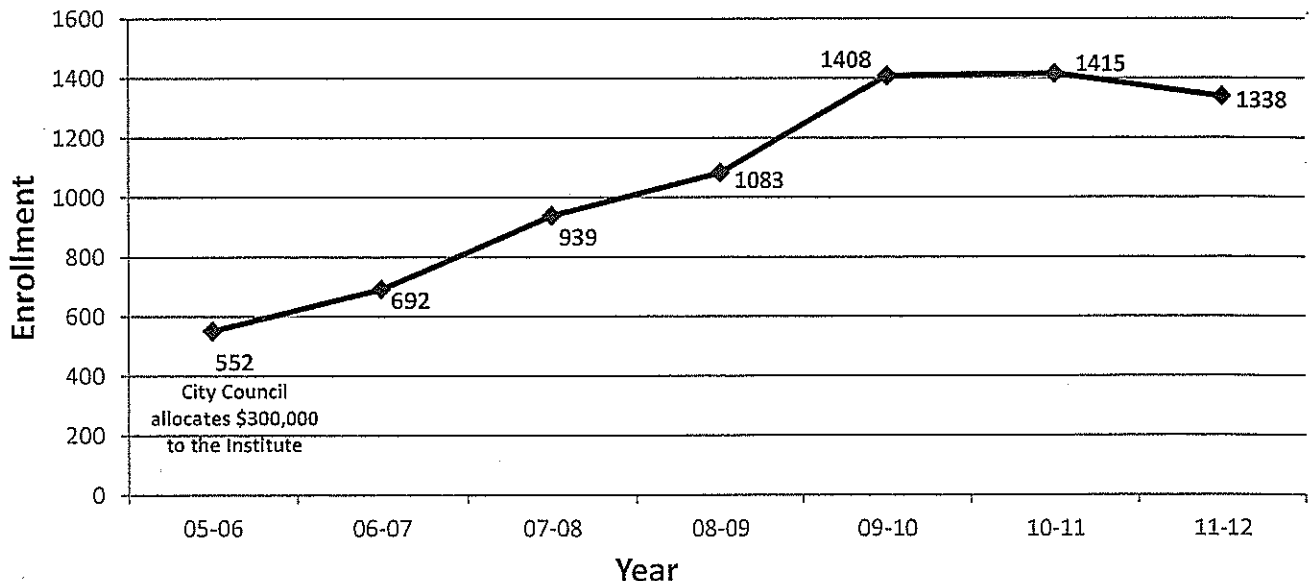


OTPS Budget Cut

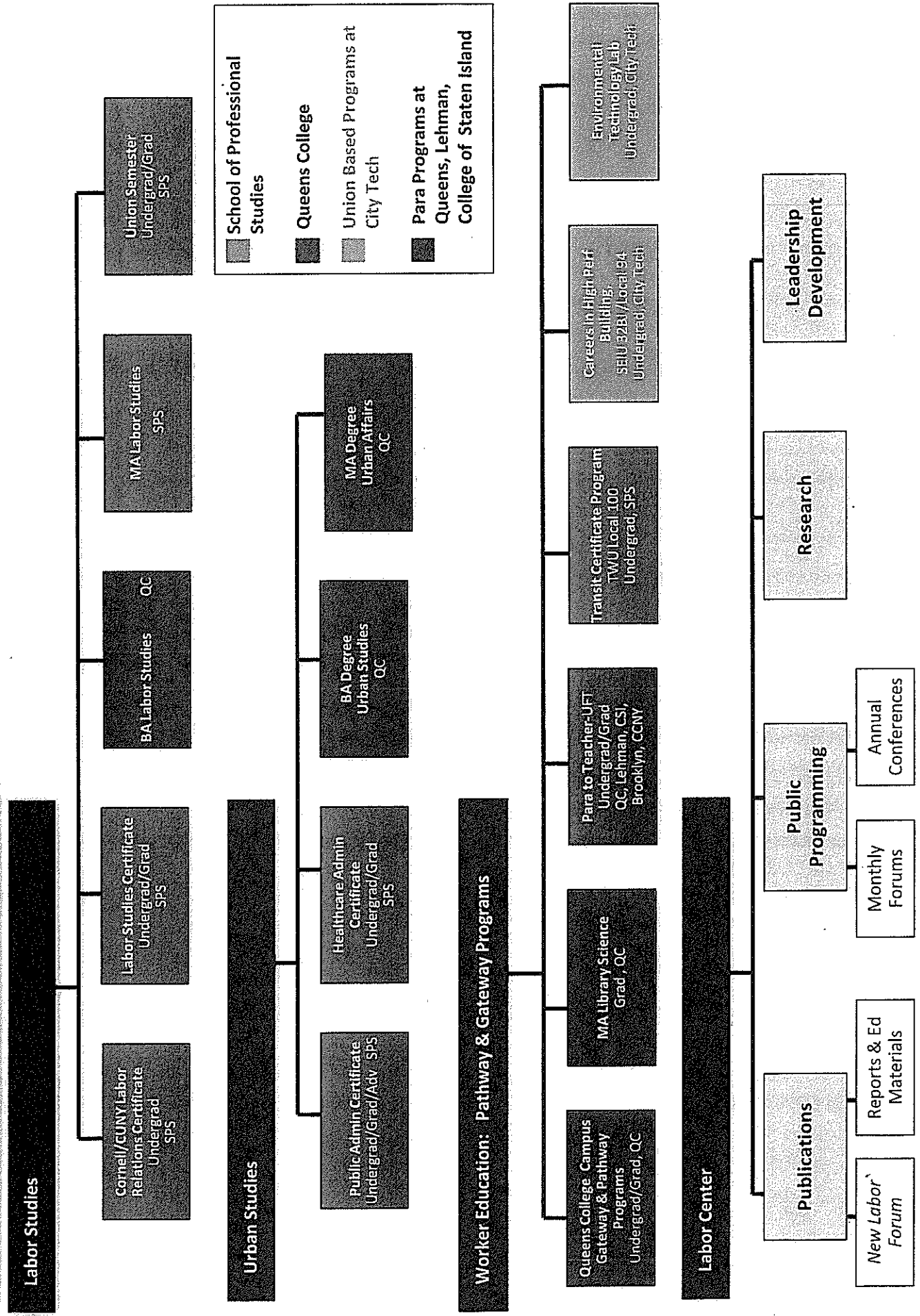


Other Than Personnel Service Budget Cut
 reduced from \$250,000 (2008-09) to \$135,000 (2011-12)
 – a 46% reduction in OTPS budget.

MURPHY INSTITUTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT

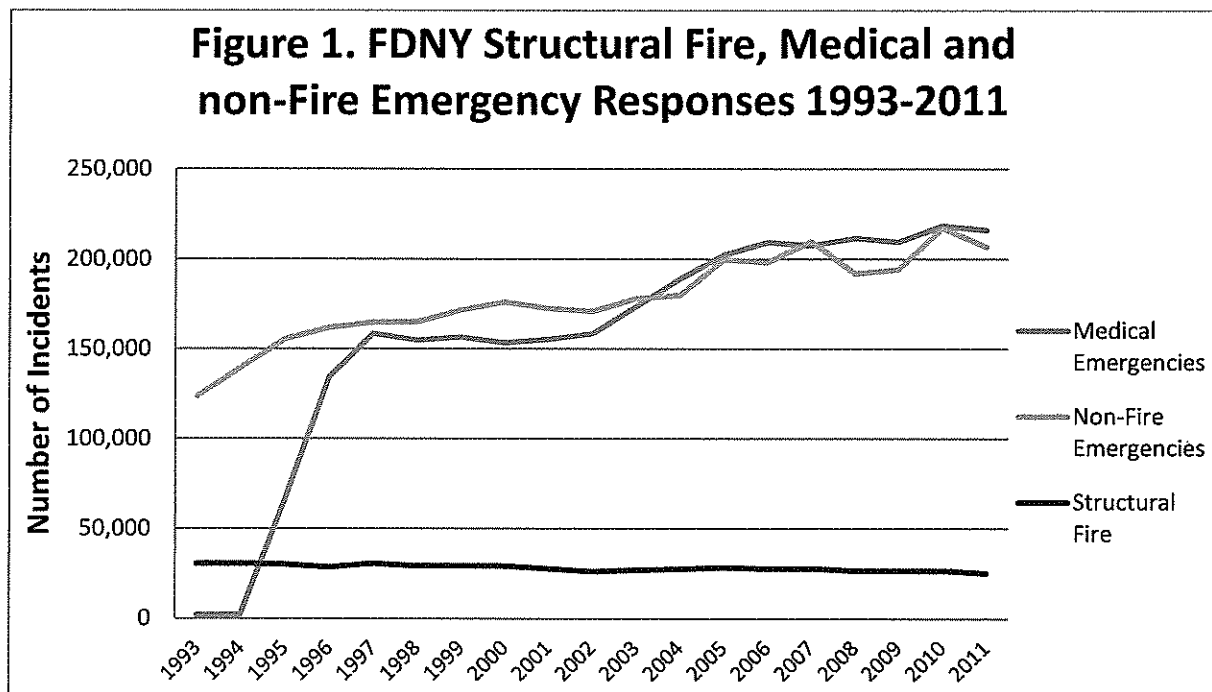


Joseph S. Murphy Institute for Worker Education and Labor Studies, CUNY



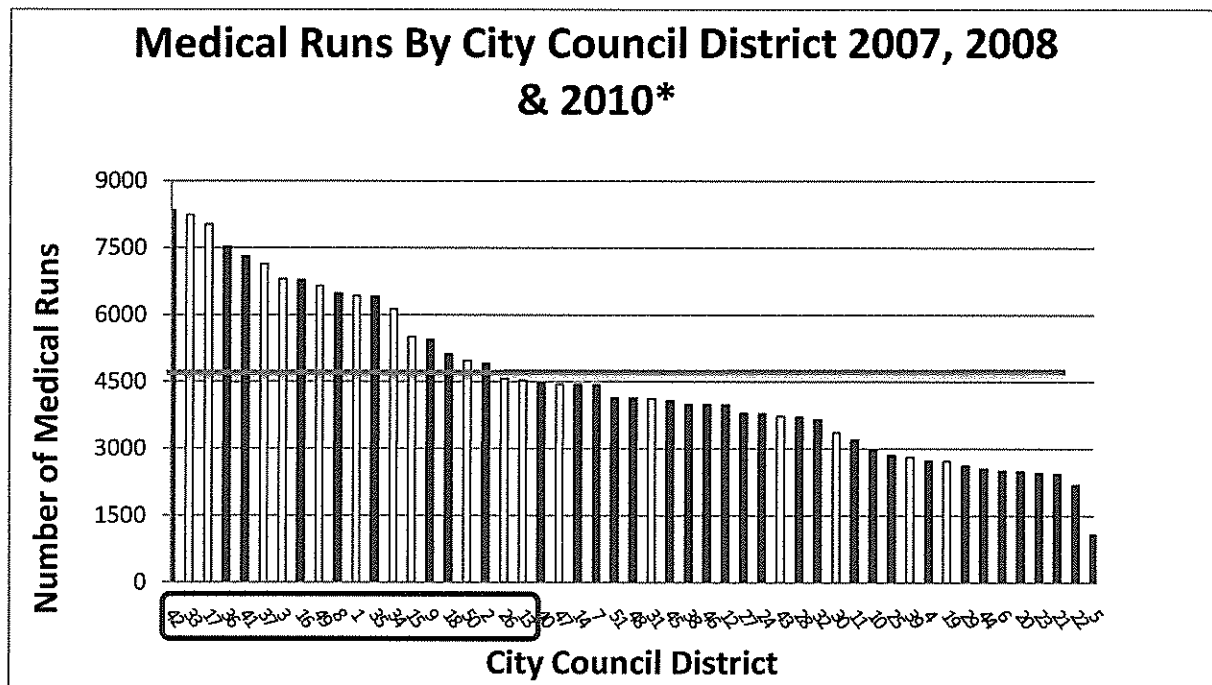
MEDICAL RUN PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Medical incidents comprise the largest proportion of fire department calls, (See Figure 1).

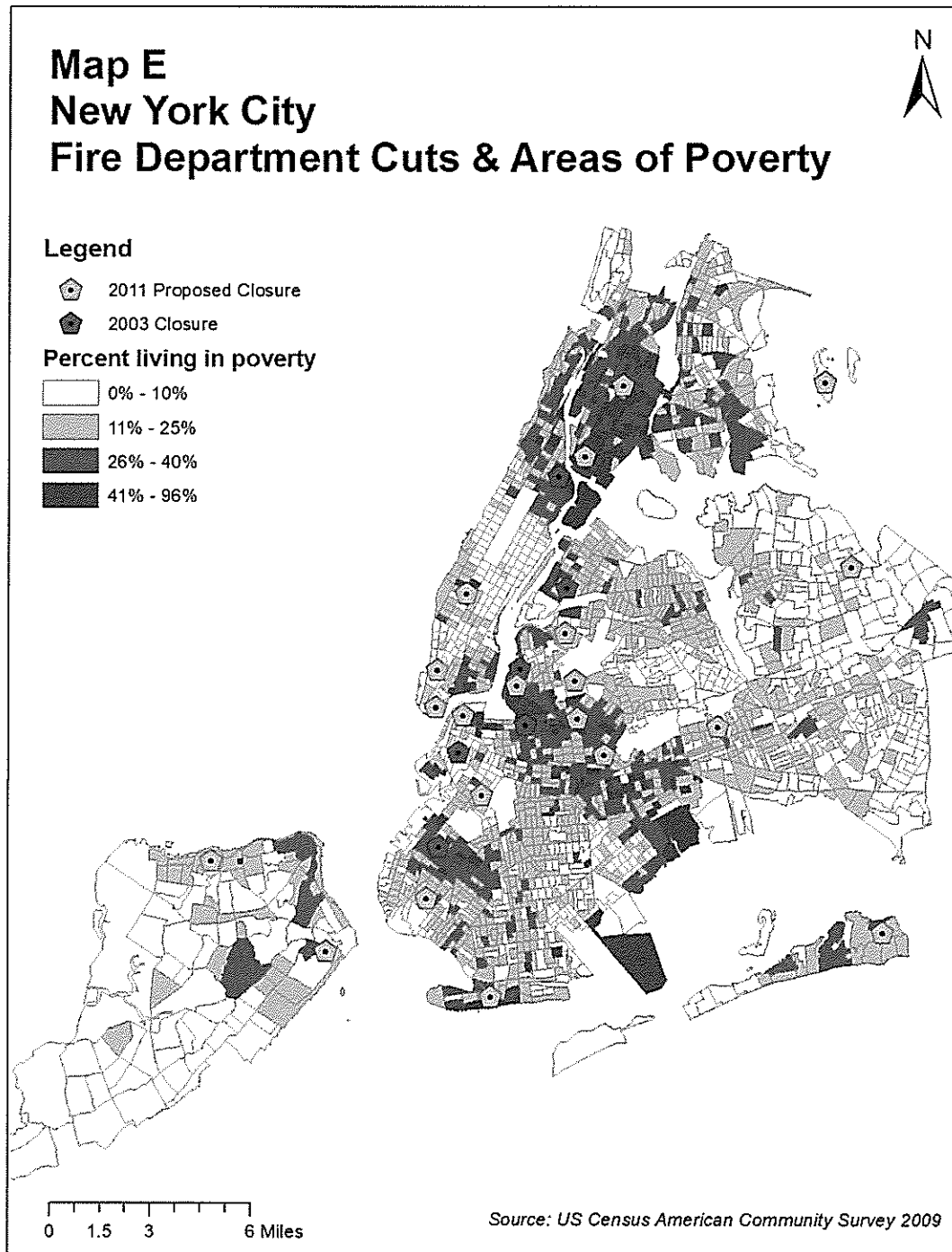


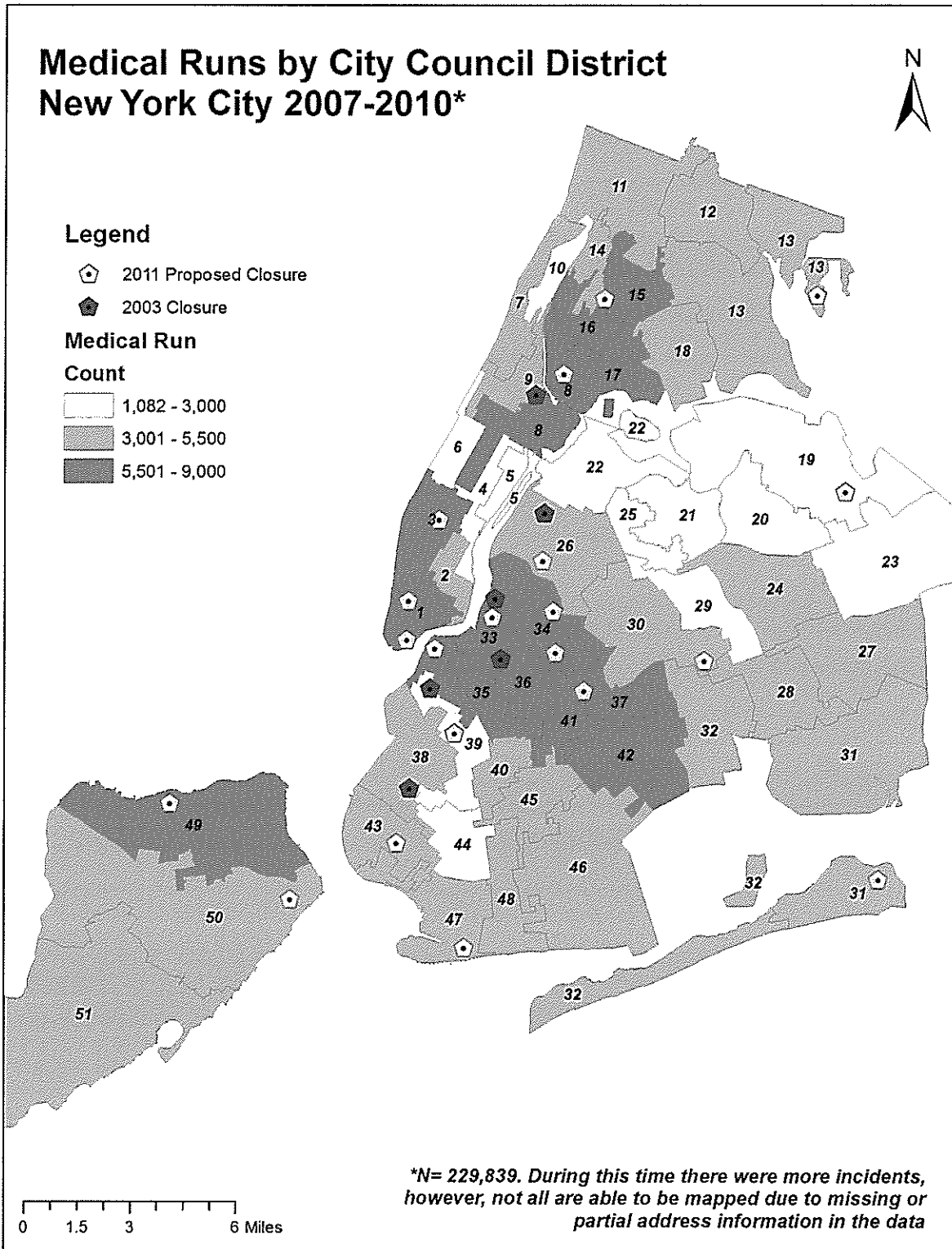
The map below, Map D provides a picture of the relationship between company closures and areas of high medical run density. As usual, the proposed cuts fall almost exclusively in the areas of the City with the most need for protection. 17 of the 20 cuts for 2012 are either directly in or immediately adjacent to areas with the highest medical run instance in the city.

In 2007, 2008 and 2010, City Council districts with higher than average call volumes for medicals are depicted in the chart below.



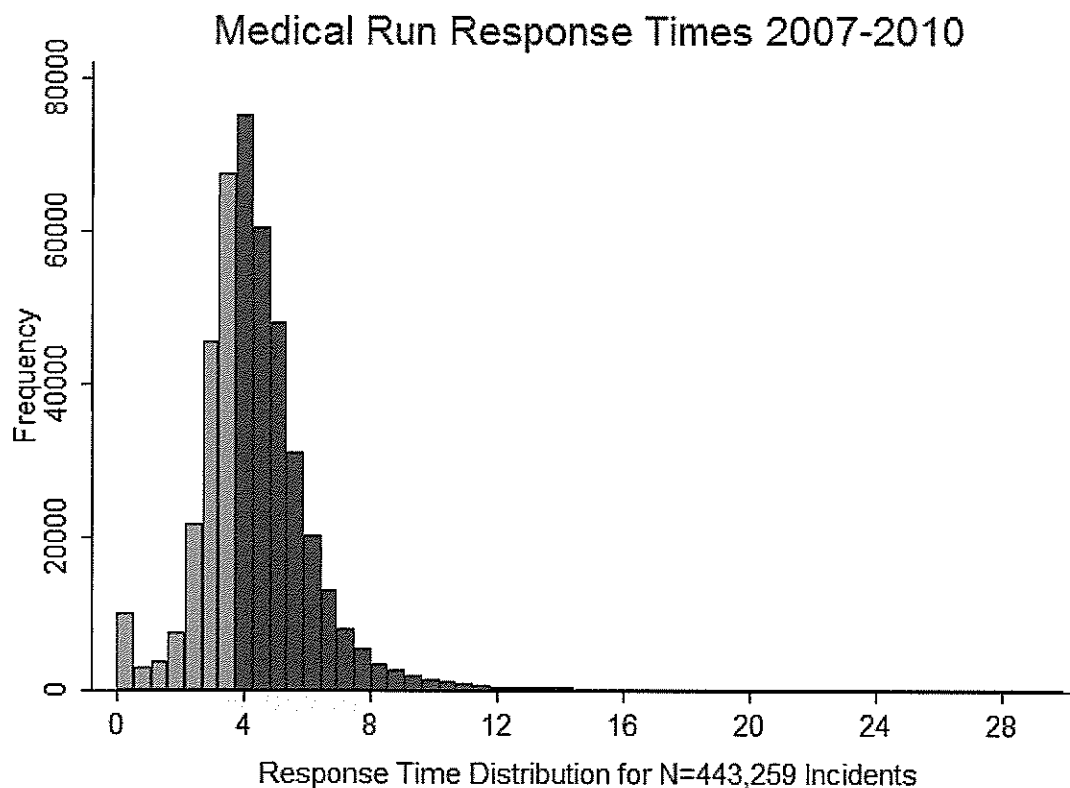
Districts 42,33,17,36,41,37,3,16,49,8,1,35,34,9,18,50,2,26, and 13 were especially busy. Cuts are planned for the districts on the chart above that have YELLOW bars. You will immediately notice that MOST of the yellow bars are on the LEFT side of the chart, above. This means that headquarters is literally removing companies from the areas with the highest demand for medical runs in the city. People's lives are on the line with this problematic decision regarding cuts. Another angle is the possibility that areas of the City where patients are most likely to need assistance are also impoverished areas of the City. The next map, Map E shows how the cuts line up with poor areas of New York City- and it is a well known fact that these areas also do not have the benefit of the private ambulance service and rely heavily on our Engines for critical medical calls.

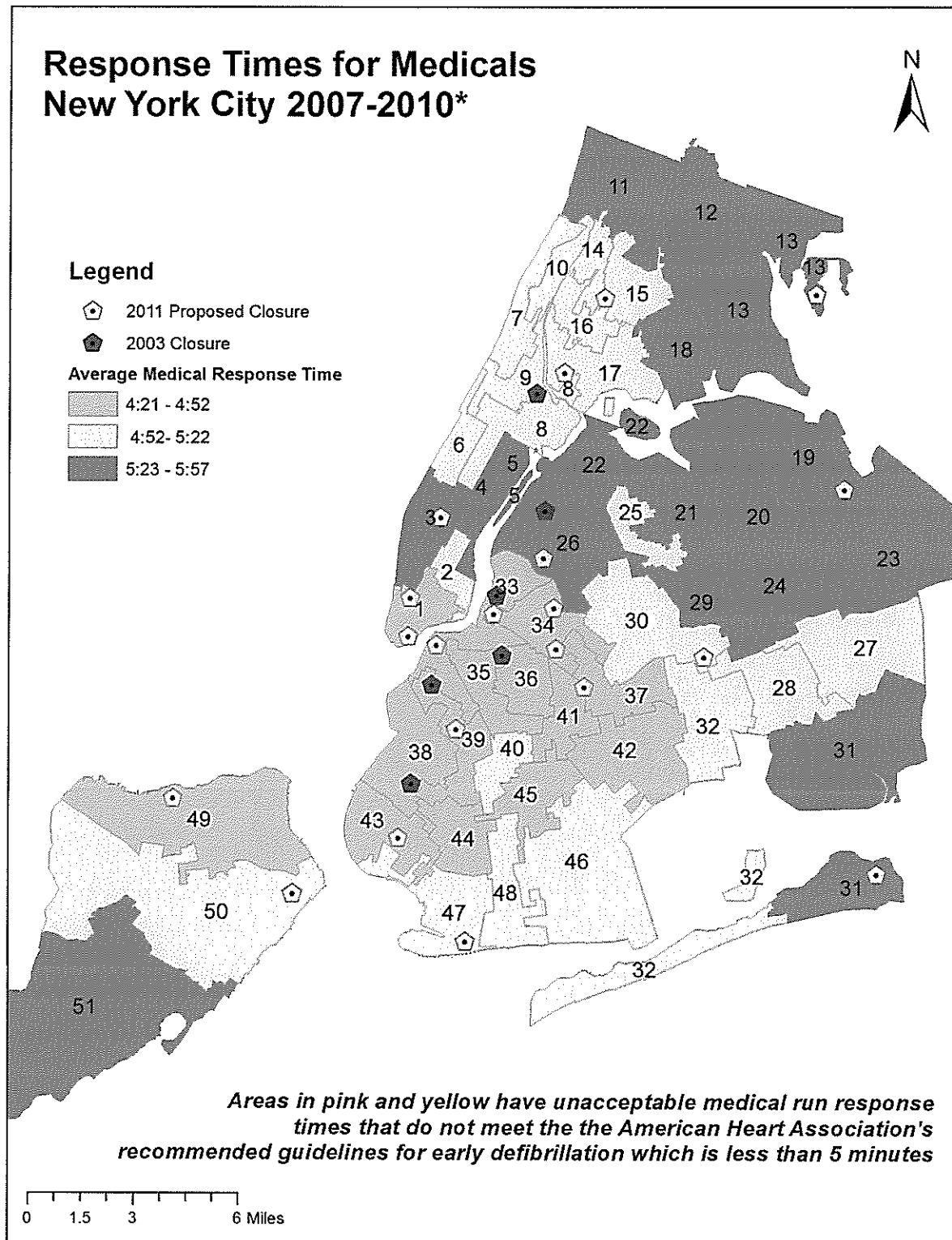




What about Response Times?

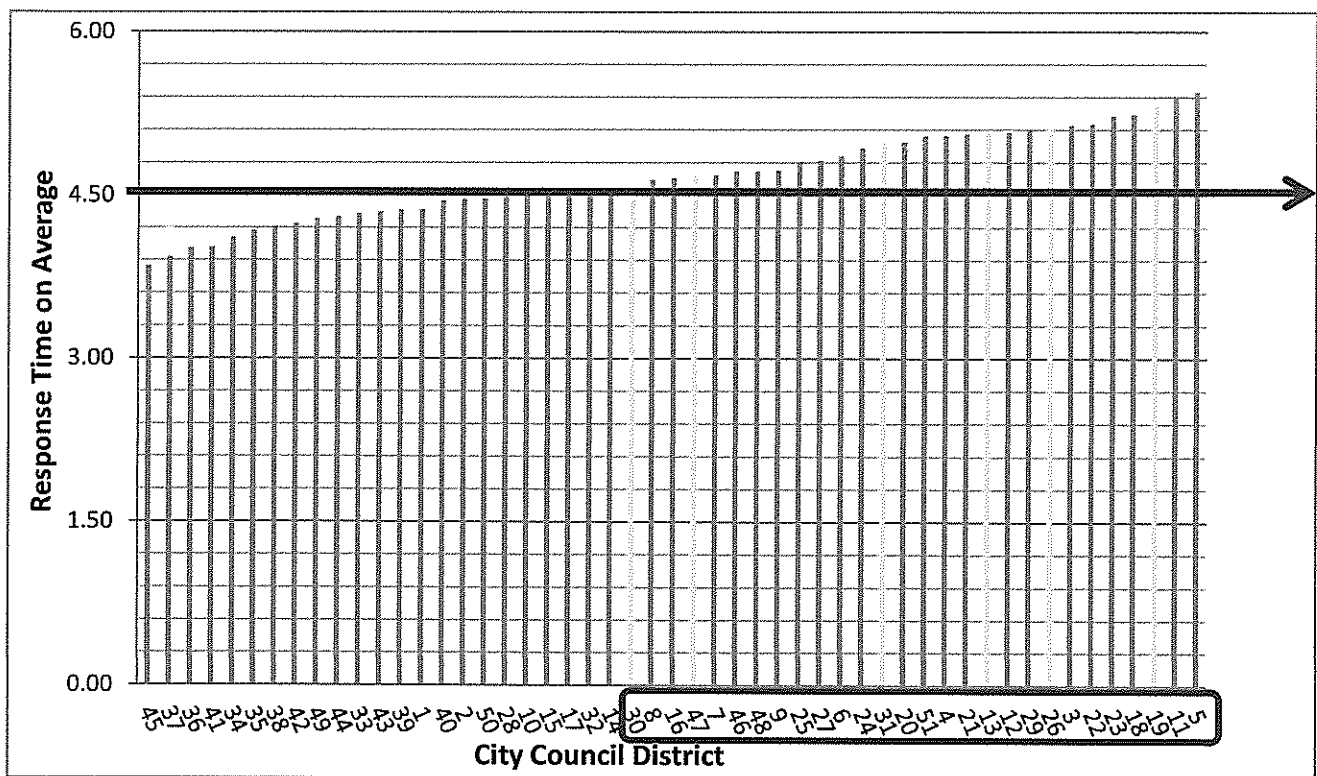
In 2007, 2008 and 2010, 41% of medical run response times exceeded 4 minutes 30 seconds, and with an average call processing time of 30 seconds, the overall response time for an Engine company is therefore 5 minutes or greater. This means that the chances of meeting the American Heart Association recommended guidelines for early defibrillation with success deteriorates rapidly for these cases (see NFPA 450, 5.5.2.3.2 Early Defibrillation Guidelines).





The Map on the previous page shows response times for the City by council district, and it is clear that several districts cannot afford to lose companies because their medical run response times are already too high. Areas in pink and yellow have average response times that are approximately 5 minutes or longer.

The chart below depicts average response times by council district. The Bars in YELLOW are the districts with higher than acceptable response times on average that also have cuts planned.



Council Districts with higher than a 4.5 minute (4:30) Response time on average will not meet the American Heart Association recommended guideline for early defibrillation in less than 5 minutes (includes call processing time of 30 seconds). Districts 30,47,31,13,26 and 19 are all slated for closures and also have average response times that are 5 minutes or greater.

For the Record



The Momentum Project

**Statement on the Mayor Michael Bloomberg's
Proposed Budget
(FY 2012-2013)**

May 2012

The Momentum Project wishes to thank the members of City Council for last year's restoration of \$995,000 in New York City financing for our program and for your overall support for the important work this program does. The restored funds were integral to our ability to continue to serve in 2011-2012 a significant number of needy, HIV-positive individuals at four sites in New York City.

Momentum has traditionally served poor, homeless and underserved persons living with HIV/AIDS. In 2011, however, recognizing that the need for food and nutrition is a growing concern in the current economic climate, VillageCare expanded Momentum's reach to a non-HIV population. Lunch meals have been opened up to anyone facing hunger and in need of nutrition.

However, Momentum still primarily serves persons living with HIV. Our dinner meal programs, which have been a staple of Momentum, are only available to, and focus exclusively on, individuals living with HIV/AIDS. What continues to be unique about the Momentum model is that our congregate meal and pantry service attracts the hardest-to-reach individuals with HIV/AIDS, and that we provide all our services in a non-judgmental and supportive environment in our clients' own neighborhoods.

In June of 2011 the City Council fully restored funding for the NYC Human Resources Administration's HASA HIV Nutrition Program, which the Mayor's budget had completely eliminated. This nutrition program is operated by The Momentum Project. The Council had chosen in its adopted budget to fully restore funding for this program, an amount of \$995,000.

Once again, this year the Mayor's executive budget ignores all City Council restorations. This approach to budgeting, if left unaltered, would have the effect of eliminating all New York City funding for The Momentum Project. This marks the fourth year in a row in which the Administration has attempted to reduce or eliminate funding for HIV nutrition at the NYC Human Resources Administration.

NYC HRA Commissioner Doer has stated publicly that does not believe that the HIV nutrition program goes to the agency's "core functions;" the administrations attempts at cutting the program year after year clearly demonstrate that their priority is not providing food to poor New Yorkers living with HIV/AIDS. Stated Commissioner Doer at the NYC Council General Welfare Committee Hearing on the Executive Budget on May 31, 2011:

"The Momentum contract was for nutrition assistance and support for a food pantry for both HASA clients and the broader community. However, in the current fiscal environment, we cannot continue to fund contracts that are somewhat duplicative of functions provided by agency staff or *are not a core function of the agency.*"

Despite comments to the contrary that have been made previously by HRA Commissioner Doer, there is virtually no alternative source of funds to support what we do. The City's HRA HIV nutrition grant provides more than 80 percent of Momentum's funding. If City Council lets stand the mayor's proposal to eliminate HIV nutrition services, then the meals, food and nutrition services of Momentum will likely have to be shut down. This vital service for needy HIV-positive New Yorkers, many of whom are homeless, will simply disappear.

This is not a salutary moment in our commitment to battle the AIDS epidemic. It's abandonment. The Momentum Project urgently needs City Council to once again step up and restore this funding.

For 26 years, The Momentum Project has been meeting a basic need, contributing to improved health outcomes for high-risk individuals. In calendar year 2011, Momentum distributed more than 27,000 pantry bags and served more than 34,000 meals. Through Momentum's nutrition programs, individuals also gain access to our crisis counseling, social services, advocacy, nutrition counseling, and medical coordination through referrals to our community health clinic and nursing services.

We offer services in Manhattan, and the Bronx at four locations in the hearts of underserved areas.

We work with some of the poorest-of-the-poor New Yorkers living with HIV, many who come to us in crisis, in failing health and are poorly nourished. This is a marginalized, hard-to-serve, vulnerable population that many other programs have few resources and lack the wherewithal to engage. Without Momentum, those we serve will likely become more isolated, depressed and fatigued, and be less adherent to their medication regimens, leading to more frequent hospitalizations. For some, it would also mean losing an access point that can connect them to HIV treatment.

We serve everyone else's clients – from hospitals, clinics, social service programs and the like. Here are some important facts about our clients:

- 86 percent have an annual income of less than \$12,000.
- 90 percent are persons of color.
- 49 percent are over the age of 50.

These most vulnerable citizens, if left isolated and hungry, will drive up the HIV infection rate and, consequently, health care costs. As a safe and confidential environment, Momentum is a starting point for many to engage in self-care and risk reduction, as well as to access care coordination and treatment.

The loss of these funds to Momentum would be a terrible abandonment by New York City of needy HIV-positive individuals. Momentum is a safety net program, and many who approach us are completely unconnected to care and treatment. We not only feed them, but help stabilize their lives and get them connected to HIV primary medical care, benefits and other services.

We have made great progress in the battle with HIV infection, and programs like The Momentum Project are those reaching out to those who are poor, isolated and who need access to treatment, care and services.

If Momentum had shut down, we would be eliminating a significant avenue to reach those individuals. What a loss to the city's AIDS efforts that would be.

We implore the City Council to maintain the \$995,000 funding to this critical service, in spite of efforts by NYC Human Resources Administration to curtail financing for Momentum's nutrition

program. We, and many of our partners in the HIV community, see the urgent need to maintain support for The Momentum Project. This service is greatly needed in the communities we serve.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact Matthew Lesieur, director of public policy, at (212) 337-5601 or MatthewL@villagecare.org. You can find more information on the Momentum Project at www.themomentumproject.org.

VILLAGECARE PUBLIC POLICY OBSERVER

News and Observation

FROM ALBANY, NEW YORK CITY AND WASHINGTON, D.C.

March 23, 2012

Volume 4, Issue 3

In the Shadows of Yankee Stadium, A Food Program Prays for Survival

The Momentum Project, a food and nutrition program that serves hungry New Yorkers living with HIV/AIDS through a network of meal sites in church basements, is praying for deliverance. This will be the fourth year in a row where the fate of this 26-year-old program is at the mercy of New York City Council.

The Bloomberg Administration has been determined to cut the funding for this critical program; were it not for the continued and considerable support of City Council, this program would have met an unfortunate demise quite a while ago.

Focused primarily and historically on serving individuals living with HIV/AIDS, the program has recently expanded to include a lunch program for other poor New Yorkers who are in need of sustenance. Momentum operates in church facilities at four sites, offering family style sit-down meals as well as pantry bags for eligible low-income New Yorkers living with HIV/AIDS. The Momentum Project provides lunch twice a week at two sites for the local community also in dire need of food. Other services include: nutritional counseling, substance abuse intervention, prevention education, mental health counseling, family services, health and adherence education, housing and entitlements advocacy, pastoral counseling and health education.

Momentum was started in 1985 when a group of volunteers from two faith-based entities began serving dinner, distributing pantry bags, facilitating support groups, and collecting and offering clothing. Momentum expanded its partnerships with other churches and synagogues, extending outreach into neighborhoods with considerable poverty and food needs and high HIV/AIDS prevalence.

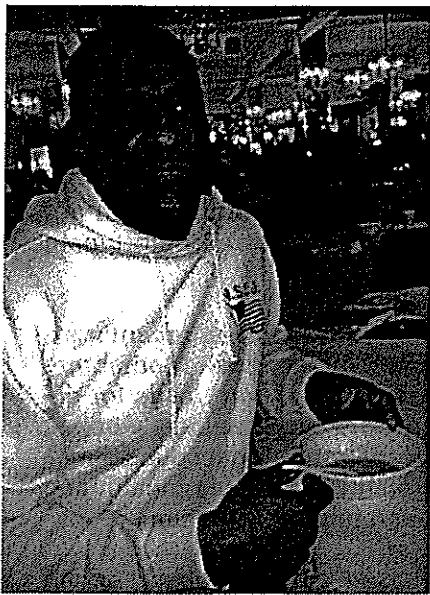
By 2009, Momentum was operating ten sites in four boroughs, providing services six days per week, and serving more than 40,000 hot meals and 29,000 pantry bags annually. And while various funding reductions have reduced the total number of sites and staffing, the program continues to provide more than 30,000 hot meals and 25,000 pantry bags annually.

Since 2003, Momentum has served nearly 15,000 unique clients, and each month there are some 30 new persons added to the Momentum rolls; these numbers represent clients only – adding family members increases the numbers served.

Despite a significant decrease in funding over the past year, Momentum has experienced a 37 percent increase in meals served and almost a 50 percent increase in pantry bags distributed.

A recent visit to Momentum's Bronx site – located at the Church of God of Prophecy in the South Bronx, just blocks from the newly constructed Yankee stadium – reveals that without the program, many in the neighborhood would have nowhere to go for nutrition services. While baseball fans enjoy season tickets at Yankee stadium that go for more than \$21,000 a year, just around the corner some less fortunate New Yorkers struggle to find a way to ensure they don't go to bed hungry, many of them families with children

Several clients told their stories of why they come to Momentum.



Darron Samuel Stitt has been a client at Momentum for 20 years. He came to Momentum newly tested for HIV, isolated and in need of friends, and searching for a place to get a good meal. His experience has been, in his words "bitter-sweet" – most clients and friends that he remembers from those early days are "long gone," having passed away. But, he says "The staff are a breath of fresh air."

Why does he keep coming to Momentum?

"I come to be around people who are like me. They have helped me to be okay with myself, to be okay with my status. Now I am able to help someone else who is newly diagnosed and needs help. Momentum has helped me to live long and prosper" Stitt said. He also talked freely about how Momentum has helped him from homelessness and drug addiction to recovery. He is now planning his return to school to secure a degree in social work.

Another, Gerry, has been a client since 1997. When he was released from jail, Momentum was a place he could turn to for help. He recalls first coming to Momentum's site on 225th Street in the Bronx, which was closed last year because of budget cuts.

Momentum has been critical in supplementing his food stamps. Without the food and pantry bags made available to him through Momentum, he knows he would run out of a way to pay for food before the end of the month. With the cost of food rising, he says this role is now more important than ever for him.

"Momentum helps to stretch my food budget through the whole month" Gerry says. Commenting on the pantry bags he takes home, "They give you just the right amount of food you need."

The key to Gerry's success has been to "think positive, take care of yourself." Momentum plays an important role in this.



Tyrone Tucker has been a client of Momentum for about seven years. He comes to the Bronx site with his son and daughter, whom he recently secured custody of again. He came to Momentum from the SRO hotel system. Momentum connected him through a VillageCare caseworker, who helped him with the Administration for Children's Services in getting his children back, and also getting his life back.

Momentum staff assisted him with finding an apartment and helped him to navigate the system. "My struggle would have been ten times harder without Momentum" he says. "Lots of clients are struggling with substance abuse. The staff at Momentum doesn't judge you; they are always willing to help. When you're HIV positive, many people push away. The Momentum staff doesn't do that."

City Budget and Momentum

On February 2, 2012, Mayor Michael Bloomberg released his February Financial Plan. This is not the official proposed budget for FY 2013, but is considered a window into what the Mayor will propose when he releases his Executive Budget sometime in May. While, there are no additional cuts to health or social services, the Mayor chose to ignore any City Council programs that were restored as part of the final bud-

get negotiated from the previous year. Without affirmative Council action, all restorations from the previous year would be discontinued in FY 2013.

At this time, funding to The Momentum Project is considered a City Council restoration and will require City Council action to fully fund and support for the foreseeable future. As in the past three years, City Council support will be necessary for funding to Human Resource Administration's (HRA) HIV nutrition program (which goes solely to Momentum) to continue.

Unfortunately, Momentum is not alone in this struggle. Several HIV PEGs (Plan to Eliminate the Gap) were not included in the mayor's preliminary FY2013 budget that had been restored by City Council in FY 2012. For these programs to continue in FY 2013, City Council restorations must be renewed. They are:

- Food & Nutrition (The Momentum Project) - \$995,000
- Supportive Housing - \$5.086 million
- HIV/AIDS Rental Assistance - \$1.257 million
- HIV/AIDS Prevention - \$1.406 million

In addition to City Council restorations not included in the Mayor's preliminary budget, as part of the negotiated budget for FY 2012, the City Council did not restore funding for broker's fee payments. Many clients have experienced major challenges with finding a new apartment because of this policy.

The HIV community will be pushing the Council to restore this funding (**Broker's Fee Payments - \$4.8 million**) along with re-approving restorations from this year in the FY 2013 budget.

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LILLIAN ROBERTS
Executive Director

EDDIE RODRIGUEZ
President

CLIFFORD KOPPELMAN
Secretary

MAF MISBAH UDDIN
Treasurer

**TESTIMONY OF LILLIAN ROBERTS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
DISTRICT COUNCIL 37, AFSCME, AFL-CIO
Before the City Council Finance Committee
June 6, 2012**

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Retirees Association
Stuart Leibowitz

Good afternoon Councilman Recchia and members of the City Council. Thank you for allowing me the time today to testify regarding the Mayor's 2013 Budget.

The Bloomberg Administration has characterized the 2013 budget as a 'just getting by' budget. As a bit of a yawn, even. But, there is bad news in this budget for thousands of hard-working public servants, for vital City programs, for our libraries, for our cultural institutions, for thousands of children depending on City-funded day care.

This budget is anti-family. It eliminates jobs and services that New York City families rely on, while rewarding abusive contractors with more of the public's tax dollars.

The Mayor's budget will cut day care slots by some 14,000, meaning thousands of working parents will face an agonizing dilemma – needing to work but unable to afford safe, affordable child care that the City has funded. The City also proposes massive funding cuts to the City's library systems that, if implemented, would result in the gutting of the City's library systems at a time when more people are using the Libraries than ever before. Our public libraries are an indispensable resource for people looking for a job, looking to change careers, earn a GED, and in providing a safe environment for thousands of school children to go and do homework until their working parents get home.

The City's 2013 budget also proposes huge cuts in funding to our cultural institutions, a senseless decision when tourism brings in over 50 million visitors annually to the City and generates hundreds of thousands of jobs.

Here are some of the Mayor's recent budget actions:

- October 2011 – laid off 642 School Aides and Parent Coordinators, in cuts that impacted minority school districts in some of the City's poorest neighborhoods.
- Proposed cuts of \$30 million to cultural institutions – drivers of the City's important tourist industry and generator of thousands of jobs.
- Proposed cuts of over \$90 million to the City's library systems – nearly 1 of every 3 dollars – which would lead to as many as 1,000 member jobs lost and the crippling of the City's three of the City's most important institutions.
- Proposed cuts of 14,000 day care slots.

Our City's children, and our members face additional budget misery, apart from what the Mayor proposed in his Executive Budget. Last week, Chancellor Wolcott announced that the Department of Education may lay off an additional 200+ of our members. This news takes DC 37 completely by surprise, coming after we were told by the City that no more cuts would be made to DOE this year. If the Chancellor's cuts are implemented, the schools – primarily in minority school districts – would have lost nearly 1,000 school aides and parent coordinators and other support titles in a year.

While thousands of public servants have lost their jobs since 2009, the Mayor continues his policy – begun when he took office in 2002 – of relentlessly privatizing public services and City programs, eliminating decent jobs, and driving billions of dollars annually to private contractors, accountable to no one. For 10 years District Council 37 has tried to bring attention to the massive waste, fraud and abuse inherent in the City's outsourcing practices. Consider just a few recent and notorious examples of the waste – and theft -- of taxpayer dollars:

- Future Technology Associates in the Department of Education - \$7.9 million
- Lanham Contract services \$4.5 million
- Dyntek Services – \$450,000

- Sperion - \$80 million
- Technodyne - \$11 million
- SEEDCO - \$7 million
- Science Applications International Corporation ("CityTime") - **\$466 million.**

That's a total of \$580 million defrauded from the City. In late-breaking news, just last week Comptroller John Liu released the results of a 15-month audit of the City's 911 call system. Mr. Liu's audit determined that Hewlett Packard (HP), the contractor selected to streamline the City's vital 911 call system was unqualified and that the project was so poorly monitored by the City that HP was able to overbill taxpayers by as much as \$163 million, with the project now \$362 million over its original budget. Because of the serious nature of the findings and potential for fraud in both the vendor selection and billing processes, the Comptroller has referred the matter to the Manhattan District Attorney's Office for further review and possible legal action.

Last week's findings follow a previous audit released by Mr. Liu in March of this year that found the Emergency Communications Transformation Program (ECTP) had only one component up and running, was seven years behind schedule, and a billion dollars over budget.

These more recent cases of massive waste of taxpayer money indicate that the CityTime scandal was not an isolated incident. The City continues to be cheated by outside contractors, at a time when the Mayor's budget proposes further devastating cuts to programs, services and workers. All taxpayers should be outraged at the waste of money and at the Mayor's business as usual attitude at what has transpired under his watch.

Where the City has received restitution – as in the \$466 million from the CityTime settlement – the Mayor has refused to use any of the money to restore programs and services and hire any of the laid off City workers. This is unconscionable.

The City is in the midst of a difficult economy and what is essentially a jobless recovery – unemployment in the City is near 9 percent, higher than the national average. The Mayor tried to justify his cuts on the grounds that there are not enough dollars to do everything. But we are not asking for everything, only for what is right and just for the people of New York City:

- We are asking for an end to the raid on the public treasury.
- We are asking that the City collect the hundreds of millions of dollars it is owed annually in taxes, rents, fees, permits, licenses and other revenue sources.

The City lavishes hundreds of millions of dollars in tax breaks annually to entities that are not entitled to them. Eliminate this giveaway of the public fisc, enforce the laws on the books and there would be more than enough money to restore City programs and services and hire back laid off City workers.

The City pursues a senseless policy of shifting public tax dollars to private contractors and eliminating thousands of stable, middle class jobs in the process. We have undertaken our own analysis of the cost to the City's economy of layoffs of City workers. Of nearly 1,700 DC 37 workers laid off in the past few years, we estimate the cost to the City's economy, on an annualized basis as follows:

- \$45 million in lost wages
- \$115 million in lost economic activity within the City of New York, representing hundreds if not thousands of jobs

The cost to the City's economy does not include the cost to the City, to the State and Federal government in unemployment insurance, Medicaid, increased financial strain on our municipal hospital system, food stamps and other programs for which these now unemployed – and eventually destitute – members must apply.

Of the laid off DC 37 members that responded to our recent mail survey, a staggering 86 percent remain unemployed with the time

out of work ranging from 3 months to 2 years or even longer. Sixteen percent of the unemployed have been out of work for 2 or more years. For the Council's information, we have attached the key findings of our survey as an appendix to this testimony.

It makes no sense to lay off workers in the midst of the greatest economic crisis since the Great Depression. Ample funds exist to adequately fund City services and hire back laid off workers. The City Council has the statutory authority to impose its own priorities on the City budget – take a far harder look at contracting out, end wasteful outsourcing, fund adequately the program and services vital to New Yorkers and restore the jobs of hard-working, dedicated public servants. We at DC 37 urge the Council to ACT NOW.

Thank you.

Appendix

Final Results – District Council 37 Survey

DC 37 at end of April 2012 sent a mail survey to some 1,670 of its members that have been laid off by the City over the past few years.

Through Friday June 1, 2012 we have received responses from 228 persons – a 13.7 percent response rate --high for a mail survey. The survey has a margin of error of +/- 6.03 percent.

The purpose of the survey was to gain current information on the status of our laid-off brothers and sisters, how our members are getting by – how many have found work since they were laid off by the City.

We feel it important to share with the Council and other allies data we have collected to date of the impact of the Mayor's budget priorities – the Mayor's layoffs on our members and on all New Yorkers. Our goal is to work with the Council to restore funding so that these workers can be hired back to their jobs and continue performing their jobs with dedication for New Yorkers.

Here are key findings to date:

- **A staggering 86 percent of respondents remain unemployed and unable to find work.** Length of unemployment ranges from 3 months to 3 years. Of the 642 DOE employees that were laid off last October, many of them School Aides, only a very small number have managed to find work.
 - **Only 14 percent of respondents have found any job and most are low paying, with no benefits.**
 - **There is a serious long-term unemployed issue as 16 percent of the unemployed – 1 in**

6 – have been out of work for 2 or more years.

- **Layoffs have fallen overwhelmingly on African American and Hispanic New Yorkers.**
 - More than 3 of every 4 of our laid off workers -- 78 percent -- of respondents are African American (48 percent) or Hispanic (30 percent)
 - African Americans comprise one-half (48 percent) of our laid off workers.
- **Layoffs have a significant age effect, affecting older workers disproportionately who are having a much harder time finding work**
 - Two-thirds (66 percent) of laid off respondents are in their 40s and 50s, 13 percent are in their 60s.

Selective Devastation of Neighborhoods

The layoffs have fallen hardest on majority minority neighborhoods on Brooklyn and the Bronx.

Loss of Dedicated workers and of Institutional Knowledge

- Our laid off workers are skilled, experienced, and dedicated – many having a decade or more of City service.

Here is a quote from one of our members, a School Aide laid off from the high school from which he graduated:

“I have a 4 year degree in Business. I have worked with kids as a camp counselor and as a sports coach since I was 18 (12 years). I loved working at RFK and hope to be able to return there. I was a student there from 1996-2000.”

"I am proud of what I accomplished at the job and even prouder that in part because of me some kids have graduated from RFK who wouldn't have graduated if I wasn't working there."

"PLEASE LET ME RETURN TO RFK AND GO BACK TO WORK."

Unemployment benefits and other sources of income is far below what they were earning

- Most laid off respondents are collecting unemployment – with benefits ranging from just \$161 per week to the maximum of \$425 per week.
- Average unemployment insurance benefit of respondents is \$263 per week
- 36 percent of respondents are without health insurance, 65 percent have health insurance.
- Of those respondents with health insurance:
 - 21 percent have Medicaid
 - 14 percent have Family Health Plus
 - 3 percent have COBRA, 5 percent have Medicare
 - We believe that many laid off respondents, fortunately, are receiving health insurance through a spouse, though not explicitly noted in the returned surveys

The average salary of our workers laid off over last 3 years about \$25,000 per year.

- Majority of Laid off workers represent low paid workers at the Department of Education.

Cost to the City of Lost Economic Activity

Because the overwhelming majority of these workers are still without work, City is losing a significant amount of economic activity. As a rough estimate, we calculate that the nearly 1,700 workers who were mailed the DC 37 survey have cost the City the following in lost economic activity:

- \$45 million dollars annually in lost wages
- \$115 million annually in lost economic activity within the City of New York, representing hundreds if not thousands of jobs

Summary

The massive layoffs of our members have deprived the City, its residents, its children of the experience and dedication of thousands of hard working public servants. Thousands of workers have been thrown into the street, with no job prospects in the midst of unemployment that matches that of the Great Depression.

The situation of these members is becoming more desperate by the day. Members in returned surveys mention facing eviction, both members of a household out of work, no health insurance, being turned down for food stamps as evidence of mounting economic hardship. Something needs to be done to ease the pain and suffering that the Mayor's policies have inflicted on our workers.

UNIFORMED
FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK
FIRE OFFICERS
LOCAL 854, INTERNATIONAL ASSN. OF FIREFIGHTERS, AFL-CIO
ASSOCIATION

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TESTIMONY BY CAPTAIN ALEXANDER HAGAN, PRESIDENT
UNIFORMED FIRE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION
BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL

JUNE 6, 2012

My name is Lieutenant Edward Boles, Treasurer of the Uniformed Fire Officers Association (UFOA), testifying on behalf of our UFOA President, Captain Alexander Hagan and the 2,500 active Fire Officers who proudly serve the 8.2 million people of New York City.

Once again we are here to thank the entire City Council, especially Speaker Quinn, Finance Chair Recchia and Fire & Criminal Justice Chair Crowley and their staffs for defending the FDNY from constant attempts to downsize the Fire Department, to the point where public safety is severely compromised. Last week the Fire Commissioner, in his testimony before you, made no effort to gloss over that worrisome fact, "that there will be an operational impact to every neighborhood if fire companies are closed."

And once again we are here to bolster the case for adequate funding for the critical work we do to keep the people safe. The Mission of the FDNY is now, always was, and always will be to save lives and property, even at the risk of our own lives.

Usually our testimony focuses on saving lives and property in fires, and we bring hard statistical evidence to make the case that closing 20 fire companies is civic insanity. But today I want to use our time to speak about another important aspect of our job that gets little attention, but is nevertheless critical to understanding how much more the Fire Department does now than we did 20 years ago. That would be the 216,083 Medical Emergencies our Fire Officers and Firefighters responded to last year. We have attached recent research on "FDNY Fire-Based EMS Medical Run Preliminary Run Analysis" which will be later published with other fire service research in *Fire Engineering Magazine*. This research, done by a Columbia Doctoral student using FDNY data, will assist you in understanding the greater scope of service being provided by the FDNY and

the impact closing fire companies would have on the delivery of that service to our citizens.

Since 1993, when the program began with 1,971 runs to Medical Emergencies, that category of our daily efforts has increased virtually every year, until now it is almost half of our Total Incidents. While Structural Fires remain relatively constant, Medical Emergencies have broken the 200,000 mark every year since 2005 and show every indication of continuing to rise (see figure 1).

What is a Medical Emergency? Firefighters in Engine companies are Certified First Responders- Defibrillator (CFR-D) and they respond to critical medical emergencies such as heart attacks, strokes and asthma and choking incidents, and in 2011 we got there, on average, over four minutes faster than the first arriving ambulance (Fire units = 4:20 vs. EMS = 8:46).

The Mayor and the Fire Department understandably boast about the incredible reduction in civilian deaths in fires. In each of the last four years, civilian deaths fell from 96 in 2007 to 62 last year. This is a testament to the commitment of our members in saving lives but it doesn't reveal the whole story.

Another Vital Statistic that receives little attention is pre-hospital saves by our Engine companies. A pre-hospital save occurs when our units provide medical attention to a patient that is not breathing and has no pulse and we revive that patient. An incredible feat! In 2010, our 197 engine companies recorded 284 pre-hospital saves. Last year the number grew to 344, a 21% increase. Since July 21, 2007, when pre-hospital saves were first recognized by the FDNY, there have been more than 1,000 people brought back to life by the dedicated work of our fire units.

Does the city really want to put the brakes on all this improvement in public safety? The 15 companies slated to be eliminated last year have won 45 pre-hospital commendations. Five of those companies had four or more pre-hospital saves since 2007.

If those 15 companies were eliminated, the people in those mostly poor and working class neighborhoods would have to wait a little longer for help to arrive, and the delay may well prove deadly (see Map D, Map E & Map on Medical Runs by City Council).

If the city closes 20 fire companies, including 15 engine and five ladder companies, in FY 2013, the UFOA has no hesitation in warning that response times will surely increase, and that civilian deaths will increase, pre-hospital saves will decrease, fire injuries will continue to increase, there will be greater loss of property, and the risk of injury and even death for our fire officers and fighters will increase as well.

And for the fourth consecutive year, that is what is on the table for the City Council in this last month of FY 2012. The UFOA is talking about life and death. The Bloomberg administration is once again talking only about dollars and cents. As we have witnessed, this administration has wasted hundreds of millions of dollars over the last several years

on projects like City Time and a 911 Communication System that still do not work and were way over budget. Wouldn't New Yorkers rather see their hard earned money being invested in programs that work, like their Fire Department that continues to save lives in record numbers?

Let's be wise investors and fund these twenty fire companies so the fire department can perform its job of assisting any civilian in need and respond quickly enough to save their life if need be. That's what we do! We continue to do our part in serving the citizens. The City has an obligation to do its part and provide our Department the resources to ensure the public's safety. I am confident in your Speaker and the members of this City Council in setting your priorities and fighting to keep every fire company open. We appreciate your efforts in the past and we are hopeful that you will come through once again for your constituents.

I would like to leave you with just one shocking statistic that deserves your attention. As of today, the FDNY has 1,080 fewer uniformed members than we had on the morning of September 11, 2001. And our roster will continue to dwindle before we get a new class of firefighters. We have been subjected to what amounts to a five-year hiring freeze. Your Fire Department is in deep trouble, and it would be foolish to make things worse.

Thank you again for all your support for the Fire Department and the citizens that you serve and for allowing me to testify today. I'm available for any questions you may have.

TESTIMONY OF THE
UNITED FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

BEFORE THE
NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

JUNE 6, 2012

Good afternoon Chairman Recchia and honorable members of the Committee on Finance. Thank you for this opportunity to address you on this important issue. My name is Tammie Miller, and I am chair of the United Federation of Teachers' Family Child Care Providers Chapter.

The UFT proudly represents 22,000 home-based Family Child Care providers located in all five boroughs of our great city. If you are a parent who depends on subsidized child care and send your child to a home-based care setting, then your child is cared for by a UFT member.

Home-based family child care is an essential component of the city's subsidized child care system that serves more than 300,000 children and allows tens of thousands of hard-working low-income New Yorkers, predominately people of color, to find and maintain employment. Quality, affordable child care is also essential for the early childhood development that sets a child's foundation for learning.

As you know, the UFT has been outspoken about the child care cuts that Mayor Bloomberg continues to push. His proposed FY13 Executive Budget did not significantly restore the child care cuts that he proposed in his FY13 Preliminary Budget. Therefore, I am here today on behalf of the home-based child care providers we represent — and the tens of thousands of working families who avail themselves of our services as well as the children we care for and educate — to ask that you restore the funding for over 14,000 child care slots that are threatened with elimination. This includes \$21.3 million cut to the child care vouchers that 7,700 children depend on (and which is the method of child care subsidy that allows parents to choose the type of care that best meets their needs) and the \$71.5 million underfunding of the EarlyLearn redesign which threatens an additional 6,500 child care slots.

With regards to EarlyLearn, the Mayor's redesign of child care is nothing short of a disaster. In addition to being grossly under-funded, it also problematically de-prioritizes "low-need" ZIP codes and thus ignores the pockets of low-income communities that exist in certain neighborhoods. In addition, it "ages" down home-based Family Child Care to children under the age of three. This will result in forcing parents who have one child under three and a second child over three to arrange for care at two separate locations. For many parents, this juggling will require paying for additional care and create logistical hardships.

In Staten Island, not one Family Child Care Network was awarded a contract, leaving 224 children without care and 26 child care providers without jobs. What's more, 120 center-based child care programs citywide are slated for closure, leaving 10,000 children in limbo, 2,000 people without jobs, and threatening the retirement security of thousands more.

Without affordable child care, it will simply be harder and harder for struggling New Yorkers to find and keep jobs. The downward cycle that results can lead to major disruptions in their lives.

These proposed cuts come on the heels of the more than 16,000 child care slots that Mayor Bloomberg has eliminated since 2006, leading to less availability of child care for parents who rely on it. The number of home-based providers has dwindled by 25 percent, and center-based child care has also been hit hard in recent years, which others will surely testify about.

These numbers would have been far greater if it was not for the support and hard work of Council Members Recchia, Palma, Ferreras, Speaker Quinn and the rest of the City Council who last year put in millions of dollars of City Council discretionary funds to reverse much of the mayor's proposed cuts. However, quality, affordable child care is so essential that we strongly believe these funds should be restored to the budget and baselined, not left to chance.

It's worth noting that while Mayor Bloomberg is proposing to once again slash child care, the State Legislature, facing a much more difficult budget, has just adopted a new state budget that includes \$93 million in additional state tax levy funding for child care. While this funding merely offsets a reduction in federal funds — importantly preserving the number of subsidized child care slots but not actually expanding the availability of child care — it nonetheless represents an important bipartisan consensus about the importance of child care from Governor Cuomo and the State Legislature. Sadly, Mayor Bloomberg does not share this commitment to hard-working, low-income New Yorkers.

Restoration of these funds would go far beyond simply allowing tens of thousands of low-income parents to work, which is a laudable goal in itself. Affordable, quality child care also leads to better educational outcomes for children in both the short term and long term, as it helps them establish an early educational foundation upon which their entire academic experiences will be based.

Research shows that the sooner we begin to teach children, the quicker they learn the basic skills that will make them better students now and in the long run. The educational training that our providers are now receiving makes them better teachers, which should help efforts to close the achievement gap and result in fewer at-risk children entering the school system. These are just a few reasons why you should consider any restoration of child care funding a smart investment in our children's immediate and future education and a boost for the long-term economic health of the city.

There are other important benefits to providing child care that often go unconsidered by those seeking to reduce funding for it. For example, the child care services we offer also provide stability and care for families living in shelters, which can lead to parents in those families finding suitable work that can pay for adequate, low-income housing. Cutting child care funding will result in the destabilization of many vulnerable families and will lead to even higher short-term and long-term costs for the city as it continues to care for a growing homeless population.

It is unconscionable to even consider cutting child care funding further when the current need isn't anywhere close to being met. According to the city's own estimates, only 27 percent of

income-eligible children who are eligible for subsidized child care receive those subsidies. Even with full funding in this budget, the current need would not be met.

Instead of cutting child care, the city should tap potential revenue streams. The UFT and our allies have identified real revenue options for this year's budget which the City has control of, beginning with reining in unaffordable corporate subsidies and tax breaks for the wealthy. Currently, the nation's six largest financial institutions receive \$950 million worth of contracts from the City. By reducing these service-related contracts by a mere 10% through efficiencies the City can save \$95 million. Given the estimated \$320 million that has been cut from key City services over the last three years it is only fair that the large banks share the pain that our City's non-profit social service providers have been suffering through. It's a simple matter of fairness to demand that savings and efficiencies be found in City contracts with the six largest banks

Another source of much needed revenue is closing corporate tax loopholes. Hedge funds took advantage of special exemptions in the Unincorporated Business Tax (UBT) to shelter approximately \$200 million in profits last year alone. Millionaires use a similar loophole to exempt around \$120 million from their own personal income taxes. The City Council has the clear authority to cap the UBT deduction for millionaires and in doing so raise \$35 million. The City Council also potentially has the authority to expand the Unincorporated Business Tax to cover Carried Interest profits at hedge funds and raise an additional \$200 million. Mayor Bloomberg has supported ending special tax treatment for carried interest, and last year's state-level Millionaire's Tax won broad, bipartisan support. These reforms are both fair and effective.

Finally, as many of you know (and have heard the UFT talk plenty about), the City's Department of Education is failing to collect hundreds of millions in Medicaid reimbursement money annually for services taxpayers have already paid for to provide special education services. Cutting the budget further means taxpayers are paying twice for the city's mistakes. At a time of fiscal strain and after several years of devastating cuts to vital social services, it is unconscionable that the Department of Education cannot figure out how to bill Medicaid for these services. Other cities in our State have figured out how to do so. It is about time that the DOE does as well.

Investing in child care for working families is a win-win. The immediate and long-term benefits for children and working parents are clear and undeniably good for hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers and for the city overall. The restoration of these sorely needed funds would allow thousands of parents to re-enter the work force at this critical time just as the economic recovery is gaining momentum and making more jobs available in the New York City metropolitan area. For all these reasons and more, we strongly urge you to restore the 14,000 subsidized child care slots that Mayor Bloomberg is proposing to eliminate, including \$21.3 million for the vouchers program that provides care for 7,700 children. Thank you.

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Testimony of The Legal Aid Society

on

**THE MAYOR'S FISCAL YEAR 2013
EXECUTIVE BUDGET**

Presented before

The New York City Council

Presented by:

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June 6, 2012

The Legal Aid Society welcomes this opportunity to testify before the New York City Council concerning the Fiscal Year 2013 Executive Budget and its impact on The Legal Aid Society's client services.

City funding supports the Society's legal assistance in the areas of civil legal services, criminal defense, and parole revocation defense. Special annual allocations from the Council for criminal defense and civil legal services have provided crucial funding for the Society's legal assistance for New Yorkers who have nowhere else to turn for legal help. This testimony describes the impact of the FY13 Executive Budget funding levels for criminal defense and civil legal services for low-income New Yorkers in all five boroughs of the City.

We are mindful of the financial difficulties that the City is facing. At the same time, the current economic conditions are having an especially harsh impact on low-income New Yorkers and the need for the legal help that the Society provides to these struggling families and individuals has increased substantially.

Against this backdrop, the proposed City budget cuts for civil legal services in the FY13 Executive Budget will hurt families and individuals who need legal help in the midst of the continuing economic downturn. Data presented in this testimony documents that the numbers of vulnerable New Yorkers who seek our civil legal assistance have increased dramatically during this downturn even as our City funding has decreased, and we are forced to turn away eight out of every nine New Yorkers who seek our help. With the new proposed City cuts, we will have to turn away more families and individuals who need legal aid to obtain unemployment and disability benefits, flee from domestic violence, and prevent evictions, foreclosures, and homelessness – which is at record levels in New York City.

We greatly appreciate the support that the Council has historically provided in the budget process. In this testimony, we will focus on the proposed funding levels in the FY13 Executive Budget for the Society's criminal defense representation and civil legal services.

The Legal Aid Society: The Legal Aid Society, the nation's oldest and largest not-for-profit legal services organization, is more than a law firm for clients who cannot afford to pay for counsel. It is an indispensable component of the legal, social, and economic fabric of New York City – passionately advocating for low-income individuals and families across a variety of civil, criminal and juvenile rights matters, while also fighting for legal reform.

The Legal Aid Society has performed this role in City, State and federal courts since 1876. It does so by capitalizing on the diverse expertise, experience, and capabilities of nearly 1,000 of the brightest legal minds. These 1,000 Legal Aid Society lawyers work with 600 social workers, investigators, paralegals and support and administrative staff. Through a network of borough, neighborhood, and courthouse offices in 25 locations in New York City, the Society provides comprehensive legal services in all five boroughs of the City for clients who cannot afford to pay for private counsel.

The Society's legal program operates three major practices — Civil, Criminal and Juvenile Rights — and receives volunteer help from law firms, corporate law departments and

expert consultants that is coordinated by the Society's Pro Bono program. With its annual caseload of more than 300,000 legal matters, The Legal Aid Society takes on more cases for more clients than any other legal services organization in the United States. And it brings a depth and breadth of perspective that is unmatched in the legal profession.

The Legal Aid Society's unique value is an ability to go beyond any one case to create more equitable outcomes for individuals and broader, more powerful systemic change for society as a whole. In addition to the annual caseload of 300,000 individual cases and legal matters, the Society's law reform representation for clients benefits some two million low-income families and individuals in New York City and the landmark rulings in many of these cases have a Statewide and national impact.

Criminal Defense Services: Since 1965, The Legal Aid Society has served as the primary defender for persons accused of crimes in New York City who cannot afford counsel. With criminal defense trial offices in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island, The Legal Aid Society represents indigent defendants accused of crimes ranging in seriousness from alleged disorderly conduct to first degree murder. The Legal Aid Society's criminal defense program is at the forefront of efforts to address new issues in the criminal justice system, including assisting in the design and staffing of specialized court parts that deal with drug abuse, domestic violence, mental illness and juvenile offenders, consulting regularly with State and City officials on policy issues of importance to our clients, and securing system-wide reform through our Special Litigation Unit. The Society's Special Litigation Unit, for example, litigated the landmark case that established the 24-hour standard for arrest-to-arraignment in New York State.

As you know, in 2011 the City completed a RFP process for indigent defense and parole defense services. The Legal Aid Society has again been awarded the largest number of primary criminal defense trial-level cases so that the Society continues to be the primary indigent criminal defense provider in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens. In addition, the Society has been restored to its role as the primary indigent criminal defense provider in Staten Island. The prior City Administration had prevented the Society from providing indigent defense representation in Staten Island beginning in the mid-1990s. Accordingly, as a result of the RFP, the Society is the primary indigent criminal defense provider in each of the five boroughs and citywide. The Society has also been designated to continue to serve as the sole institutional provider of indigent parole revocation defense representation on Rikers Island.

The Society's first 2002 contract with the current Administration assumed that its annual caseload would be 210,000 trial-level cases. As a result of increased arrests, the Society's annual caseload exceeded 225,000 cases for a number of years. To help address this problem, the Council provided supplemental annual funding at the level of \$11.3 million. In the new RFP contract, the City has allocated 213,000 primary cases to the Society and base-lined the \$11.3 million in supplemental Council funding in FY12 along with other funding to cover certain fixed contractual expenses, such as health care. We are currently working with the City to finalize a contract renewal to address our criminal defense and parole revocation defense funding needs for FY13. As a result of a prior RFP for appellate and post-conviction cases, the Society has continued to serve as the largest provider of indigent appellate and post-conviction criminal

representation with funding for FY13 projected to be \$8.1 million – the same as it has been in FY12.

In addition to 213,000 primary trial-level non-conflict cases, the City planned to allocate to the Society a substantial number of conflict cases to maintain the Society's annual caseload in excess of 225,000 cases and thereby provide the Society with additional funding associated with this caseload. The City was blocked from doing so as a result of litigation claiming that the City cannot assign conflict cases to institutional providers like Legal Aid. Therefore, the Society intervened in the litigation in support of the City. In December 2010, the trial court agreed with the City and Legal Aid that State law provides the City with the authority to assign any cases – whether non-conflict or conflict cases – to institutional providers like Legal Aid. On March 15, 2012, the Appellate Division, First Department affirmed that trial court ruling. However, the First Department's ruling is now being appealed to the Court of Appeals and there is a continued stay of the favorable trial court and appellate rulings pending the appeal that will be heard in September. As a result, the City has not been able to assign the additional cases with the associated additional funding to Legal Aid. Currently, 18-B attorneys handle in excess of 40,000 indigent criminal cases annually. The number of cases that would be assigned to Legal Aid is a relatively small portion of that.

Unless the litigation challenging the City's right to award these additional cases to the Society is expeditiously resolved in favor of the City and Legal Aid, Legal Aid's ability to maintain the following client services and staffing will continue to be affected: paralegal assistance based on Rikers Island; systemic client representation such as the monitoring and enforcement of the 24-hour arrest-to-arraignment rule that was established through Legal Aid's litigation; and a number investigator, paralegal, social worker, staff attorney and supervisory positions. The paralegal and social worker positions involve 1199 SEIU staffing and the staff attorney positions involve staffing for the Association of Legal Aid Attorneys, UAW.

These funding and staffing uncertainties resulting from the pending litigation are also affecting Legal Aid's ability to implement the Chief Administrative Judge's case cap limitation that the Society is required to phase in over the four-year implementation period set in State law. At this point in the implementation process, with support from the Judiciary's budget, we have been able to reduce our average annual weighted attorney caseload from 682 cases prior to the new case cap law to 533 cases as of December 31, 2011. However, effective April 1, 2014, the Chief Administrative Judge's annual caseload limitation is a weighted average of 400 cases. The funding and staffing uncertainties due to the pending litigation are also compounded by the uncertainty as to the level of funds that the State Division of Criminal Justice Services can continue to allocate to the Society's program for clients with Mental Illness and Chemical Addiction because of reductions in federal Byrne pass through funding for this program. Previously, this program had received an allocation of \$660,000. This potential funding cut is especially troubling because our MICA program has a proven track record of enabling clients to avert repeat offenses.

Notwithstanding these current problems presented by the pending litigation and the State funding uncertainty, we are extremely grateful for the supplemental criminal defense funding the Council provided from 2004 through FY11 that the City base-lined for FY12. We are also grateful that the City has determined to include this supplemental funding in our base-line budget

and is addressing our FY13 funding needs in our renewal contract. Accordingly, we did not need to seek a restoration of the prior Council funding for FY12, and we do not need to do so for FY13.

Civil Legal Services: The Society provides civil legal services through our neighborhood-based offices in all five boroughs of New York City and citywide units that serve families and individuals with special needs. Our Civil program provides legal assistance in literally every community in New York City.

In addition to contacting us directly, clients are referred to the Society by the constituent services staffs of elected officials as well as the courts, community and social services organizations, government agencies, or by word of mouth. Other legal services groups also refer their clients to us when they cannot provide all necessary services, have limited or no case intake capacity, or do not serve a particular community.

During the past year, our Civil program handled more than 44,000 individual civil matters benefiting some 100,000 children and adults living in poverty in all five boroughs of the City. Our clients are the most vulnerable New Yorkers: survivors of domestic violence, senior citizens, children and adults with disabilities and/or chronic illnesses, immigrants fleeing oppression, unemployed and low-wage workers, persons with HIV infection, and children and adults faced with evictions, foreclosures and homelessness. We help clients with legal problems involving: domestic violence and family law; elder law for senior citizens; housing and homelessness; income and economic security assistance such as federal disability benefits, employment and low-wage worker matters, earned income tax credits, federal food stamps, and public assistance; immigration; health care, including Medicare Part D, Medicaid, and access to hospital charity support; HIV and AIDS; housing development and community development opportunities to help clients move out of poverty; and reentry to the community from correctional facilities.

The continuing extraordinary economic conditions are having an especially harsh impact on low-income New Yorkers and the need for the civil legal help for these struggling families and individuals has increased exponentially. Every day, the Society provides a lifeline for basic survival for vulnerable New Yorkers. The situations our clients are facing – loss of jobs, foreclosure, eviction, hunger – are the grim hallmarks of this current fiscal crisis. The work performed by Legal Aid also saves government millions of dollars a year and is a proven, tested and wise investment. Last year, for example:

- millions of public dollars were saved because we are able to preserve homes, avert homelessness for New Yorkers, and keep families together;
- millions of dollars in retroactive federal disability awards were obtained for clients in place of State and City public assistance payments;
- the monthly disability benefits, Earned Income Tax Credit refunds, and Unemployment Insurance benefits we obtain for New Yorkers were reinvested by them and stimulated the economies of their communities; and
- these community investments, in turn, sustained jobs and additional economic activity.

The more than 44,000 civil legal matters which the Society handled last year involved constituents in every zip code in the City. However, we are able to help only one out of every nine New Yorkers who seek our help with civil legal problems because of lack of resources. The situation has become particularly dire since the economic downturn began. The need for our civil legal services is more crucial than ever. Homelessness is at record levels in New York City, and unemployment, hunger, and foreclosures continue to be at high levels.

Since the economic downturn began, we have seen unprecedented increases in requests for help in core areas of need:

- a 29% increase in requests for help with unemployment benefits and employment problems;
- a 40% increase in requests for health law assistance and help obtaining Medicaid, Medicare, and other health care coverage;
- a 12% increase in requests for help to obtain food stamps, federal disability benefits, and public assistance;
- a 16% increase in requests for domestic violence and family law help;
- a 15% increase in requests for help from current or former low-wage workers with earned income tax credit or other low-income taxpayer problems;
- a 21% increase in requests for eviction prevention representation; and
- a stunning 800% increase in requests for foreclosure defense assistance.

Even more troubling, in recent months, we have seen further increases in requests for our civil legal aid above these high levels of increased legal need: an additional 54% increase for low-wage employment and unemployment matters; an additional 18% increase for housing problems; an additional 12% increase for domestic violence and family matters; an additional 23% increase for subsistence income support problems; and an additional 11% increase for access to health care matters.

To make matters worse, the FY13 Executive Budget proposes to eliminate all funding for the civil legal services initiatives that the Council funded in the FY12 budget. The consequences of eliminating this critical Council civil legal services funding will be dire – increases in evictions, foreclosures and homelessness, increases in the number of women and children who cannot escape domestic violence, increases in the numbers of immigrants lawfully in this country who will be wrongfully deported, and increases in the numbers of children and adults who will go without subsistence income, health care, and food because of bureaucratic mistakes that cannot be challenged effectively in the absence of counsel.

Again, although we are mindful of the City's fiscal condition, based on the critical need for civil legal services throughout the City, restored funding for FY13 is essential for these programs which are slated for elimination in the Executive Budget:

The Citywide Low-Income Civil Legal Services Program: Since 1993, the City Council has allocated annual funding to The Legal Aid Society and Legal Services NYC to provide civil legal services in all five boroughs for particularly "at-risk" clients, including senior citizens, survivors of domestic violence, children and adults with disabilities, and persons living with HIV/AIDS. Substantial numbers of these New Yorkers are referred to Legal Aid and Legal

Services offices by the constituent services staff of Councilmembers and City agency staff. Funding for this program is evenly divided between Legal Aid and Legal Services. In the adopted FY09 and FY10 budgets, funding for this program was reduced by 59 percent from a pre-FY09 level of \$3.676 million to \$1.5 million currently, which has resulted in at least 1,822 fewer households served this year. If this funding is not restored, we will have to substantially reduce our provision of civil legal services in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island notwithstanding the increasing numbers of New Yorkers who desperately need legal assistance in these difficult economic times.

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI)/Unemployment Insurance (UI) Advocacy Program: In the FY06 budget process, the Council established a new initiative to allocate \$2.5 million to the Society and Legal Services to provide legal representation to help public assistance recipients with disabilities secure federally-funded Supplemental Security Insurance (SSI) benefits and unemployed workers obtain Unemployment Insurance Benefits. This Council initiative generates significant City and State savings in averted public assistance expenditures when constituents receive federal benefits or unemployment benefits. Eliminating this program will eliminate these cost savings.

The Council's SSI advocacy program funds Legal Aid and Legal Services to help low-income children and adults with disabilities obtain Social Security disability benefits and move off public assistance. By securing federal SSI benefits for these individuals, the program shifts the costs of cash benefits and Medicaid to the federal government and secures federal refunds for the City to cover the cost of benefits paid prior to a determination of eligibility for SSI. The Council-funded Unemployment Insurance (UI) Advocacy Program helps public assistance-eligible New Yorkers who were initially denied unemployment benefits on appeal. Unemployment benefits cost the City and State nothing; they are paid from a special fund created through payroll taxes. Each public assistance-eligible person who gets unemployment benefits saves the City not only its portion of cash public assistance but also Medicaid and administrative costs.

Funding for this combined SSI/UI Advocacy Program is evenly divided between Legal Aid and Legal Services. In the adopted FY09, FY10 and FY11 budgets, funding for this program was reduced by 60 percent from a pre-FY09 level of \$2.5 million to \$1 million currently, which has resulted in at least 1,551 fewer clients served this year. If this funding is not restored, we will have to reduce substantially our provision of crucial unemployment and disability legal assistance in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island notwithstanding the increasing numbers of New Yorkers who are seeking these vital services to receive assistance in obtaining unemployment insurance benefits and federal disability benefits.

The Anti-Eviction and SRO Legal Services Program: Since the 1980s, the City has funded legal services programs in all five boroughs (including The Legal Aid Society, Legal Services, the Westside SRO Project, MFY Legal Services, and the Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation) to provide legal assistance to low- and moderate-income tenants faced with illegal evictions from their homes as well as services for tenants in single-room occupancy buildings known as SRO housing. These programs have helped thousands of low-income working families, New Yorkers with disabilities, and senior citizens, who are especially vulnerable to

harassment and illegal eviction. In the adopted FY09, FY10 and FY11 budgets, funding for this program was reduced by 33 percent from a pre-FY09 level of \$3 million to \$2 million currently, which has resulted in at least 2,533 fewer “units” of service (including full case representations, training programs, outreach sessions, and tenant association assistance). If this funding is not restored, The Legal Aid Society will be unable to continue to operate the Society’s anti-eviction program that provides legal assistance to tenants faced with homelessness in the Bronx, Queens, and Staten Island, to senior citizens in Brooklyn and community residents in Bushwick, and to tenant associations in East Harlem, Harlem, Inwood, and Washington Heights.

Immigration Initiative Funding For Legal Services For Immigrants: The Society is the preeminent provider of legal assistance for low-income immigrants through our network of neighborhood-based offices and community outreach sites in all five boroughs of the City. The Society provides IOI-funded immigration legal services and legal assistance for low-wage immigrant workers in all five boroughs of the City. The Society’s IOI funding has been awarded at a level that has been reduced from a pre-FY09 level of \$596,000 to a current level of \$241,291, with the result that fewer low-income immigrants will receive legal assistance. Again, the FY13 Executive Budget completely eliminates funding for this program. If IOI funding for the Society at its traditional level is not restored, we will have to substantially reduce our provision of civil legal services for immigrants in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island.

For all these reasons, we urge that these crucial civil legal services programs be restored in the adopted FY13 budget to at least these FY12 levels. However, the sad truth is that in these dire economic times increased funding is required because the most vulnerable low-income New Yorkers have an even greater need for civil legal assistance to obtain the necessities of life – housing, health care, food, subsistence income or self-sufficiency, and family stability and security.

We thank the Council for your long-standing support for our essential criminal defense and civil legal services programs. We will continue to update you during the FY13 budget process concerning our funding needs so that we can serve clients who depend on The Legal Aid Society to provide access to justice.

Submitted by,

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June 6, 2012

Testimony before the New York City Council

Good afternoon, my name is Raun Rasmussen, and I am the Executive Director of Legal Services NYC. Thank you Speaker Quinn, Councilmember Recchia, and all of the members of the City Council for the opportunity to testify this afternoon.

Legal Services NYC is an anti-poverty organization that seeks justice for low-income New Yorkers. We are the largest organization in the country exclusively devoted to providing free civil legal help for low-income persons and their communities. With over 250 advocates in neighborhood-based programs in every borough, Legal Services NYC has deep roots in all your communities. Our advocates provided legal assistance to more than 50,000 low income New Yorkers in 2011 alone – and the demand continues to far outstrip our capacity.

The economic downturn has created a grim reality for low income New Yorkers. Our clients have incomes at or near the federal poverty level: \$11,000 for a single person; only \$19,000 for a family of three. Because of their poverty, they have always had great difficulty getting access to the essentials of life: safe and affordable housing, decent paying jobs, food, adequate education, and medical care. The poor economy has pushed more and more families into poverty, made employment and affordable housing even harder to find, and reduced the already strained social safety net. As our client population has grown – and their needs become more desperate – service providers, including Legal Services NYC, have suffered from severe funding reductions and had to cut back staff and services.

City Council funding is critical to support our work. For FY2013 we join The Legal Aid Society in asking the Council to restore funding to last year's FY2012 levels for the following City Council-funded programs.

Legal Services NYC
40 Worth Street, Suite 606, New York, NY 10013
Phone: 646-442-3600 Fax: 646-442-3601 www.LegalServicesNYC.org
Raun J. Rasmussen, Executive Director
Joseph Steven Genova, Board Chair

City-Wide Civil Legal Services

We ask the Council's support for our citywide legal services funding which allows us to provide a broad range of civil legal services to your constituents – including persons with disabilities, domestic violence victims, the elderly and other vulnerable groups. Without this funding, many low-income families will be without the services they so desperately need. We ask the Council to restore the FY2012 City Council allocation of \$1.5 million.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)/ Unemployment Insurance (UI) Advocacy Project

Through this City Council funded initiative, we are able to help hundreds of disabled New Yorkers get the federal disability benefits they so desperately need. Our clients get a stable source of income, and the City and State are relieved of providing costly benefits for these individuals.

Similarly, our Unemployment Insurance advocacy helps recently unemployed New Yorkers get UI benefits, enabling them to stay off welfare. Our advocates are successful more than 80% of the time, winning an average of more than \$15,000 per client in benefits and saving the City millions of dollars each year. We ask that the City Council restore the FY 2012 City Council allocation of \$1 million.

Eviction and Foreclosure Prevention

The City Council's provision of **City-wide Civil Legal Services funding** and its support of funding for **HPD's Anti-Eviction Program** prevents thousands of evictions each year and protects low-income housing for vulnerable families. Most recently, we have joined forces with the City Council, housing organizers, and our legal services colleagues to combat the scourge of predatory equity financing, which has resulted in the commencement of thousands of frivolous eviction proceedings, all with the goal of evicting families and deregulating thousands of housing units so that market rents can be charged. We ask that the City Council restore the FY 2012 City Council allocation of \$2 million.

Civil legal services programs provide a lifeline for thousands of low income New Yorkers every day. Thank you, as always, for your strong support, and for your partnership in helping New York's most vulnerable families and individuals.

Raun J. Rasmussen, Executive Director, Legal Services NYC, 646-442-3590, rrasmussen@ls-nyc.org

Legal Services NYC Programs Supported by the City Council

Eviction and Foreclosure Prevention

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We have successfully challenged these practices by some of the largest landlords in the city, including Vantage Properties, Dawnay Day, Ocelot Realty, and Pinnacle. And in two cases, last year in the Bronx and more recently in Brooklyn, we obtained orders requiring the lenders to pay more than \$2m to restore essential services, make major repairs, and, in one building, prop up an entire exterior wall that was about to collapse. Without our advocacy, thousands of families would have lost their homes.

In recent years, with the help of funding the City Council provided to the Center for New York City Neighborhoods, we have built the largest foreclosure prevention program in the country. Our advocates challenge abusive lending and home sale schemes—from redlining to subprime lending to loan mod scams. In hundreds of mandatory settlement conferences, we have negotiated affordable, sustainable loan modifications, aggressively refuted erroneous denials and “investor” restrictions, and conducted hearings to remediate bad faith negotiation by banks. We have successfully sued to enforce modification agreements, void harmful forbearance agreements, obtain dismissals for lack of standing and predicate notices, and fight high cost and abusive lending practices. Legal Services NYC operates six foreclosure prevention projects with more than 40 attorneys and paralegals working in some of the hardest hit neighborhoods across Brooklyn, Queens, Staten Island and the Bronx. In all of our work, we partner with our colleagues from other legal services and mortgage counseling programs. To date, we have assisted more than 6,000 families at risk of losing their homes.

Unemployment Insurance/Supplemental Security Income Advocacy Program

Through this City Council funded initiative, we are able to help hundreds of disabled New Yorkers get the federal disability benefits they so desperately need. Our clients get a stable source of income, and the City and State are relieved of providing costly benefits for these individuals.

Similarly, our Unemployment Insurance advocacy helps recently unemployed New Yorkers get UI benefits they have earned, enabling them to stay off welfare. Our advocates are successful more than 80% of the time, winning an average of more than \$15,000 per client in retroactive and prospective benefits. This combined advocacy program saves the City millions of dollars each year.

Immigration Services

With funding from the City Council's **Immigration Opportunities Initiative**, Legal Services NYC attorneys and Board of Immigration Appeals-accredited staff help hundreds of immigrants each year to stabilize their lives and build a better future for their children.

Our Immigration & Citizenship Project offers representation in life-changing matters, including naturalization applications, work authorization, adjustment of status, replacement of permanent residence cards, alien relative petitions, immigrant visa processing, and removal proceedings. We are a referral source for CUNY Citizenship Now! and conduct regular outreach and clinics in educational institutions. Many of our clients have been rejected by other agencies or victimized by fraudulent "notarios" and other predatory immigration schemes. Our experienced advocates dramatically increase the likelihood of success.

Legal Services NYC helps immigrant domestic violence survivors change their lives, by obtaining self-petitions and conditional waivers under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and U-visas and by provide legal representation in all types of family law matters, including orders of protection, custody and visitation, child and spousal support, divorce. In addition to legal advocacy, we also provide social work services and have successfully helped clients achieve safety and self-sufficiency through safety planning, individual and group counseling,

information and referral, and financial coaching. Our offices work closely with community partners, including shelter programs, to reach often-isolated immigrant victims of domestic violence.

LS-NYC's immigration advocates also provide legal services to other immigrant crime victims, including victims of trafficking, helping them to secure U- and T-visa relief where individuals have cooperated with police and/or prosecution to bring justice for themselves and others.

Our service model is to collaborate closely with community-based immigrant advocacy and service organizations so that we can provide the most effective, culturally sensitive services to our clients. For example, we are active members of the Asian Battered Women's Law Project in Queens, the Upper Manhattan Domestic Violence Services Collaborative, and the Staten Island Immigrant Services Providers Network. Our Language Access Project helps us to ensure that we provide fast, effective language services to our clients who speak more than thirty languages.

DOVE

With the support of City Council **Domestic Violence Empowerment Initiative Funding (DoVE)**, Legal Services NYC represents more than 2,500 domestic violence survivors every year to secure orders of protection, custody, visitation, child support, divorce and legal immigration status. In addition to the full range of family law services, we help our clients get back on their feet. We address their financial needs so that they can feed and shelter their families after they escape their abusers, and we offer safety planning and referrals to other services to help them recover from trauma. Our clients include the most vulnerable New Yorkers: immigrants and teenagers.

We work with community groups in every borough to provide education and legal clinics so that isolated victims know their rights and can get the services they need. Our community work extends to campaigns to stem the epidemic rate of teen dating violence. Our partner community groups extend the range of non-legal services we can offer, including early intervention, and allow us to reach a broader range of survivors.

While our resources are shrinking, the recession has served to increase the rate of domestic violence. DoVE funding allows us to provide vital help for survivors. Research has demonstrated that the only service that reduces domestic abuse in the long term is legal assistance.

Sunset Park Promise Neighborhood- Early Childhood Working Group Membership: Sunset Bay Community Services (Warren St, St. Andrews, Magical Years Early Childhood Center), Georgia L. McMurray BAT Kids Center, Catholic Charities Head Start, Christ United Head Start and Bay Ridge Day Nursery.

Introductions:

Hi my name is Vidya Ragoo-Stark. I am the Director of Early Childhood Services of Sunset Bay Community Services, which has been in the community providing services to children 2 months – 12 years for over 20 years.

Hi my name is Gloria Martinez. I am the Education Director of the Warren Street Center for Children and Families, which has been in the community providing services to children ages 2 months to 12 years for over 30 years.

Hi my name is Ann Guo. I am the Education Director of the Magical Years Early Childhood Center, which has been in the community providing services to children ages 6 months to 3 years for over 20 years.

Hi my name is Mari Fabian. I am the Bookkeeper of the St. Andrews Community Day Care Center, which has been in the community providing services to children ages 2 years to 5 years for over 30 years.

Our centers have been working together as a part of the Sunset Park Promise Neighborhood for over a year, forming the Early Childhood Working Group. Together, we represent 7 programs, serving over 500 children. We came together to help the youngest children in our community, who are mostly from low-income, high-risk families. Over the past year, we've found ways for all our centers to work collaboratively to improve our programming, facilities, outreach, and professional development. We believe that if we work together, we can improve the capacity and quality of all of our centers. We represent the youngest children in Sunset Park and we ask for the restoration of funds to the child care slots and centers that have been cut.

Looking at the plans that Early Learn has to fund family child care for infants and toddlers, centers for preschoolers and four year-olds for UPK programming, makes me realize the threat we are posing to children's safety and security in this new system that seems antithetical to best practices for child development. Children need a safe, secure, stable place to form attachments to loving, caring individuals. Usually that place is the home and we don't need to review the many reasons why childcare has become a social necessity here. A child's first five years of life are critical for developing stability and security. This should happen for children with as little transition and uprooting as possible. Under this plan for Early Learn, we have children moving from home to family care centers, to center-based preschools, to UPK classrooms and then to Kindergarten all within the first five years of a child's life. At no other time in their education do we have children transfer so much from one environment to another. And Early Learn is asking our most vulnerable children, infants and toddlers who cannot even communicate, to go from primary home to home-based care to center-based care to UPK classroom to

Kindergarten. Can we afford to shift the burden of budget cuts onto the backs of infants and toddlers who don't have the verbal capacity to tell the City how outlandish their plan actually is?

As the Director of an Infant/Toddler program, I know what it looks like when parents first bring their children into unfamiliar settings to be cared for. Children are scared, anxious, and frightened. They express this through screaming, crying and vocalizing. Research, studies and experience shows that transitions are the primary place for young children to display vulnerable behaviors such as crying, biting, hitting and having tantrums. The disruption in routine and care often fosters a sense of uneasiness, detachment and doubt in young children. In early care and education, large transitions and upheavals in settings and caregivers should be minimized in order to support optimal development for young children. At our centers staff support children through their transitions by assigning a primary caregiver, who serves as a central and stable support to the child and family. We encourage a slow and purposeful transition process where the parent and child and staff work together to familiarize the family with the new environment. Every time a child transitions to another class, a primary caregiver is able to go with them. They are secure in our centers. We have systems in place to allow for smooth transitions from home to center-based care and have a neighborhood-wide system set up so that children experience as few large transitions as possible. Instead, our youngest learners, ages 0 -5, see familiar faces, rest in familiar environments and become so familiar with us and our centers that we are their second family. Please restore slots and centers in Sunset Park, Brooklyn.



NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL PUBLIC HEARING
PUBLIC TESTIMONY
BY ALICE B. OWENS, PRESIDENT
COLONY-SOUTH BROOKLYN HOUSES, INC.
JUNE 6, 2012

Speaker Quinn, Members of the Council,

Thank you very much for the opportunity to present testimony to you today. I appreciate your time and consideration.

My name is Alice Owens. I am the President of Colony-South Brooklyn Houses, a social service organization founded in Brooklyn in 1904.

Currently under contract with the NYC Administration for Children's Services, we operate ten Child Care Centers and a Family Day Care Program. We serve over 700 youngsters daily and employ approximately 200 people. Colony has operated youth programs for its entire 108 years and has successfully sponsored child care programs since the 1940's.

Colony applied for its ten existing centers in the recent EarlyLearn RFP and to our consternation and astonishment were not awarded any of our sites. Two of our centers, in downtown Brooklyn, were given to another provider. The other eight were not awarded at all and will simply cease to exist when the contract closeout occurs.

While, naturally, as an agency this affects us profoundly, I want to emphasize all the others that will be impacted by this decision by the Administration for Children's Services and the devastating consequences it will have on the communities that we serve.

The eight centers facing elimination are located in East New York, Brownsville, Williamsburg and Sunset Park - all communities that have a high concentration of need and are in targeted areas as defined by ACS. All are neighborhoods where hard working parents, endeavoring to support and educate their children, want high-quality care for their vulnerable youngsters. Private day care is not an option, and informal child care arrangements do not have the reliability or provide the learning experiences that these families require. Quality child care, such as that offered by Colony, gives young children

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a foundation for further learning. It teaches them not only the basic academic skills, so they are ready for a positive future school experience, but it teaches them to interact with their peers. The children learn to relate to other children, to settle disputes in a safe and practical way, to play and to exercise their fine and gross motor skills which will help them to be stronger and healthier children and adults. Our centers are culturally and linguistically sensitive.

Nutrition has always been an important component of our programs. Children are served nutritious, well-balanced meals and learn the importance of healthy food choices. Their parents, through workshops given on site, learn the value of good nutrition in the home. All the meals meet the strict Child and Adult Care Food Program standards. There is no danger of youngsters eating junk food.

The parents who leave their children with Colony depend on the centers, or Provider Mother homes, to keep their children safe. Without knowing that their child is safe and cared for, parents cannot go to work. Many a parent has lost his or her job because of unreliable child care. In this troubled economic environment, when jobs are not only hard to find but at risk, the lack of adequate child care can easily cause a parent to become unemployed. That unemployment has a cascading effect. The unemployed not only join the jobless rolls but also lose health benefits. They may lose their apartments or homes; they may lack money for food. This translates to a drain on public services, can cause family breakups and lead to violence in the home, particularly against the most vulnerable - the young children.

The elimination of Colony's Child Care slots also means that Colony will have to lay off close to two hundred people. At eight of the sites and those in Family Day Care, those jobs will simply be gone; at the two sites that have been awarded to another sponsor, there is no guarantee that those now employed by Colony will be hired by the new group. This is a cruel and frightening prospect for our employees, many of whom have had jobs at Colony all their working lives. Some started in low-level positions and through hard work and education attained Group Teacher and Director status. Being neighborhood centers, many who work in them live in the community. They support the local businesses and help to stabilize and improve these neighborhoods. These hard working, competent and caring employees will be forced to apply for unemployment. They, too, will lose their health insurance since COBRA will be too expensive for them.

Having to lay off staff in these numbers will have a ripple effect. Our workforce is overwhelmingly female, many single head of household, and their families are dependent on their incomes for survival.

These are only some of the reasons that the EarlyLearn Awards should be reviewed and programs and funding restored.

Thank you.



**Public Testimony to City Council Budget Hearings
June 6, 2012**

Prepared by Hellen Kim, Community Relations Coordinator

My name is Hellen Kim, and I am the Community Relation Coordinator at the Korean American Family Service Center (KAFSC). Established in 1989, KAFSC is a leading, non-profit organization committed to preventing and ending domestic violence and relationship abuse, and creating a violence-free society.

I would first like to thank the Council Members for sponsoring this forum and giving us the platform to voice our frustrations and concerns, as well as share what needs to be done to help our community.

For more than 15 years, KAFSC's HODORI After-School Program has served families in the Korean community through its free program for the low-income immigrant community in Flushing. However, due to Mayor Bloomberg's budget reductions of an estimated \$170 million in early childhood and after-school programs, the HODORI program will not be able to continue after June 2012. The loss to HODORI means that more than 60 children will not have anywhere to go while their parents are at work. Queens lost 29 programs, which is a decrease of 36% from 81 to 52 programs. At its PEAK, DYCD's OST system was able to serve 85,000 young people in the community but now it's down to 53,000 students. In total, an estimated 172 programs will be lost and nearly 25,000 children will have to find alternative after school programs across New York City.

The Korean American community in Flushing is 70% foreign-born. The community has a high-rate of Limited English Proficiency, with almost 50% of the adult population speaking English less than very well. In NYC, 22% of Asian children live in poverty and 50% of the Korean children in NYC do not have health insurance. In 2010, Koreans were one of the four largest Asian groups to see increases in their unemployment rates. The disparity is enormous and cannot be ignored. We say enough to the model minority myth and ask you to see that we are a community in need. The entire community is struggling and decisions to cut funding to critical programs such as DYCD's OST programs disproportionately affect our community. A funding inequity to culturally and linguistically specific programs already exists but when we lose access to funding to provide services that are already lacking, the impact is exponential and far-reaching.

Due to the DYCD budget cut, 63 HODORI students will have nowhere to go after June 2012. Since receiving DYCD OST funds we've served almost 800 students in our community. Many of our parents have confirmed that they may have to quit their jobs to be home for their children. DYCD's funding of \$150,000/year enabled us to run after school for 1st to 5th grade low-income Korean/Asian students who need help with English/Math and homework. Our program was the only free after school program in the Korean community; it is not just a babysitting service but it provides quality education to those



who desperately need our help. Not only are we ensuring that they have academic support but we also provide necessary social skills training and parenting education in order to provide comprehensive family support to our immigrant community.

In a letter to her Councilman one parent writes:

My children have been attending the school for 3 years, learning invaluable academic and social skills at no cost to me. Unfortunately, as of June 2012, the Hodori after school will not be funded by the DYCD anymore due to recent budget cuts. Along with 25,000 children in the New York City, I have to find another alternative for an after school program for my children. This cut can affect my children's future and consequently harm the livelihood of the state.

The Hodori after school has been a place of hope and joy for my children, as I was unable to afford any fee-based after school program in my neighborhood. With its experienced teachers and diverse curriculum, I was very happy to finally find an after school program that is culturally and linguistically sensitive to my children. It was devastating to hear that there will no longer be a free after school program for my children. My children will now have nowhere to go after school when I am at work. The free after school program is a lifeline for families like ours whose parents need to work.

I strongly feel that there has to be continuous support and government funding for free education for families like us. The after school program is critical for my children, who would otherwise have nowhere to go and not receive any supplemental education.

Therefore, I urgently ask you to restore the funding for DYCD so children like mine can attend the free after school program and receive quality education that would otherwise be unavailable for families such as mine. I also ask the lawmakers to insist on understanding the consequences of their decisions and for the children whose lives are affected by this funding cut. When it comes to our children, the stakes are too high to make a decision such as this.

Along with this mother, I ask you to restore funding for the OST program, specifically to programs that provide culturally and linguistically appropriate services for our diverse immigrant community. The negative impact of reducing programs such as HODDRI within our neighborhoods is too great and we should not be gambling with our children's future. If we invest in their present the outcomes in their future will be invaluable.

**STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF RESIDENTS FOR SANE TRASH SOLUTION BEFORE
THE NEW YORK CITY FINANCE COMMITTEE'S EXECUTIVE BUDGET
HEARINGS FOR THE 2013 BUDGET OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK - JUNE 6, 2012**

Good afternoon Chairman Recchia and all of the Members of the City Council as you show your commitment to the City's Budget process by attending this hearing. On behalf of the my Community, I thank you for your hard work on behalf of the people of the City of New York. My name is Jed Garfield, I am the President of a group known as Residents for Sane Trash Solution or "Sane Trash," for short. We are a community based organization from Yorkville and East Harlem on the East Side of Manhattan. Our group formed approximately one year ago in order to fight the City's lunatic proposal to build a Martine Transfer Station on the edge of the FDR at East 91st Street. Unlike most of those who will testify before you today, we are not here to ask for money, we are here to ask you to save money, up to a half billion dollars' worth!

As I know that this is a budget hearing, I will not testify about the fact that the City is overbuilding this MTS project to a height of over 10 stories and a width of some 2 acres on a platform over the East River, which still needs to be built, all to handle less than 600 tons of residential trash each day. In addition, I will not testify to the fact that this is the only city facility under the Solid Waste Management Plan of 2006 to actually be sited in the middle of a residential community. I know that the other facilities, in particular, Southwest Brooklyn, will have an impact on surrounding residential communities, but this is the only one being built in a residential community. In addition, I will not testify about the fact that this facility will be located adjacent to what is in essence a New York City Park, the only one between 42nd Street and East Harlem that provides recreational opportunities for the children of these neighborhoods as well as the rest of the City of New York; including soccer fields and the only public swimming facility for children in the vicinity; and that it will cause irreparable damage to this park facility. Rather, as this is the Finance Committee Hearing on this year's budget, please allow me to focus on the budget numbers and why this project is quite simply, insane.

Like all governments across this nation, the City of New York is facing continued economic strains. Firehouses are being eliminated, after-school programs are being cut and people are suffering because of the ongoing recession and wrongheaded fiscal and monetary policies coming from Washington. Instead of trying to run a more efficient government, the Bloomberg Administration, in conjunction with the Speaker, Christine Quinn, seem hell-bent on pursuing projects that have incredible cost overruns. Projects like the City Time Project, projects like not pursuing Medicaid reimbursements, projects like the 911 call center infrastructure, are all projects where the costs are out of control and no one seems to care. The same is absolutely true of the Solid Waste Management Plan as it pertains to East 91st Street. When the City first presented this proposal in the early part of the last decade, the overall construction costs for these five facilities was a total of less than \$200 million. At the time the SWMP was passed in 2006, each facility was estimated to cost \$55 million. Currently, the amount being budgeted for East 91st Street is some \$240 million for construction, however, that figure will be blown out of the water when actual contractor bids are received and opened by the Department of Design and Construction who has been tasked with building this facility. The return date of these bids has been postponed since the Winter and the next one is scheduled for June 14th of this month. We

will see what the actual cost will be then. However, our group has authorized an independent study which shows that the actual cost of construction will be somewhere between \$275 million and \$400 million. This is a total waste of money at a time that there are communities throughout the City are crying for Sanitation's capital dollars to build truck garages in their communities. Such examples of this are found in Councilwoman Tish James' district in Central Brooklyn and the district of Councilwoman Debi Rose on the North Shore of Staten Island. We urge this Committee to stop this craziness and put a halt to this program and go back and refine the Solid Waste Management Plan of 2006 and make it reflect the fiscal realities of today.

It is not only in the construction costs that this Committee could find huge savings but it is also in the operational costs. I respectfully call your attention to two documents that were recently issued by independent agencies in the City. On May 22, 2012, the Independent Budget Office, issued a letter to Councilwoman Jessica Lappin highlighting the fact that the cost per ton to handle Manhattan's trash under the interim plan, which currently sends the trash slated for East 91st Street to a Waste Energy Facility in New Jersey is \$90 per ton. The projected cost for processing the trash through East 91st Street MTS is \$238 per ton, two and a half times the cost, and for what reason. The City could easily continue the interim plan by sending the trash in question to the Waste to Energy Facility in New Jersey as it is currently doing. There is no tipping, there is no exchange, there is no impact on any outer borough from Manhattan's residential trash at this time and the City should continue this program. As pointed out in the IBO study, the overall cost of processing trash through this 91st Street facility will be more than a half of a billion dollars. Isn't that money that could be better used for the firehouses and after-school programs and daycare slots that you are all fighting to protect. Moreover, the Citizens Budget Commission of the State of New York issued a study on May 29, 2012 entitled "Taxes In, Garbage Out" which underscores the fact that Waste to Energy provides a significant savings to the City of New York and that building this MTS infrastructure for years of long distance hauling and land filling is absolute madness. I have attached to my testimony, both copies of the IBO report and a synopsis of the Citizen's Budget Commissions Report which was recently published in Crain's New York and respectfully request that you look at same.

In conclusion, Members of the Council, Members of this Panel, we have come forward to help the City find saner ways to deal with its trash. We offer you savings of over \$500,000,000. We cannot be wasting valuable resources that the City does not have because a select handful of people think that years of environmental justice in the outer boroughs warrant environmental revenge on equally diverse and residential communities on the Island of Manhattan. We want to work with you to find a solution. We do not want any other borough to handle Manhattan's trash but building this century's "Tweed Courthouse," quite simply a billion dollar boondoggle, in the middle of a park and a residential community on the East River of Manhattan is again, insane! We hope you will do everything in your power to stop it. We look forward to working with you on sane trash solutions for our neighborhoods and all of the City of New York.



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**Testimony of
New York Lawyers for the Public Interest
to The City Council's Committee on Finance on the
New York City Council's Fiscal Year 2013 Executive Budget Hearings**

June 6, 2012

New York Lawyers for the Public Interest together with the Organization of Waterfront Neighborhoods and the New York City Environmental Justice Alliance Supports the Full Implementation of the City's Landmark 2006 Solid Waste Management Plan, Including the Siting of the Upper East Side Marine Transfer Station, and the Reduction of Waste Handling in Overburdened Communities.

The City's landmark 2006 Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) was passed by Mayor Bloomberg and the City Council after several years of robust public debate. We applaud the Mayor and the City Council for their continued efforts to implement the Plan, which will eliminate millions of miles of diesel truck traffic in New York City each year. The Plan also calls for the creation of a fair and equitable system that would distribute waste equally across all five boroughs. Currently, a few low-income communities and communities of color are forced to handle the great majority of waste generated in New York City. Key to the success of the Plan is the creation of rail- and marine-based waste handling capacity throughout the City, including Manhattan.

The full implementation of the Solid Waste Management Plan, including the creation of a Marine Transfer Station on at East 91st Street in Manhattan, is essential to bringing relief to the overburdened communities that have long handled the great majority of waste generated in NYC. It will also significantly improve environmental conditions related to the handling of waste, providing public health and quality of life benefits to New Yorkers.

Each MTS site has undergone a full environmental review, and, in addition, the City has repeatedly engaged with host communities to understand and address local concerns. The MTSs will have state-of-the-art emissions controls and will eliminate the long-haul truck traffic typical of existing transfer stations. As a result of the state permitting process, a number of conditions have been put in place that will further minimize community impacts at each MTS, including the E 91st Street facility.

Furthermore, to fully and finally achieve the Plan's overarching goals of sustainability and fairness it is critical that the Council pass legislation that reduces the amount of waste handled at truck-based transfer stations in overburdened communities.

We thank Speaker Quinn and the Council for the critical leadership you have shown on this issue and for the opportunity to testify today.

The Organization of Waterfront Neighborhoods
New York City Environmental Justice Alliance
New York Lawyers for the Public Interest



TESTIMONY OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD DEFENDER SERVICE

before the

**NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL
FINANCE DIVISION**

and

FIRE & CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES COMMITTEE

for the

**EXECUTIVE BUDGET HEARINGS
FISCAL YEAR 2013**

by

**Mike Smith
CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER**

June 6, 2012

Funding Request: \$250,000

Testimony of Mike Smith

Introduction

I am Mike Smith, Chief Operating Officer of the Neighborhood Defender Service (NDS) and I am here speaking on behalf of NDS' Executive Director, Rick Jones. NDS is a community-based defender office that provides high-quality legal services to residents of Northern Manhattan. NDS created a model for a neighborhood-based, comprehensive, client-centered approach to service that has led to improvement of defense services throughout New York State. I am proud to inform you that **Philanthropedia, the leading source of information about non-profit organizations, assembled a national panel of foundation professionals, academics, researchers, non-profit senior staff, policy makers and other professionals working in the field, to select and determine the best non-profits in the country and, through that process, NDS was named a top non-profit for 2011.**

For fifteen years NDS received funding from the City Council to support our efforts to provide the highest quality services and to foster system-wide improvements. We thank you for that support. It is because of that support that I am happily able to come before you today with the news that, for the first time in its history, NDS has long-term financial security as a result of its success in the RFP process. While that is good news, it comes at a cost. Our cost per case was nearly cut in half and the number of cases we are now obligated to do has almost tripled. But I am not here today to discuss our criminal defense funding, **I am here to seek your support for the holistic and collateral consequences work which has been our hallmark and which the council has so steadfastly supported. Specifically, I seek your support for our work in immigration, youth law and housing defense programs. For this nationally admired work, NDS seeks \$250,000 in City Council funding for fiscal year 2013.**

Background

The Neighborhood Defender Service is a community-based non-profit organization, and a social justice leader in the effort to improve the quality of criminal defense representation for those unable to afford an attorney. Since 1991, when NDS began full operations, our service model has enhanced the quality of in-court representation and expanded the scope of services that defenders provide to their clients. Consistent with our expanded approach, NDS has engaged in initiatives to help communities address a wide range of criminal justice problems. As a closely watched model law office, NDS has fostered system-wide improvements as well. **NDS' collateral consequences work serves individuals, families, and communities throughout the city with its aggressive commitment to outreach, education, and coalition-based solutions.**

NDS was established to create new techniques in the provision of legal services for the poor. Since its inception, NDS has grown from a pilot project of the Vera Institute of Justice into an independent, full-service legal and social service provider, and remains committed to a broad

approach to help address the criminal justice issues affecting our clients, their families and communities.

FUNDING INITIATIVES

Immigration Services Project

NDS' Immigration Services Project provides advice, counsel and legal representation to NDS clients who are non-citizens, and lends its support to coalitions addressing systemic immigration issues city-wide. NDS began this project in 2008 because – for a significant percentage of our clients – any interaction with the criminal justice system could result in a serious risk of immigration detention and/or deportation. For our clients and their families, the threat of deportation is often more devastating even than the possibility of jail time. The Immigration Services Project at NDS strives to provide equal access to justice for our non-citizen clients. The project currently staffs three immigration attorneys, who consult with NDS criminal defense attorneys and their non-citizen clients in order to minimize the immigration consequences of dispositions.

Many of our immigrant clients are vulnerable to deportation because of an open criminal case or because of a prior criminal conviction. In these cases, NDS' immigration attorneys provide direct legal representation at deportation proceedings in immigration court. We also advocate for our clients who are detained by Immigration and Customs Enforcement by providing representation at bond proceedings in immigration court. Additionally, we provide representation to clients on applications for naturalization and adjustment of status to lawful permanent residence.

NDS' Immigration Services Project also conducts outreach activities in the communities we serve. NDS attorneys have conducted Know Your Rights workshops jointly with the Northern Manhattan Immigrant Rights Coalition. The workshops, conducted on weekends and evenings in English and Spanish, aim to educate immigrant communities about the immigration-related risks associated with encounters with the police, arrests, and jail time, and the best methods to minimize these risks.

NDS is a major participant in the "ICE out of Rikers" coalition. This coalition successfully worked with the City Counsel, the Department of Corrections and the Mayor's Office to pass a bill limiting Immigration and Customs Enforcement's access to New York City Jails. NDS works with this coalition to educate the community about the bill and to assist with its implementation.

Finally, NDS continues to participate in both the "Second Circuit Litigation Working Group" and the Immigration Defense Project's monthly roundtable. These groups consist of local immigration practitioners who meet regularly to discuss legal developments in immigration law.

Youth Law Project

Children and young adults are both the most hopeful segment of our population and disparately targeted by the criminal justice system. The Youth Law Project provides the benefits of NDS' team-based representation to those aged 7 through 18 who are criminally accused, whether they are prosecuted as adults in Supreme Court or as delinquents in Family Court. An interdisciplinary entity, the Project consists of two attorneys, a mitigation specialist (who has her Doctorate in Criminal Justice from Cambridge University, England), a social worker, investigator, and assistant law students.

The Youth Law Project uses each young person's encounter with the criminal justice system as a turning point toward positive life changes. Our young clients often face a number of criminal cases that are the result of crises they are experiencing at home and at school. By representing these young people in every forum in which they face charges - Family Court, Criminal Court, Supreme Court and school suspension hearings - the youth law project is able to focus clients and their families on the underlying problems, rather than on simply resolving each individual case. The holistic team representation that the Youth Law Project provides has allowed NDS to better address and resolve the issues that initially bring upper Manhattan youth into contact with the criminal justice system.

New York is the only state that prosecutes 16 and 17 year olds as adults, no matter the offense charged. Given the harshness with which the New York criminal justice system currently treats young adults accused of crimes, it is particularly important that this population receive zealous holistic representation. The Youth Law Project's goal is to work with the accused young adult, including his or her family and community, in the broadest manner by involving educational advocacy, social services (in partnership with community-based agencies), and the highest quality legal representation.

Housing Defense Practice

Eviction and homelessness are among the most painful collateral consequences that families of individuals who are arrested and charged endure. In FY12 the Housing Defense Practice at NDS provided legal representation and advice to more than 300 families threatened with eviction as a result of a criminal matter. NDS is frequently the only office where individuals can hope to find representation. Startlingly, 85% of unrepresented tenants are reportedly evicted. While, as many as 90% of represented tenants in New York Housing Court avoid eviction. In New York, tenants fight eviction proceedings every day because the tenant, a family member or guest is the subject of a criminal case. **There are few collateral consequences more tragic than the needless eviction of an entire family whose involvement in the criminal matter was non-existent.** Indeed such consequences are unfair, unreasonable, and undeserved. Through comprehensive litigation (representing tenants at the Harlem Community Justice Center, Manhattan Housing Court, in NYCHA proceedings and before the Civil Supreme Court at 60 Centre Street), through direct negotiation (arriving at creative and sensible solutions through discussions with landlords),

and through community education events (NDS launched a free legal clinic series for NYCHA tenants), the Housing Defense Practice is poised to provide an increasing number of NDS clients with specialized and high-quality housing legal services.

Needs of Target Population

NDS' collateral consequences work serves communities throughout the city through vigorous advocacy, family involvement and city-wide initiatives. The need for assistance in these constituent neighborhoods is profound. Most of NDS' clients are low-income people of color; many are immigrants. An ever-increasing number are youth, being prosecuted in adult court. In addition to criminal charges, many NDS clients face a host of problems associated with poverty. Among them are medical and mental health issues, substance abuse, housing needs, educational neglect and family violence. All of NDS' collateral consequence programs deal with these issues on a daily basis.

In FY12, NDS will represent 10,000 individuals in a full range of criminal matters. We will also provide limited legal advice and referrals to more than 1200 additional individuals. NDS seeks to help clients tap into the strength within their families and communities, and navigate bureaucratic red tape to access resources available from government and other community-based providers. **NDS' collateral consequences programs will provide legal assistance to over 2,500 clients in FY12** to help them address an array of issues faced as a consequence of criminal charges including: housing evictions and denial of applications, school suspension hearings, deportations and other immigration matters. **With your help, our collateral consequences work will reach nearly 4,000 families in FY13.**

Cost-Effective Services

NDS, with its wide range of services and community-based accessibility to clients, is a cost-effective investment of City resources.

NDS' holistic approach and continued social service involvement with clients even after a case is closed are unique features not accounted for in the Criminal Justice Coordinator's cost-per-case analysis. No other public defender office is able to leverage its government funding as effectively as NDS. **The array of services NDS provides to individual clients, and their families, in communities acutely affected by criminal justice issues, is well worth the City's investment.**

In addition, NDS continues to be a leader in fostering innovation and improvement in the provision of indigent defense services, both locally and beyond. NDS' community-based service model is recognized throughout the United States and internationally. In 1997, NDS was profiled by the U.S. Department of Justice in its series on best practices in the field, highlighting the systemic benefits of NDS' approach to service. Over a decade later the Brennan Center for Justice in its 2010 publication, *Community Oriented Defense: Stronger Public Defenders*, praised NDS' innovation and continued commitment to improvement and meeting the needs of

its constituent communities. And, as mentioned at the outset, NDS was named a top non-profit for 2011 by a blue ribbon panel studying non-profits across the country. NDS has consulted with numerous organizations as they reconsider their operational strategies. Delegates have come from as far as Germany, China, Japan, Lithuania and South Africa to consult with NDS. Several organizations have replicated parts of the NDS service model at their own sites: the Youth Advocacy Project in Roxbury, Massachusetts; the Bronx Defenders and the Legal Aid Society in New York City; the Knoxville Public Defender, in Tennessee; First Defense Legal Aid, in Cook County, Illinois; the Maryland State Public Defender and the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia.

Conclusion

The collateral consequence work NDS does in immigration, youth law and housing defense programs saves lives. It is admired and replicated around the world. For 15 years the New York City Council has steadfastly supported this work. **Without continued support, the work will eventually cease and thousands of lives will be tragically altered.**

NDS seeks funding of \$250,000 for the fiscal year 2013.

We look forward to continuing to work with you in FY13 and beyond, always in the service of our fellow New Yorkers.

Testimony of Raul Rodriguez, Acacia Network's Vice President for Social Services and Community Development, before the New York City Council Finance Committee

Good afternoon Chairman Recchia and honorable members of the Finance Committee. My name is Raul Rodriguez and I am Vice President for Social Services and Community Development at the Acacia Network. Thank you for this opportunity to address you on this important issue as I present the concerns of the Acacia Network's affiliates, staff and consumers.

The Acacia Network is an amalgamation of formerly independent small and large community based not for profits bound together under a common management structure. The union allows for the maximization of resources both financial and programmatic as each network member benefits from the fiscal soundness, experience and expertise of the group as a whole. Acacia's values of Excellence, Commitment, Customer Service and Leadership form the backbone of the organization's mission and service delivery modality.

We agree with many who have and will testify here today that the Administration for Children Services' Early Learn initiative needs to be looked at again prior to implementation. In addition to cutting the number of available slots for day care, to eliminating staff positions and ousting the teacher's union, there is another concern that I would like to address here today. The Early Learn initiative places an undue burden on those community-based service providers who, continue to provide excellent quality services despite these unstable and uncertain economic times.

The 6.7% match requirement in the proposed contract budgets will have a major effect on those agencies already struggling to maintain the funds needed for program services. The unified funding formula for Early Learn programs will require programs to absorb additional operating costs with no guarantee that the City will receive the necessary level of federal funding needed for program operation. The initiative also favored Family Day Care Networks over Center-based Care operators, which threatens the existence of many of the smaller centers. We believe that while family care offers smaller groups more individualized attention, the center care modality

more closely replicates a school environment allowing for more diverse learning and enrichment activities and increased social interaction. In addition, the proposed budgeted reimbursement rates include the cost of staff health and pension benefits forcing the community agencies to reduce salaries, provide minimal health coverage and decrease their employee retirement contribution.

Early Learn will also force long-established community-based multi-service agencies that operate day care facilities to eliminate their early childhood components, a conduit for additional services for the children and family members and a key element in the organization's holistic approach to service.

United Bronx Parents Inc. (UBP) an Acacia Network affiliate was founded in 1966 by concerned parents and other stakeholders in an effort to improve the education of young children in the South Bronx. The organization's founder, and former Executive Director, Dr. Evelina Lopez Antonetty is remembered for her pivotal role in bringing quality education to Latino communities and influencing the Board of Education to not only provide Bilingual Education, but also provide culturally nutritional meals to the low income children..

UBP's Day Care Center I opened its doors in 1971 and immediately created approximately 30 job openings to be filled by community residents. In addition, 170 families were then able to look for and obtain jobs because they had child care services for their children. For more than 40 years, generation after generation of the same families has used the services of UBP Day Care Center. Many mothers have brought their children to the center because this is where their mothers brought them when they were children. One of the many children who has benefitted from the educational program at the UBP Center is Julissa Reynoso, who was recently named Ambassador to Uruguay by Secretary of State Hillary Clinton. The center and the families with currently enrolled children were extremely proud, and at her most recent visit they stated that she continues to serve as a role model for the many single parents with children in the program.

In the 1980's and 1990's, the growing prevalence of substance abuse and HIV-related issues among the people served by the agency, led UBP to develop a variety of AIDS and addiction-

related service approaches. Today, the agency has grown into a multi-program organization providing a comprehensive range of empowerment, social service and treatment programs for the low-income residents in the communities which it serves. *Under the Early Learn initiative, ACS plans to transfer the operation of the UBP Center to the Lutheran Social Services Center of New York.*

Promesa Inc. is another Acacia Network affiliate with a long history of deep rooted service to the community that will feel an adverse impact should the Early Learn initiative move forward. Promesa began in 1969 providing substance abuse treatment and primary health care to the underserved residents in the South Bronx. Throughout the years, the agency has kept abreast of the social service needs in the community adding residential facilities, employment and training programs and youth enrichment programming to its service portfolio. In 1994 Promesa opened the Multi-Cultural Day Care Center I on Summit Avenue and later in 2002 open Center II on 175th Street in the Bronx. The 2 centers have served hundreds of young children since their inception while receiving excellent audit reviews from the Administration for Children Services, yet *under the Early Learn plan, Center II will receive a minimal increase in slots while the operation of Center I will be turned over to the Mid Bronx CCRP Early Childhood Center, Inc.*

It should be noted that under the Early Learn plan, the transfer of the operation of the sites to another group, includes the transfer of the facility as well. Should funding for day care slots be increased in the future, those agencies not funded under the plan will be left without a site to provide services.

While the immediate negative impact of the Early Learn initiative is evident, we should take time to focus on the more long-term effects on community-based service providers. For some time now it seems that the City of New York has embraced an administrative policy which encourages the funding of larger private non-profit groups at the expense of the smaller community guided organizations. An example of this practice can be seen in the near elimination of community based workforce development groups during the years 2000- 2010, a

clear disregard for the history, experience, expertise and community entrenchment that these groups brought to the table.

An integral part of the mission of the Acacia Network over the years has been to stem the tide in the elimination of community based organizations due to funding decisions that negate an agency's long term contribution. As a result, Acacia has developed strong management policies and internal controls for each of its affiliates to eliminate areas of vulnerability, to insure excellent audit reviews and to provide fiscal stability during funding cuts and program reduction.

In closing, I would again like to express the Acacia Network's opposition to the implementation of the Early Learn initiative. Let's ask ourselves is it in the best interest of the City of New York and the children that it serves, to have a small inventory of large day care providers or to have a larger inventory of diverse experienced day care providers who more closely meet the needs of their communities.

Thank You

Raul Rodriguez

Acacia Network

Vice President

Community Association of Progressive Dominicans-(ACDP)
Executive Director: Ms. Soledad Hiciano
Budget Hearing Testimony June 6th, 2012

My name is Soledad Hiciano and I'm the Executive Director for Community Association of Progressive Dominicans, ACDP. We are a non for profit that is situated in Washington Heights and serve over 20,000 families in Manhattan and the Bronx.

School budgets have been continuously decreasing for the past three years . This decrease has made it extremely difficult for school principals to sustain their own afterschool and tutorial programs and so they have had to rely on the help of Community Based Organizations or CBO's and private entities. Washington Heights and Inwood in Community School District Six has 20,607 children registered in Pre-K to 8th grade.

Of the approximately 17 Out of School Time or OST programs that were providing services to these areas, only six were awarded in Washington Heights and Inwood reflecting approximately only 900 slots. **We are still left with a deficit of over 19,000 elementary and middle school students without the possibility of free after school programs.**

ACDP lost 400 slots of the OST program. This means that an estimated amount of 200 to 300 parents may be forced to leave their jobs because of an inability to leave work early to provide their children with enrichment activities instead of being left home alone between the hours of 3 and 6 pm. Furthermore, ACDP will have to lay off 70 to 100 employees in our communities. These factors will increase the already high unemployment in Washington Heights and Inwood, currently 14%, 6% higher than the national average.

An Issue Brief put forth by After School Alliance.org in 2007 found that "young people face a number of dangers during the hours after school because there are approximately 20 to 25 hours per week that children are out of school while most parents are at work, creating an "after school gap." Self care and boredom can increase the likelihood that a young person will experiment with drugs and alcohol by as much as 50%. Youth tend to develop patterns of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use – or nonuse – from ages 12 to 15."

"Afterschool programs are a powerful antidote to youth crime. They provide a safe haven that keeps kids away from violence. They provide an alternative to gangs and street life, allowing kids to develop new skills and interact positively with peers. They contribute to economic opportunity by providing academic support and job skills."

With these cuts our fears that we are going back to those times when crime rates including gang violence of young people were higher is becoming a reality especially at a time when we have over 30,000 disconnected youth in Washington Heights and Inwood ages 16 to 24. We urge the city council to replenish 100% of the afterschool and childcare funds because if we don't take care of our children now it will cost us double tomorrow to rehabilitated them.

I also urge the city council that when you replenish these funds they should be returned to the communities of greatest need. A great city like New York should be a national example of doing the right things when it matters most. Thank you for your time



For the Record

**Testimony by Frank Proscia, MD
Executive Director of Doctors Council SEIU**

June 6, 2012

My name is Dr. Frank Proscia, Executive Director of Doctors Council SEIU. The Mayor's Proposed FY 2013 budget represents the continuation of policies aimed at the shrinkage and ultimately the elimination of child health clinics and other programs serving low income, medically underserved communities.

We saw the same pattern that resulted in the elimination of the oral health programs in city schools. In 2006, the Department of Health began to eliminate dental services through attrition. In 2008, full service dental clinics at some schools were replaced with sealant sites. DOH promised to give children needing additional care referrals to other clinics where they could receive care. DOH admitted that they never bothered to follow up to see if the children ever received the care they needed. In 2009, the 102-year-old oral health program for children was eliminated. DOH promised that other community-based providers would take over the school dental clinics. None ever did.

If the Council does not restore the budget cuts to the Child Health clinics and other vital health programs, they will suffer the same fate. And our children will be denied access to the primary care, immunizations, and mental health services they have relied on for more than a century.

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June 5, 2012

New York City Council,

My name is Robert Guarino. I am the Chief Operating Officer of the 5 Napkin Burger restaurants. Currently, we have 4 locations in New York City, employing over 200 New Yorkers. The first of these restaurants was opened in June of 2008 and the most recent was February of this year. I add this fact to show that in these times of great economic uncertainty, we have worked hard to be a driving force in the NYC economy.

It has come to my attention that the Mayor's Executive Budget has proposed to cut funding of cultural institutions by 58%. I am deeply concerned that this vast reduction in funds for New York City's beloved cultural institutions will have a severe economic impact on our city.

In June of 2010 we opened our third store at 35-01 36th Street on the Astoria / Long Island City border. Our selection of this site was greatly influenced by its' location directly across the street from the Museum of the Moving Image. When the museum's expanded and renovated facility opened in 2011, the effect on our business was profound. The museum is without question the driving force behind this neighborhood. Our level of business highly correlates to the success of the museum. There is no question that when the museum does well, 5 Napkin Burger thrives. It was our pleasure to be a sponsor of the recently ended Jim Henson exhibit. With such a drastic decrease in funding, I fear that the museum would be forced to cut hours and programming, which would directly hurt our business.

It is all too easy to forget that the city's cultural institutions are an economic engine for the city of New York. Without these institutions, along with our theater and restaurants, NYC would have no claim to the title of, "greatest city on earth." I understand very well that in these trying economic times, tough decisions are required of our leaders. I do, however, implore you to remember that our cultural institutions are not just fun places. These institutions themselves are a large part of what drives our economy and makes our city so special. Please give them the support and respect they deserve.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Guarino', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the left.

Robert Guarino

Hell's Kitchen | 630 9th Avenue @ 45th Street | NY, NY 10036 | 212.757.2277
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CAMBA

where you can

Testimony of Christie Hodgkins
Director, Youth Development
CAMBA, Inc.

Testimony before the New York City Council General Finance Committee
June 6, 2012

RE: The FY 2013 Preliminary Budget and Its Impact on Human Services in New York City

Good afternoon. My name is Christie Hodgkins. I am Director of Youth Development at CAMBA and I am here today to testify on behalf of our agency.

CAMBA was founded in 1977 and now serves 45,000 individuals and families each year in six program areas: Economic Development, Education and Youth Development, Family Support Services, HIV/AIDS Services, Housing Services and Development, and Legal Services. The agency runs with a diverse and dedicated staff numbering more than 1,200, located at more than 50 sites citywide.

I'm speaking to you today to urge the restoration of funding for **essential** CAMBA programs and services **that will disappear** if the NYC 2013 Preliminary Budget is approved.

Square on this year's chopping block are CAMBA's DYCD-funded youth services, particularly our Out of School Time programs. We recently learned that two of our OST programs, at P.S. 139 and P.S. 249 in City Council District 40 in Brooklyn, **will be cut outright**. We have run these programs since 2005, and they serve to **enrich** and **productively engage** over 400 elementary-age children during after school hours and school breaks. And the value goes far beyond that. These programs provide a most basic need: **a safe place for children to stay** while their parents are out earning the necessary living to support their families. **You must restore funding to these programs.**

Also in jeopardy is the efficacy of two more of CAMBA's OST programs. These programs, in Council Districts 40 and 43, indeed made it into the Preliminary Budget, but will next year face severely-reduced capacity. We ask that funding be restored for these programs as well, lest children who once enjoyed social and enriching activities find themselves **separated from their friends, home-alone in front of the TV.**

So now we have children without programs, parents giving up income... but there's another population that will share the brunt of the OST cuts: our after-school workforce. If OST funding isn't restored, and the proposed cuts are realized, a full half of our after-school staff will lose their jobs. That's 125 people—including so many college students, from these communities—who will be removed from the local economy and derailed from their studies, careers and paths to success. **They, and their communities, need this funding to be restored.**

And, lastly, we can't forget about Beacons, also **so vital** for their communities as the comprehensive resources for children, teens and families they are. At two of our Beacon Centers, including one we've run **since 1993**, we will be forced cut services under the proposed budget; and seven Beacons around the City **will be forced to close all together**. We urge the restoration of **full funding** to these long-established resources.

The proposed budget has put CAMBA's OST programs, and those who rely on them, in a dire situation. But they unfortunately aren't alone.

We ask that funding also be restored for two programs in place to ensure the physical well-being of our youth: the Teen Relationship Abuse Prevention Program, which CAMBA has run since 2006, and which teaches over 1,000 teens each year how to recognize and prevent abuse at home and among their peers; and our Infant Mortality Reduction Initiative, which since 2003 has been **a pathway to health for underserved pregnant women and children**.

Finally, we ask that funding be restored for a number of invaluable programs in place to improve the situations of so many:

- Our Legal Services for the Working Poor, which CAMBA started in 2004 and which now provides 200 individuals and families with no-cost civil legal services, in the areas of housing, consumer issues and immigration---these no-cost services are **all the working poor can afford**.

- CAMBA's Security Guard Academy, which trained and certified over 300 security guards in the last year, placing a quarter of them in **gainful security-sector employment**.

- Our Immigration Legal Services Program, **in existence since 1997**, which now provides broad-spectrum immigration assistance, counseling and representation for **more than 1,000 people each year**.

In order to support New Yorkers who are struggling across our communities, to prevent more costly and serious problems including poverty, homelessness and increased unemployment, and to preserve the health of our city as a whole, we ask that you fully restore all requested cuts to these invaluable programs and services.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify. I look forward to working with the City Council to restore funding.

**Testimony of Marcy Brown
Treasurer of Local 1501
New York Zoological Society Employees
FY 2012 Executive Budget
June 6, 2012**

Good afternoon Chair Recchia and fellow members of the City Council. My name is Marcy Brown and I am the Treasurer of Local 1501, New York Zoological Society Employees. My local represents all of the unionized workers employed by the Wildlife Conservation Society at the Bronx Zoo, New York Aquarium and all three city zoos.

As a result of the FY-2010 budget cuts, Local 1501 lost over 50 members who were laid off as a direct result of those budget cuts. Our membership has been reduced and it has resulted in the closure of a number of buildings and exhibits that the public can no longer enjoy at the Bronx Zoo. The services provided by our members have been stretched to their breaking point. The proposed cuts for FY-2013 (which are similar to those of FY-2010) will most likely lead to additional layoffs of our members resulting in the additional closure of more buildings and exhibits. In addition, these cuts will most likely restrict the ability of the Wildlife Conservation Society to hire seasonal workers for the summer months. These seasonal workers are usually residents from the 5 boroughs of the City of New York. The inability to hire these New York City residents will have a negative impact on the families which depend on this income.

A large percentage of these workers, along with their families, reside within the city and its five boroughs. The members of Local 1501 are hardworking men and women who send their children to city schools, pay city taxes, spend their hard earned dollars at both city and private owned businesses.

The Mayor's preliminary budget for fiscal year 2013 calls for an 18% (or \$2.7m) reduction in city support.

Clearly you can see if these reductions in support are allowed to go forth, the results will be devastating layoffs for my members, reduced hours of service and additional closure of exhibits.

The Bronx Zoo is a world renowned institution known for having diverse exhibits and unique creatures. Like the city of New York, the Bronx Zoo is a collective group of diverse beings. These reductions in support would clearly negatively affect that diversity and make the Bronx Zoo and the Wildlife Conservation Society a less attractive option to surrounding communities and international tourists.

These are the things we must address. We must find a way to not only stop these proposed reductions, but to increase funding to the city's cultural institutions. I am sure you are all aware that New York City is not only the financial capital of the world, but also the cultural capital.

Let me close by saying the Wildlife Conservation Society had society-wide attendance of approximately 4.1 million visitors. Those visitors also spend monies within the surrounding communities and include many school groups providing our children with a priceless educational experience.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today and I will answer any questions you may have.

Testimony before the New York City Council

**Fiscal Year 2013
Executive Budget Hearing**

June 6, 2012

**Testimony by
Robert Tobing, LCSW, ACSW, CSWM
Director of Program Operations**

Service Program for Older People, Inc.

SPOP

SERVICE PROGRAM FOR OLDER PEOPLE

**302 West 91 Street
New York, NY 10024**

**www.spop.org
(212) 787-7120
info@spop.org**

Good afternoon, Speaker Quinn and members of the New York City Council. I am Robert Tobing, Director of Program Operations at Service Program for Older People, or SPOP, and I am delighted to be here today to represent Nancy Harvey, SPOP's Executive Director. SPOP is a community-based mental health agency that serves about 1,000 older adults in Manhattan each year. We were founded 40 years ago and were one of the first agencies in the U.S. to focus on the comprehensive mental health needs of older people living in the community. I want to thank the City Council for its support of SPOP and for giving me the opportunity to speak at this Executive Budget Hearing.

SPOP serves one of the most fragile populations in New York City: older adults with mental disorders. A typical SPOP client is an 80-year-old woman, living alone at or near poverty level, and diagnosed with depression or anxiety plus a physical illness or disability. The majority of SPOP clients are at risk for hospitalization for psychiatric or physical illness, and we work to keep them healthy, independent and in the community. This means a better quality of life for them and fewer costly hospitalizations for the city.

The population of adults over age 60 in New York City is expanding, and two of the fastest-growing segments of Manhattan's geriatric population are minorities (by which I mean Hispanic, Asian and African-American) and the physically frail. When you consider that one in four older adults in the general population experiences mental illness or behavioral disorders, you can see we are looking at a very significant population of older adults who need mental health treatment and are either physically frail or minority or both.

SPOP has been very successful in breaking down barriers to treatment and reaching these segments of the population. We offer culturally sensitive counseling in six languages, and one-quarter of our clinic clients today are Spanish-speaking. We make house calls to those who are too frail to travel to the office for appointments and we work with senior centers in Manhattan to deliver treatment where seniors congregate. We provide training and education to staff and volunteers at a variety of organizations, including the New York City Housing Authority, on how to recognize symptoms of mental illness and where to call for help. With special funding from the New York State Office of Mental Health, we are about to add a psychiatric nurse to our staff

to coordinate physical and behavioral health care. We receive referrals from all of the major hospitals in Manhattan and dozens of health care and social service agencies, and our rapid engagement procedures ensure that all prospective clients are seen within five business days.

Mental health care for the homebound program is one of SPOP's most important programs, and we are grateful to the City Council for its support of this program through the Geriatric Mental Health Initiative. Through its Homebound Services program, SPOP reaches some of the most impoverished, frail and isolated seniors in Manhattan. Often the visits from our psychiatrist and social workers are a client's only contact with the outside world. Many homebound clients are physically disabled, mobility-impaired or bed-bound due to chronic illness, while others have psychiatric conditions that prevent them from leaving the home. Others are confined to home while they care for an aging spouse or partner; these are among our most fragile clients as they try to address their own aging issues while serving as caregiver. Home visits allow clinicians to treat clients in a supportive environment while observing behavior they may not see in a clinic visit, including indications of alcohol or substance abuse or poor personal hygiene. And home visits are often *the* critical factor in keeping an older adult independent and out of the hospital.

Mental illness in the geriatric population is treatable. At SPOP we see dramatic results every week, particularly among the homebound population. The cost of *not* providing treatment is high, as untreated mental illness can often lead to hospitalization for psychiatric or physical disease.

The continued growth of the geriatric population, particularly the older, frail and non-English-speaking elderly, will expand the need for mental health services. We urgently request that Geriatric Mental Health Initiative funding be continued in the FY 2013 budget. Renewed funding of the Geriatric Mental Health Initiative will enable SPOP to continue to provide homebound mental health care to some of the most frail and isolated seniors in New York City.

Thank you.

1199SEIU

United Healthcare Workers East

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George Gresham

SECRETARY TREASURER
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* Acting

TESTIMONY OF 1199 SEIU-UHE BEFORE THE NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL FINANCE COMMITTEE JUNE 6, 2012

Good afternoon. Thank you Speaker Quinn, Council Member Recchia and members of the Finance Committee for providing us an opportunity to discuss funding for the Legal Aid Society Civil programs. My name is Lillie Cariño Higgins, and I speak on behalf of 1199 SEIU-UHE. We represent the support staff at this agency, including social workers and paralegals. We work closely with UAW Local 2325 that represent the attorneys.

The Legal Aid Society provides services in every neighborhood. At a time when the economic recession increased the demand for their services, their funding has dramatically decreased, seriously diminishing their capacity to serve every person that seeks their assistance. One out of every nine potential clients, including constituents referred by your offices, is turned away.

The Citywide Civil Legal Services Program has been cut by 59% since 2008. These funds are typically used to serve low income individuals and families with no other recourse.

Another program, the HPD Anti-Eviction Program, has been cut by 33%. We are talking about families who would otherwise be able to retain their homes ending up in the more costly shelter system.

The Unemployment Insurance/Supplemental Security Income Advocacy Program which provides legal representation to those denied disability and unemployment insurance, saw a 60% reduction during the same period. The alternative becomes public assistance. When combined, cuts to these vital programs end up costing the City of New York millions of dollars more each year.

Despite these cuts, 1199 SEIU-UHE members continue to provide crucial services every day. Yet, they too have been adversely impacted by the decreased funding. They have been working without a contract and have not had a salary increase since 2008. They remain with this agency solely because of their commitment to help low income New Yorkers. We feel that they deserve a raise. And you can make it happen.

For these reasons, 1199 SEIU-UHE respectfully requests that the City Council restore funding to these vital programs. Thank you.

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Testimony of Peter Vreeland President of Local 1559

Museum of Natural History Employees
District Council 37, AFSCME, AFL-CIO

Before the City Council Committee on Cultural Affairs, Library and International,
Intergroup Relations

FY 2013 Executive Budget

June 6, 2012

Good afternoon Chair Recchia and fellow Council members.

My name is Peter Vreeland and I am the President of Local 1559 representing workers at the American Museum of Natural History. I represent approximately 96 members in the titles of maintainers, preparators, photographers, clerical, museum instructors, scientific assistants, artists and technicians at the Museum. These are the people who create and maintain the museum.

I am here today to inform the City Council that even prior to finalization of a budget for FY 2013 and without considering possible restorations, my agency eliminated eight (8) lines and twelve non-union lines through layoffs.

My members play an integral role in the education component since some of them work in the professional development programs which help train science teachers by allowing them to use the Museum as a teaching resource.

The other members of Local 1559 are trained on how to handle special specimens and documents. They handle special skins, furs, textiles, as well as irreplaceable cultural artifacts and photographs. They take great care of these items so many future generations may enjoy these treasures for years to come.

Since the Museum's founding in 1869, it has not only become a major tourist destination, attracting 4 million visitors a year, it also provides a crucial science and educational component to the many school children who visit.

What many people do not realize is that for every dollar the city provides in funding to the Museum, it returns \$7 back to the city. The Museum of Natural History is a financial engine of the city economy. Tourists and visitors to the Museum also contribute to the economic vitality of the surrounding community by patronizing the restaurants and shops in the city.

The Museum's objective continues to be to encourage and develop the study of the natural world, world cultures and the universe. But how can they continue to fulfill its mission when facing a proposed 24% cut to its FY 2013 budget? This is a staggering proposed cut and will have catastrophic on the already reduced

exhibits they currently offer and limit the number of educational programs provided to school children. As a result, my members will not be able to provide the same level of exemplary service that the millions of visitors have come to expect from a world-renowned institution such as the American Museum of Natural History. My local continues to suffer losses as a result of each reduction in NYC funding.

Local 1559 is urging the City Council to restore the proposed 24% cut in FY 2013 to the Museum's budget. If these proposed cuts were to become permanent in the budget, it will result in dozens of layoffs, further reducing the number of members I represent. These proposed cuts could ultimately reduce my local membership by 50%. Please keep in mind that I represent the people who create and maintain this prestigious institution. These cuts would decimate the services my members provide.

I am urging the City Council to continue its funding support of the Urban Advantage Program, which is a partnership between the city's cultural institutions and the Department of Education (DOE). This educational program supports scientific discovery and learning in life science, earth science, space science and physical science.

We understand the city is in terrible economic times, but I cannot stress enough how important the Urban Advantage Program is to the many school children who participate in this vital program. We are urging the City Council not only to maintain funding, but to also increase funding to this extraordinary program that provides children the opportunity for scientific discovery.

I want to thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today and I would be happy to answer any questions you may have.

**TESTIMONY OF EILEEN MULLER
PRESIDENT OF LOCAL 1482
BROOKLYN LIBRARY GUILD
June 6, 2012**

GOOD AFTERNOON SPEAKER QUINN, Councilman Recchia, Councilman Van Bramer, Councilman Gentile, and members of the City Council. Thank you for allowing me the time today to testify on behalf of the Brooklyn Library Guild.

The Brooklyn Public Library system faces a severe funding crisis. When the City budget was adopted for the current fiscal year, the BPL's budget was \$84.5 million. The Mayor's Executive Budget for FY 2013 cuts BPL funding to \$59.4 million – a cut of \$25 million or 30 percent – nearly 1 in 3 dollars to the system in a single year. A cut in funding of this magnitude would cripple the System and would result in the loss of hundreds of jobs, greatly reduced hours of operation and the closing of branches.

I have testified before the Council many times before and, as many of you are aware, at BPL we have been operating for years following very tight cost controls and watching every dollar. Working with management, the Library has been able to avoid layoffs despite substantial cuts in funding, which peaked at \$100 million in FY 2009, fell to \$84.5 million in the current year and is now budgeted at just \$59 million for next year.

The Brooklyn Public Library has tapped all its financial resources, it has economized its operations but we have no more resources to tap in order to make up for the Mayor's

budget cuts. Right now, all the 'fat' has been cut from the Library's budget and we are now cutting deeply into the bone.

And, as if the funding cut for FY 2013 were not bad enough, the Mayor's Budget includes PEG cuts of nearly \$4 million for every year of the Financial Plan – Fiscal Years 2013 – 2016, thus locking in additional, very painful cuts for the next four years.

In a \$68 billion budget, the proposed cut of \$25 million to the Brooklyn Public Library represents less than four one-hundredths of one percent of the Mayor's proposed budget -- not even a rounding error. Yet, this cut will devastate the library system of Brooklyn, the city's most populous borough with over 2.5 million residents.

With unemployment in the City hovering at 9 percent – it is now actually higher than the national average – out of work New Yorkers risk losing access to the only place they have to get a free internet connection; a vital, essential link they need to search for job. The Brooklyn Public Library and its dedicated staff help people look for jobs, transition into new careers, and provide a safe and friendly environment for all our customers. Just think, for example, of the number of children who come to the Libraries after school to do their homework, to stay in a safe environment while their parents are at work.

The Brooklyn Public Library system, like the other New York City systems, is heavily involved in providing many innovative services that accomplish such tasks as increasing

educational opportunities, helping people to advance in their jobs, change careers, and learn English.

Some of the highly effective programs we provide at BPL include adult literacy services, GED preparation, English classes for new Americans, business and career services, and young adult GED education, aimed at helping 17-24 year old young people earn the high school diploma essential to further education and a route to decent employment prospects. Services such as these are at the core of our mission. But the Library's funding the way the Mayor proposes and you cripple the Library's ability to serve the 2.5 million people of Brooklyn.

Let us remember that a library is all about access. The Mayor's Budget will reduce access for many, many people in Brooklyn and indeed, throughout the City. Is the Mayor really willing to put all the good that our libraries do at risk, when the cost of sustaining adequate service and staffing is so small relative to the overall budget? Don't let this happen!

I urge the City Council to do all in its power to restore full funding to the Brooklyn Public Library – and to all the City's library systems!

Thank you.

**Testimony of Raglan George, Jr.
Executive Director
District Council 1707, AFSCME**

**NY City Council Budget Hearing
June 6, 2012**

Good afternoon. Again I thank you for allowing me to appear before you on a most serious subject – the future of our children. While my remarks may seem redundant because I have been here, year after year – I believe this long battle is necessary to build our children to become solid citizens and not statistics for the justice system or worse.

District Council 1707 through its Day Care Local 205 and its Head Start Local 95 represents more than 6,000 professional and dedicated child care professionals who have asked for little in return for the fine services they have achieved for more than a generation.

In return for their distinguished efforts, up to 2,000 of them could face elimination from their careers through the Mayor's severe budget and his efforts to rush through a childcare program which diminishes the quality and comprehensive child care this city has enjoyed for 40 years.

The Mayor's budget cuts are disruptive, backward and disingenuous. His Early Learn program is not transformational or generous but disruptive to the safe, affordable and quality child care that poor and working New Yorkers have depended on to work without fear that their children's safety and education is at-risk.

We ask the City Council to reverse the backward child care cuts the Mayor has proposed, to restore funding to ^{all the} ~~the~~ centers he wants to cut and restore the slots so that our children can have the training and socialization they need to be successful in the 21st century.

We know many of our children have many early handicaps that cannot be fully managed in over-crowded public schools. Our children need a sound foundation which they will receive in pre-school education programs that

have historically dedicated professionals with state-mandated education requirements and certificates necessary for our children to prosper.

Restore the cuts and begin looking at the many flaws of the untested Early Learn program which in the end will be as scandalous as other questionable initiatives that the Mayor has proposed during his three terms.

Our children need us to act responsible for them. Our parents require your leadership as elected officials to guide this process to a successful conclusion for our children, their parents, the community-based organizations which have served them and the employees that are necessary to allow New York City to prosper.

TESTIMONY OF LOCAL 372 PRESIDENT SANTOS CRESPO, JR.,

**BEFORE THE NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON
FINANCE**

**HONORABLE DOMENIC M. RECCHIA, JR.
CHAIRMAN**

Wednesday, JUNE 6, 2012

Good afternoon, I would like to thank Chairman Recchia and members of the Finance Committee for convening this meeting today to permit the public-at-large to discuss the executive budget for our next fiscal year.

My name is Santos Crespo and I am president of Local 372, which represents the more than 25,000 non-teaching employees of the New York City public school system. It is my duty to speak out on behalf of our members.

Our members are the School Aide/Health Aides, Substance Abuse Prevention/Intervention Specialists, commonly referred to as "SAPIS", School Lunch Employees (both Loaders and Handlers), School Crossing Guards, Community Coordinators, Community Assistants, Community Associates, Paraprofessionals/Family Professionals, Parent Coordinators and Neighborhood Workers.

I am proud to say that our members provide the basic, necessary, and crucial services which shore up and sustain the foundation needed to prepare the leaders of tomorrow. My members are modestly paid, but work with unbridled enthusiasm because they work toward providing the very children of our communities an opportunity to learn and grow into responsible adults.

Everyday we read about failing schools, higher levels of drug abuse and rampant bullying. In fact just last week a bullied child tragically took his own life. With all of this sad news, the logical question to ask is what the Department of Education ("DOE") is doing to curb these scourges from our schools.

I warned many of the members of this City Council that the Mayor would again threaten to layoff many of the hardworking men and women from union. Unfortunately, I was correct.

I honestly wanted to come here today to just discuss the need for the DOE to recall many of the more than 2,200 positions that have been eliminated over the course of the last 4 years to rejoin the fight against failing schools, drug abuse and bullying. Instead I am now in the midst of trying to prevent the elimination of 400 other positions and thus forced to speak against the DOE's indifference toward the essential services our schools need.

The DOE has received a windfall of more than \$600 million and yet it has threatened to layoff school support staff, which begs the question for this City Council where exactly is the money going?

Given the desperation at our schools for greater resources, why threaten to lay anyone off, shouldn't the conversation be on working together to provide greater resources for our more than 1.1 million school children to excel. Unfortunately, the tone of our conversation with the Chancellor is not of mutual concern over the state of the schools but rather on forcing my union to make major concessions and re-negotiate the

terms of our collective bargaining agreement. The DOE-, which has wasted billions of dollars on outsourcing, needs to re-examine its mission statement and start working toward the benefit of school children as opposed to playing politics with the budget. Our Mayor should understand that we live in a world of checks and balances. The DOE and the Bloomberg administration should understand that our City is governed by a City Charter that provides this very City Council the authority to pass a budget and ought to stop trying to dictate the entire process.

This DOE has moved away from listening to its partners toward finding solutions to the problems that plague our schools. Rather they wait to dictate their agenda by any means they deem necessary even if it is to the detriment of our schools. Case in point is last year when this City Council fought valiantly with my union to avert the layoffs of 700 school support staff shortly after the start of the school year. We warned the DOE that the layoffs would be disruptive to school system and asked them to work with us to find ways to stop the layoffs. The Chancellor and Mayor's Office refused to listen to us. The result was major disruptions to City schools that simply did not have the school support staff to properly function.

Realizing its mistake, the DOE discreetly recalled many of the school support personnel. However, 240 of these Local 372 members remain idle and should be working today toward improving our schools. They should be joined by more than 100 SAPIS workers that were laid-off in 2009 that could be the difference between children finding the path of academic success rather than the road to ruin of drug and alcohol abuse. This is what the Mayor needs to focus his attention to, rather than waste his offices time and efforts on banning sugary drinks.

Now, perhaps the DOE needs to be reminded just how important our members are toward making schools function. Our members provide parents peace of mind by ensuring that their children safely cross the street. They work toward protecting our children from bullies in the school yards, hallways and cafeterias. Our SAPIS workers are on the front lines in the fight against drug use and abuse among students through their regular interaction with students and their families that are at risk of drug/alcohol abuse, teen pregnancy and HIV/AIDS. Our members also work to strengthen the bond between the school, students, families and the communities among many other critical needs.

We stand ready to extend a hand to the Chancellor to find ways for our members to not only continue to provide these essential services to our schools but also find ways toward working together to find solutions to make our schools even better.

We are willing to sit down and discuss how the recall of 100 SAPIS workers would be an asset to District 88 schools and turn-around schools. With more SAPIS workers we can honestly say that we are providing these children with all of the resources that are necessary to change their lives. We can also work with the DOE to lobby for more State, Federal and private funding to create an initiative to identify

bullying and create the support network necessary to help eliminate it from our schools. If the Mayor truly is serious about ending obesity in the City then why not sit with the members of my union to find ways that we can work toward promoting healthy food and nutrition at our schools.

Fundamentally, the DOE must stop waging its war against our union and come to the realization that it is not about us, it is about the school children and our communities. And the actions of the DOE are ultimately hurting them.

To date, nine members of the City Council have written letters of support for our members because they understand the value of the work my members perform. We respectfully ask that you and this Committee continue to diligently work toward negotiating a budget that keeps hardworking New Yorkers such as our members employed.

Frankly, Chairman Recchia our schools are at the breaking point, starving our schools with even fewer support staff will devastate them.

Our City deserves better.

Thank you and I am more than happy to respond to any questions.



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FOR THE RECORD

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June 6, 2013

To Whom This May Concern,

Area 145 Day Care Center is a pillar of the West Harlem Community, established under the umbrella of Convent Baptist Church in 1972. Recently, we discovered that we are one of the many schools that will be forced to turn our keys over to strangers! I use the term stranger because, our teacher, parents, and faculty members had not had the opportunity to meet with, and share the transitioning of our school openly. Many of us share the same concerns. We talk about it, we read about it, we have even protested against it...but what about the Children, Parents, Staff, Board and Community Members, who are being forced to digest this mess? I will not spend time speaking about the details of which you are already aware of. However, I will share our disbelief, hurt and confusion.

In conjunction to those who created the ideals/vision behind Early Learn, we want the very best for our children and communities as well! We share the same goals for kids...or do we? You see, when our Board and many of our staff members leave our center, we walk home and we are greeted by the children and parents that we have grown to love. We are the pulse in this community, how many families (in the communities affected) have your constituents conversed with outside of office hours? Have you taken in consideration the people that LIVE in these communities? Not one of our parents recall reviewing an "Early Learn

Study/ Survey" asking THEM how THEY feel about this transition beforehand!

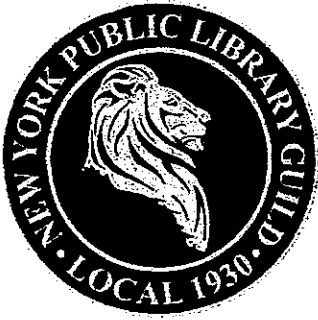
The disconnection and blatant disrespect of Staff, Parents, and Families is just bad business! It sends the wrong message to our community members, and WILL NOT help with the transition in supporting our children. Our Board understands the fragile state of this community and the members who reside in it. We understand that change is, in many cases a necessary component to encourage and support advancement, but at what cost? We are fully capable of meeting the requirements of operating our center. We are all striving for the same results...a high level of academic excellence, a social and emotionally well balanced, and community based environment for OUR children.

Our Debriefing is scheduled 6/13/12. At this time, we hope to have a better understanding of why Area 145 DCC was not awarded. However, we ask that you allow us to address the concerns revealed at the debriefing, and consider the growth and development of our school, what we have accomplished, as well as to visit our center and see firsthand what Area 145 DCC means to the West Harlem community!

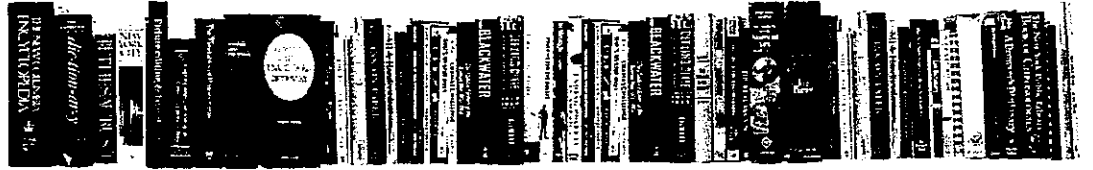
*All documents including; supporting letters (from Real Community Members!), and our recent Contract Performance Evaluation, can be furnished upon request.

Sincerely,

AREA 145 Faculty & Families



The New York Public Library Guild Local 1930



Affiliated with District Council 37, American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO
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DC 37 Representative

Good day distinguished members of the City Council,

My name is Deborah Allman and I am the Vice President for Librarians. I am here today on behalf of Valentin Colon President of the New York Public Library Guild Local 1930, DC37. We both represent the over 1200 members that make up the New York Public Library Guild, Local 1930, DC37. Allow me first and foremost to thank you for not only the opportunity to address you today but for your continual support for The Library, the members of the communities we serve and the Library Workers.

My purpose in addressing you today is to voice my concerns for the members of Local 1930 who are being forced to do more for our communities and our patrons with fewer resources. At a time when everyone is forced to make hard decisions; yourselves included, Libraries have continued to become an oasis for many who wish to and need to escape from the stresses of the day in our City.

During the past couple of years the members of Local 1930; who work tirelessly to make the Library's mission to inspire lifelong learning, advance knowledge, and strengthen our communities a reality has been reduced by over 30%. These reductions in staffing are a direct result of Library under funding and this situation will continue as long as Library funding continues to be slashed. This reduction in staffing had led to a reduction in service excellence, as there are fewer staff members to help the ever-increasing numbers of Library users. Fewer staff members leads to a longer waiting time for getting the much needed information and services that our information hungry patrons need, want and/or expect from their community Library. Fewer staff members means that there are less staff available to either conduct or maintain the programs that make our Libraries an oasis within the City.

Library's now help more unemployed individuals to get much needed information and resources to assist them in becoming employed and this in turn allows them to become investors in the future of this great City. Not since the great depression have the Library's resources been so utilized or needed.

Libraries continue to be depositories of knowledge that many in our

Testimony of Gelene Scarborough, Chapter Chair, Wave Hill, Local 374, DC 37, AFSCME, AFL-CIO

Thank you Chairman Recchia and the member of the City Council for listening to our testimony today. I am Gelene Scarborough of Local 374, DC 37, AFSCME, AFL-CIO. I am the chapter chair at Wave Hill, the garden and cultural center in Riverdale, the Bronx. I have worked at Wave Hill since 1997. Two of my co-workers are here in the audience, - Will Wallace and Harnek Singh.

Local 374 represents Gardeners, Maintainers and support staff at this beautiful gem of a garden. We have over 28 acres of trees, nurseries, and specialty gardens to cultivate and maintain. We maintain ten separate areas with distinct features and requirements including the shade garden, the water garden, the herb garden, the conservatory and the Woodlands. I urge you to come and visit since the flowers are in full bloom. We have only six gardeners and three maintainers to cover all of the areas seven days per week. Over the last several years we have not filled one gardener lines and had turnover of staff some of whom go to our sister institutions.

Our salaries are not at parity with the other represented gardens in the Cultural Institutions Group. We have been represented by the Union since 2005 but at the time our salaries were much lower than the other units. Over time we have worked to bring them closer to the regular rate. We have made productivity gains as a result of the reduced staffing but it is literally physically hard on all of us. If you do any weekend gardening you must know how backbreaking the work can be. Due to our concerns related to recruitment and retention of qualified staff and equity, labor and management are jointly seeking funding to bring these titles up to parity with the other institutions. The one year cost for this adjustment would be \$115,000.

We stand with our brothers and sisters in opposition to any cuts to our cultural institutions. An institution like Wave Hill is so small that a cut of the amount the Mayor has proposed, nearly a half a million dollars, has a disproportionate and drastic effect on our budget. \$496,000 represents HALF of our city funding.

We realize that we are asking you to not only restore but to add. We feel that the City budget has room within it due to recovery of money through settlements and due to the continued productivity of our members. These cuts are inconceivable. We know that you as City Council representatives are not responsible for the magnitude of the cuts, but we come here to humbly ask you to do your best to restore the funding, and in particular for the case of Wave Hill, to support and fund an additional amount to bring us in line with our other institutions.

On behalf of my members and the garden lovers of NYC, thank you.

Jaslyn Jimenez

Assistant Vice President

Hispanic Federation

Testimony

Out-of School Cuts Detrimental to New York City Youth

June 6, 2012

Good Afternoon. My name is Jaslyn Jimenez and I am the Assistant Vice President at the Hispanic Federation. I would like to thank Chair Domenic Recchia and all the esteemed members of the City Council's Finance Committee for holding this important hearing to discuss the impact of the proposed funding cuts to Out-of-School Time (OST) programs in New York City. Council Members, we are incredibly grateful to be able to count on your leadership and advocacy as we seek to restore after-school programs and services that our children and working families desperately need.

As one of the leading Latino organizations in the nation, the Hispanic Federation works to promote the social, political and economic well-being of Latinos across our city and nation. We achieve this by working with 100 Latino non-profit member agencies to uplift our children and families through programs and services, policy advocacy and community development.

Every day, we are amazed at the incredible work our Latino community-based organizations are doing to preserve and provide critical services for the most vulnerable individuals and families in New York City. Our organizations are the front-line service providers for one million individuals and families and help to both create and sustain more than 7,000 jobs. As the city has confronted the worst of the Great Recession these last four years, our organizations have once again risen to the challenge by tapping into their reserves and squeezing as much as possible out of every dollar to expand vital community services. However, persistent cuts in public funding are undermining the viability and sustainability of our nonprofits. They are, in fact, at a breaking point.

The OST situation is reflective of the dire situation faced by our agencies and the communities that depend on their services. For the last two years, OST has repeatedly suffered cuts in funding. And this year, the Mayor's proposed budget would essentially dismantle the after-school program safety net of our city. The cuts would eliminate more than half of all elementary and middle school slots from the after-school slots originally provided in 2009. This detrimental reduction in after-school services will have devastating consequences for Latino children and families who live in New York City.

According to the Campaign for Children, here are some of the tragic repercussions of these cuts:

- 47,000 children will be unable to attend after-school programs
- Parents and guardians will be forced to find quality and affordable after-school programs, increasing the financial burden on working families.
- An alarming 50% of parents who utilize OST child-care programs would have no other alternative than to leave their jobs in order to care for their children.¹

We ask you to also consider the following:

Cuts from only six Hispanic Federation member agencies that have the largest OST contracts will amass to losses of more than 1,500 after-school slots, \$2.7 million in reduced funding, and an estimated 225 laid-off employees. These cuts will result in imminent damage not only to the Latino nonprofit sector, but to the communities that so desperately depend on its well-being.

Member Agency	Estimated Money Lost Due to OST Cuts	Potential Children Affected	Estimated Employees Layoffs
ASPIRA of New York, Inc.	\$350,000	150	30
Alianza Dominicana	\$325,000	246	25
Casita Maria Center for Arts and Education	\$500,000	150	30
Coalition for Hispanic Family Services	\$575,000	311	30
Community Association of Progressive Dominicans	\$800,000	550	102
El Puente	\$131,000	168	8
Total	\$2,681,000	1575	225

The prospect of additional reductions to core and social safety net services such as after-school programs is simply untenable and belies the reality that our children and working families require more help, not less, in these difficult times.

As a community, we already face grave challenges in the area of youth development. Latino children and teens suffer from poor educational outcomes, including the highest

¹ "What Will You Do If the City Closes Your Child's Child Care or After-School Program?" *Parent Voices* (24 May 2012). *Campaign for Children*. Citizens' Committee for Children, 24 May 2012. Web. 1 June 2012. <<http://www.campaignforchildrennyc.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/NYC-Parent-Voices.pdf>>.

dropout rate in the city and high levels of contact with the criminal justice system. Latino families depend heavily upon programs such as OST to make a difference in the lives of their children. OST is an academic lifeline for kids who are struggling in school and a safe haven for youth that need an escape from the streets. For the sake of our children and families, we urge the full restoration of funds for OST and other critical educational programs in the FY 2013 New York City budget. Equally important, we ask the Finance Committee and each of our Council Members to ensure that restored funds are allocated to community-based organizations that are locally rooted and have a long history of providing culturally-appropriate and linguistically-competent services to Latino and other high-need communities. Children all around the city are looking at you to save their future and their dreams. Thank you again for the opportunity to speak to you today.

For JRS RECORD



**TESTIMONY
BEFORE
THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

FY 13 EXECUTIVE BUDGET HEARING

**WRITTEN TESTIMONY SUBMITTED BY
The Alternatives to Incarceration/ Reentry Coalition**

June 6, 2012

My name is Joel Copperman and I am the Executive Director of the Center for Alternative Sentencing and Employment Services, also known as CASES. I submit this testimony on behalf of the Alternative to Incarceration/Reentry Coalition ("ATI/Reentry Coalition") and the Coalition's eight member organizations:

Center for Alternative Sentencing and Employment Services (CASES)
Center for Community Alternatives (CCA)
Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO)
EAC/TASC
The Fortune Society
Legal Action Center
Osborne Association
Women's Prison Association (WPA)

The criminal justice system affects the entire community, the individual in the system, families and taxpayers. Incarceration has long been the primary response to crime. Too often, however, incarceration fails to improve public safety or prevent individuals from returning to the criminal justice system. In addition, the annual cost of incarceration reaches hundreds of millions of dollars, a cost that is directly laid on the shoulders of taxpayers and the community.

Alternatively, the members of the ATI/Reentry Coalition are dedicated to providing alternatives to incarceration for men, women, and youth who are charged with a crime and offering services to individuals who have completed their sentence and are returning to the community. ATI/Reentry programs are an integral part of the strategy that has enabled the City to dramatically reduce crime, as well as jail and prison populations. These programs provide cost-effective, evidence-based alternatives to reduce recidivism and increase public safety. Compared to the annual cost per person of a jail sentence (\$73,000) or a state sentence (\$60,000), the average cost per client of most ATI/Reentry programs is \$11,000 – an immense savings over the cost of incarceration. Each year, ATI/Reentry programs save the New York City and State correctional systems more than \$100 million. Additionally, the programs create savings through reduced reliance on hospitals, emergency rooms and inpatient care, foster care and homeless shelters. Through its various programs, the ATI/Reentry Coalition enables the City to break the cycle of incarceration, while saving tax dollars and strengthening neighborhoods.

In Fiscal Year 2008, the ATI/Reentry Coalition was awarded \$6.83 million. Last fiscal year, this amount was reduced to \$3.35 million. The Coalition asks that these funds be restored to \$6.83 million. As a result of the cuts at the City level, coupled with State and Federal budget cuts, the ATI/Reentry Coalition organizations have closed nearly 25 programs and downsized dozens more.

For instance, at the Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO), City funding for Job Search Programs has been reduced by 30 percent since Fiscal Year 2008, affecting the capacity to connect clients who have criminal convictions to jobs. CEO is also anticipating severe strains in its ability to provide transitional jobs to participants due to budget cuts executed in Fiscal Year 2012. CEO participants gain work experience and a paycheck on

work crews while providing valued maintenance and grounds-keeping services for large public and private institutions such as courts, highways, colleges and parks. Since 2011, CEO has severely decreased work crew capacity, depriving 375 participants of paid employment.

The Women's Prison Association (WPA) credits City Council funding for allowing it to perform some of its most critical work such as legal consultations on family reunification and case work on employment and housing discrimination issues for women with criminal justice involvement. Furthermore, without City Council funding, WPA's Community Linkage Unit in Brooklyn would not be able to provide: reentry case management assistance to 100 women; weekly orientation and support groups to women recently released back to New York City; and information and referrals in response to hundreds of written inquiries for help from incarcerated women and their families.

The Fortune Society has faced a series of programmatic setbacks since Fiscal Year 2008 because of City, State and Federal cuts to reentry and ATI funding. As such, the organization was forced to close its discharge planning and reentry program that served detainees leaving Rikers Island. Further, stagnant funding without adjustments for inflation over the course of recent funding years has impacted Fortune's ability to maintain robust programming and innovation.

Without the support of the Council, these programs face an uncertain future. Nonetheless, the outcomes these programs achieve are undeniable. In Fiscal Year 2012 alone:

- **Recidivism analyses show that less than 20% of ATI/Reentry program participants have a new criminal conviction within two years.**
- 88% of young people in CASES' Court Employment Project were employed, in school and/or receiving services in the community upon graduation.
- 80% of women in CCA's Crossroads program in need of family reunification services were reunited with their children; 100% were linked to family and child health care services.
- 77% of participants successfully completed substance abuse treatment and maintained abstinence under EAC-TASC's case management.
- Over 350 individuals completed Osborne's parenting course while incarcerated; 90% said they had more confidence as a parent and planned to communicate more frequently with their children.
- 2,207 individuals received help from Legal Action Center to resolve 2,742 criminal record related legal problems and collateral consequences such as RAP sheet errors, inaccurate answers on job applications about past criminal convictions, and illegal job discrimination.

We as a coalition are proud of our accomplishments and those of our program participants but, without City Council support, these gains will disappear.

Thank you for this opportunity to submit testimony today. We're grateful for the Council's continued support of the ATI/Reentry Coalition and I look forward to continuing our collaboration to ensure that communities have access to these critical programs.

Testimony
NY City Council Finance Committee Hearing
June 6, 2012
By Ralph Palladino
AFSCME DC 37 Local 1549 Clerical-Administrative Employees

Local 1549 represents 16,000 tax paying employees of the City of New York working in nearly every city agency, the NYPD and HHC. Our members are critical to the delivery of services to the public. In many cases their work is directly responsible for raising revenue for the city.

We want to commend the administration for listening to the concerns of advocates and the union by proposing to increase staffing in the Human Resources Administration (HRA) for the Food Stamp Program (SNAP). This staffing will help to alleviate the wait times for clients. This will help make it easier for people to apply for and receive food stamps. It will also make it easier for staff to make sure applicants are not using fraudulent documents or claims.

Our concerns about the proposed City Administrative Budget are as follows:

1) NYPD Civilianization saves tax dollars and enhances public safety.

We commend City Council Speaker Quinn, Finance Chair Recchia, Councilman Vallone and the entire City Council for making Civilianization of the NYPD a budgetary priority this year. It is good public policy.

The city lost three arbitration cases in the last decade because of assigning uniformed employees routine clerical tasks (Police Officers, Traffic Enforcement Agents and School Safety Agents). Yet the NYPD not instituted a meaningful program to civilianize. Instead the NYPD has eliminated 360 PAA/SPAA Clerical-Administrative positions from January of 2007 to November of 2011.

Civilianization of 500 positions this coming year (as the Council has proposed) would save the city \$45 million every year thereafter. Additional savings will occur by lowering overtime costs since police officers working overtime performing clerical duties cost much more than clerical-administrative employees. This savings in overtime can help pay for the first year of the program. Hiring more clericals and using officers assigned to desk duty to back fill retired uniformed personnel will mean more savings, as the City Council has already pointed out. It makes not budgetary sense for the NYPD to backfill clerical positions with police officers as Commissioner Kelly said he planned to do.

Higher paid police officers performing clerical duties full time is a waste of tax dollars. Traffic Enforcement Agents performing full time clerical duties cannot be out collecting revenue and monitoring traffic safety. School Safety Agents performing full time clerical duties cannot keep our children safe at schools. Putting these employees back to jobs that they are being paid for and hiring 500 clerical employees will mean, saving tax dollars, and creating jobs for New Yorkers that will help increase tax revenues. It also means more uniformed officers can be placed in high crime areas to do community policing.

Civilianization – A Record of Success

Recently the City of San Jose, California released a study on its civilianization program. The results showed that crime decreased and it also helped city finances.

Suffolk County, New York embarked on an ambitious civilianization program seven years ago that resulted in a 9% annual drop in crime. The sooner that civilianization is fully implemented then the sooner that the public will be safer from crime.

Recently the City of Chicago initiated a civilianization program. Mayor Emanuel is spearheading it.

New York City is one of the only big cities that still is wasting tax payers' dollars by having uniformed personnel mainly performing clerical duties.

It will be easier for the Federal government to help fund new police officer positions if they knew that the new recruits were not going to be filling desk jobs. The same is true if the city claims to need more officers for security while having so many sitting behind desks.

Civilianization will save the tax payers money (some estimates by former Comptrollers are as high as \$127 million annually-IBO says \$16 million) in the long run while making the city streets safer. It is a program that will enhance patrol officers' safety.

Please see the attached Fact Sheet on this issue.

2) NYPD 911 System-Reduce Overtime and hire more staff. Despite the increased call volume the NYPD eliminated 165 PCT and SPCTs since Mayor Bloomberg came into office. Currently there are 40 unfilled budget lines for PCTs. The staff is overworked and they are forced into overtime leading to increased illness and burn out. The NYPD can hire more PCT/SPCT staff for the 911 system at no extra cost. This can be accomplished by eliminating the amount of tax dollars spent on overtime due to staffing shortage. More savings can occur because

increasing the staffing levels will help lower the amount of sick leave used by the staff due to overwork forced on them by involuntary overtime.

The city can pay for the increased staff that will cut down on wait times for servicing and mistakes thanks to eliminating the overtime and save tax dollars by cutting down on sick leave use.

Please see the attached Fact Sheet on this issue

3) Agency for Children's Services (ACS) clerical reductions has added more work on to Social Workers. The city reduced the clerical support staff by 90 clerical employees last year on top of 50 such positions in 2010. These employees answered inquiries, store files and assisted other professionals in completing their work. *Now the professional staff must take time from their regular duties directly assisting clients since they have to perform these routine and yet necessary clerical functions. City funds are wasted since higher paid professionals must spend so much time performing clerical tasks.*

4) Cutting Childcare is wrong. How are parents with children especially single parents supposed to go to their jobs if their childcare is eliminated? Businesses and the city lose productivity time due to parents not having childcare. It is important for our children's education, and wellbeing that childcare not be cut. *Childcare is good for children, families and productivity.*

5) DOITT-311 System not getting it done. There is a documented backlog of calls and increased waiting times for servicing at 311. Despite an annual increase in calls to the system (10% last year over 2010) the administrative has eliminated close to 100 Call Center Representatives. Instead they have been diverting calls to the private contractor and recently hired up to 300 college student "trainees" on a part time basis. The private contract is more costly than the costs per Call Center Representatives working in the public center. In addition the college students are not trained and often give out wrong information. It is not known how much city tax dollars is spent on this student staffing.

It makes sense to end the King Teleservices private contract since it is more costly and incorporate the staff into the public center. It also makes sense to drastically reduce the number of students performing Call Center Representative duties and replenish the depleted full time staff. The public will receive better servicing and tax dollars can be saved.

Please see the copy of the Comparative Costs Analysis directly taken from the contract and also the NY Post article on the 311 backlog.

City Budget Unfair

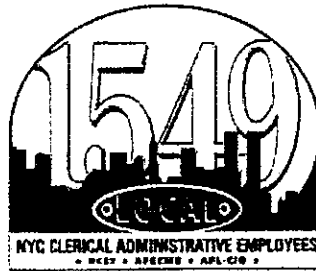
Revenues to save programs for budget cuts and others that will enhance revenue the city should be raising taxes on those who caused the present economic crisis. The 40+ billionaires living in the city worth roughly \$225 billion are paying a 1% lower tax rate than they did when Governor Pataki was in office; the corporate tax rate is rated number 32 by and the percent of tax income received by the city from businesses has dropped roughly 10% the past 10-15 years. The City Time scandal recovery means higher revenue.

There is no evidence that companies and individuals move from the city because of taxes. Two Princeton studies show no indication that rich individuals and families move because of higher taxes. Our tax rates are close to that of New Jersey and Connecticut is raising the income tax levels.

Has anyone calculated the lost tax revenue to the city thanks to the reduction of staffing in city jobs? Lost jobs equal lost services and equals lost city tax revenue. This is no way to build the local economy.

Thank You

EDDIE RODRIGUEZ, *PRESIDENT*
ALMA ROPER, *EXECUTIVE V.P.*
RALPH PALLADINO, *2ND V.P.*
ALVIN WILLIAMS, *3RD V.P.*
CARMEN FLORES, *RECORDING*
SECRETARY
GERALD JOHNSON, *SECRETARY-*
TREASURER



Sergeant-At-Arms
EFRAIN PEREZ DERRICK DAVIS
NELLY RODRIGUEZ EUGENE WILLIAMS

Officer-At-Large
LINDA A. BULLOCK NATASHA ISMA
JANICE HALEY GENE JOHNSON
LISA JOHNSON

NYC Clerical-Administrative Employees Local 1549, District Council 37, AFSCME, AFL-CIO

Local 1549 Fact Sheet:
Civilianization in the New York City Police Department: FY 2013
Budget Request
April 2012

Local 1549 defines civilianization, a term first developed by the US Department of Justice, as the staffing within a Police Department of essential clerical and administrative duties with civilians thereby releasing full-duty Police Officers from clerical and administrative duties, so that the Police Officers can go on patrol to fight crime in our communities.

FY 2013 Budget Request: Hire 500 Police Administrative Aides (PAA) to save \$44,924,400. Cost Difference: PAA: Total Compensation \$42,534 and 5-Year Police Officer Total Compensation \$132,382 cost difference equals \$89,848 x 500 PAA Positions = \$44,924,400.

For many criminal justice experts, the level of civilianization in a Police Department is an important indicator for police professionalism. A critical factor in this public policy debate is that NYPD's patrol strength has gone down for many years and recently crime rates are increasing to unacceptable levels. Local 1549 also has a fiduciary duty to push the three Arbitration Awards the Local has won regarding civilianization:

1. Arbitrator Maurice C. Benewitz's Award of September 2, 2004: NYC Office of Collective Bargaining, Board of Collective Bargaining: In the Matter of the Arbitration between District Council 37, AFSCME, AFL-CIO (Police Administrative Aides, Senior Police Administrative Aides) and City of New York (Police Department), OCB Case Number A-6683-97; The Award ordered: 'The police Commissioner shall immediately cease and desist from assigning the duties at issue (clerical/administrative) to police personnel of various ranks'.

2. The Carlin Meyer Award, dated October 12, 2007 mandates that the NYPD cease and desist from assigning TEA's to special assignment performing clerical functions specified in the arbitration award.
3. The Carlin Meyer Award, dated June 25, 2008, mandates that the NYPD cease and desist from assigning School Safety Officers to positions specified in the Award.

Background FY2011 and FY 2012

Head Count Analysis	Jan 2011	Jan 2012	Difference
Police Administrative Aides	1,792	1,577	- 215
Senior Police Administrative Aides	<u>862</u>	<u>840</u>	<u>- 22</u>
	2,654	2,417	-237

FY 2011 Budget OMB Established a NYPD Civilianization Program

"The civilian authorized headcount has been increased by 400 positions as part of OMB's civilianization program to replace 400 uniformed members in administrative and support functions. The number of authorized civilian positions will increase to 14,521 in FY'11 and thereafter. The new positions will partially offset the loss of 1,401 positions implemented in prior year financial plans....The Civilianization Program is estimated at save \$1.3 million in Fiscal Year 2011, \$2.8 million in Fiscal Year 2012 and \$13.4 in Fiscal Year 2013 and thereafter." Source: Testimony given by Police Commissioner Raymond W. Kelly before the New York City Council Public Safety Committee on the Preliminary Budget for Fiscal Year 2010, March 11, 2010, page 6.

FY 2012 Budget OMB Ends the NYPD Civilianization Program:

New York City Council, Christine C. Quinn, Speaker; Finance Division, Preston Niblack, Director; Hearing on the Mayor's Fiscal Year 2012 Preliminary Budget and the Fiscal Year 2011 Preliminary Mayor's Management Report, Police Department, Committee on Public Safety, Hon. Peter F. Vallone, Jr., Chair, Report, March 15, 2011, page 1. This report summarized the Major Budget Action as follows:

"The **Civilian Headcount Reduction:** The Department would eliminate 350 civilian positions through attrition beginning in Fiscal Year 2011 yielding a total savings of \$13.8 million in Fiscal 2011 and \$29.8 million in Fiscal 2012. The Fiscal 2011 Preliminary Budget proposed replacing 400 uniform positions in non-law enforcement functions with newly-hired civilians to free them for patrol and enforcement functions. **This action would eliminate most of the supplemental civilian positions and lead to reductions in both patrol and enforcement strength.**"

**Local 1549 FY 2013 Budget Request Hire 500
Police Administrative Aides to Move Cops
From Behind Desks and Moved on to the
Streets to Fight Crime:**

Local 1549 Fiscal Note: The FY 2013 savings can be calculated as follows:

PAA New Hires Salary: \$36,000 Incumbent Rate minus (-) (15% Hiring Rate Reduction = \$30,600 salary) plus (+) 39% PAA fringe factor: [\$30,600 + \$11,934 = \$42,534 approximate total cost per newly hired PAA].

versus

Approximate salary of uniformed NYPD Police Officer (PO) after 5 years: \$73,546; plus (+) benefit costs for 5-year PO [80% of salary = \$58,836]; 5-year PO salary plus benefit cost = [\$73,546 + \$58,836 = \$132,382.80 total compensation for 5-year police officer].

Cost Difference: PAA: \$42,534 and PO \$132,382 equals \$89,848 x 500¹ PAA Positions = \$44,924,400.

¹NYPD Quarterly Update of Patrol Commands, December 31, 2011.

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Local 1549 Fact Sheet

Analysis of NYPD Police Communications Technician and Supervising Police Communication Technician Overtime for the Period 2008-2012 and Converting the Overtime Cost into New (911) PCT Hiring for Fiscal Year 2013

In February 2012¹ Local 1549 represented the 1,070 Police Communication Technicians (PCT) and 126 Supervising Police Communication Technicians (SPCT) for a total Chapter membership of 1,196 members at NYPD 911.

Paid (911) Overtime

For the period 2008-2012 NYPD PCTs and SPCTs worked the following Paid Overtime at 911:

2008: \$2,149,471.80	2010: \$3,234,452.90	2012: \$1,342,569.40 [Jan-Apr].
2009: \$1,866,669.60	2011: \$3,377,256.20	

NYPD Police Communication Technician (911) Hiring Rate²

Local 1549 Fiscal Note: The FY 2013 costing on Total Compensation for the Police Communication Technician Hiring rate²: $\$33,162.00 + \$500^3 = \$33,662.00$ (+) 39% fringe factor [healthcare, pension, payroll tax, unemployment insurance, payment to supplemental welfare funds, workers' compensation= \$13, 128.18]. [Approximate Total Cost for newly hiring of a PCT= $\$33,662.00$ hiring rate + $\$13,128.18$ fringe factor = $\$46,790.18$.]

Converting Paid NYPD PCT /SPCT (911) Overtime into New PCT Hires

2008: $\$2,149,471.80 \div \$46,790$ equals	50 Newly hired PCTs (Based on 2008 salary)
2009: $\$1,866,669.60 \div \$46,790$ equals	40 Newly hired PCTs (Based on 2009 salary)
2010: $\$3,234,452.90 \div \$46,790$ equals	70 Newly hired PCTs (Based on 2009 salary)
2011: $\$3,377,256.20 \div \$46,790$ equals	72 Newly hired PCTs (Based on 2009 salary)

Local 1549 Recommendation Convert Overtime into New Hires

NYPD's PCTs and SPCTs perform a 24 hours/7 day a week /365 days a year life saving service for the citizens of New York City. They are the "first of the first responders⁴." Local 1549 contends that 911 overtime is problematic from a productivity point of view. It indicates a chronic staff shortage that results in operator fatigue which drastically increases the potential for creating human error. Additionally, increased fatigue results in a higher sick rate that results in an increase in overtime assignments. Local 1549 recommends that the New York City Council explore the conversion of paid NYPD PCT overtime into new PCT (911) hires in the FY 2013 Budget at no additional costs.

Sources: ¹ Latest number reported per SP112 DC 37 Membership Department, ² Clerical Unit Agreement between NYC and DC 37 March 3, 2008-to March 2, 2010. Article III, Section b. p.12; ³ Arbitrator's Award. DC 37, 4 OCB2d

3-1-1 Call-in Centers Comparative Cost Analysis #6

King Teleservices Inc.

1549 Call-in Centers Reps

Savings

\$9 million dollar contract (one year)

Lowest Number of hours under the contract

Minimum number of logged hours (16,500)

Logged Hrs.	Rate/Hr	Monthly Cost	Yearly Cost	Positions	CCR's	Yearly Salary	Fringe	Yearly Cost
16,500	\$ 31.19	\$ 514,635	\$ 6,175,620			\$ 31,500	\$ 11,970	\$ 43,470
Dedicated Seats	Monthly	Monthly Cost	Yearly Cost	No. of Positions				
110	\$ 1,475	\$ 162,250	\$ 1,947,000	110				
			\$ 8,122,620					\$ 4,781,700
								\$ 3,340,920

Highest Number of hours under the contract

Maximum number of logged hours (21,500)

Logged Hrs.	Rate/Hr	Monthly Cost	Yearly Cost	Positions	CCR's	Yearly Salary	Fringe	Yearly Cost
21,500	\$ 31.19	\$ 670,585	\$ 8,047,020			\$ 31,500	\$ 11,970	\$ 43,470
Dedicated Seats	Monthly	Monthly Cost	Yearly Cost	No. of Positions				
110	\$ 1,475	\$ 162,250	\$ 1,947,000	110				
			\$ 9,994,020					\$ 4,781,700
								\$ 5,212,320

Additional Costs

King Teleservices Inc.

1549 Call-in Centers Reps

Cost of Training*	Hour	#dedicated seats	Total	Cost of Training	Hour	#dedicated seats	Total
Initial Training	\$15	110	\$ 231,000	**Initial Training	\$15	110	\$ 231,000
On-going Training	\$25	110	\$ 38,500	On-going Training	\$25	110	\$ 38,500

Insurance

Premium max New Equipment and Installation***

City Pays premium of \$5 million policy	\$	269,500	110 Computer Terminals @ \$1000 each	\$110,000
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Savings

Total	\$	539,000	Total	\$	379,500	\$	159,500
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Contract does not specify # of training hours -City employees receive 20 days of initial training and 2 days of On-going training.

*Initial training not needed after first year.

**DoITT updates King Teleservices Computer

Total Savings between \$3.5 and \$5.4 million



Updated: Wed., Apr. 4, 2012, 4:03 AM

Endless 311 call-waiting

By DAVID SEIFMAN

Last Updated: 4:03 AM, April 4, 2012

Posted: 2:02 AM, April 4, 2012

The jewel in the crown of city government could use a little polishing.

It's taking callers to the wildly successful 311 system longer to reach an operator because its staff has been trimmed by about 23 percent as a result of citywide budget cuts, officials said yesterday.

Records show that the average wait time for the first seven months of the 2012 fiscal year reached 65 seconds for most calls, compared to 30 seconds for the same period in 2011.

The number of calls picked up within 30 seconds — the city's target — fell from 80 to 61 percent.

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FOR THE RECORD



Brooklyn Museum
Testimony to the New York City Council – June 6, 2012

Good afternoon, Chairman Recchia, and members of the Finance Committee. I am Arnold Lehman, Director of the Brooklyn Museum, and I wish to thank you for the opportunity to speak to you today about the impact that culture has on our City – based on my 15 years of experience at the Brooklyn Museum.

I would also like to thank Councilmember Recchia and Councilmember Van Bramer and the members of these two committees for your strong leadership and support over many years for the 33 extraordinary cultural institutions represented by the Cultural Institutions Group (CIG) of which the Brooklyn Museum is proud to be a member. The critical contribution each and every CIG makes to their surrounding community and to the city at-large cannot be overstated.

New York City and culture have become synonymous, in large part, due to the long standing and fundamental partnership between the City and cultural institutions, such as the Brooklyn Museum. The members of the Cultural Institutions Group (CIG), which you have consistently supported, have a unique relationship with the City, in that, we either operate in and are stewards of landmarked City-owned buildings or on City-owned property. As part of our agreement with the City, we receive capital and expense support to maintain these city-owned treasures and, in turn, we provide a countless host of services to our community. Among these services, most CIGs operate with a *suggested* admission fee; we act as a cultural classroom providing a broad range of educational services to approximately 2,000,000 New York City public school children; and support much needed training for teachers throughout the City. We also provide cultural enrichment opportunities for seniors, adults, and those with special needs.

At the Brooklyn Museum, all of our activities are driven by our mission to be a visitor friendly museum that is dedicated to the primacy of the visitor experience and one which serves our dynamic and diverse communities in Brooklyn and throughout the City of New York.

Not only are we a cultural destination, we are an economic engine for Brooklyn and New York City. The Brooklyn Museum provides a wide range of services to our audience through our exhibitions and community programs, including *First Saturdays* our enormously popular free community program that occurs on the first Saturday of each month, which during peak summer months attracts as many as 25,000 visitors (as on this past June 2). These visitors also spend money in the shops and restaurants and other businesses in our neighborhood of Prospect Heights. In addition, in FY 11, the Brooklyn Museum contracted with 650 New York City vendors purchasing goods and services valued at \$22 million. And, the Brooklyn Museum has 391 full and part-time union and non-union employees– the vast majority of whom reside in New York City and contribute to the City's local tax base.

The FY 2013 budget proposes to cut City funding for the Brooklyn Museum and our CIG colleagues. We are asking the council to restore \$42 million to the Cultural Institutions Group, so that we may continue to provide critical services to our communities and significantly contribute to the cultural fabric and continued economic growth of the City.

Providing operating support to cultural institutions is a strategic investment that generates income for the City and solidifies its reputation as the cultural capital of the world. The cuts proposed by the City place one of our City's ongoing economic engines in great jeopardy. The Brooklyn Museum and the other 32 cultural organizations in the CIG are at a critical point in their service to New York City, and now is not the time to disinvest in the City's robust cultural sector.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to testify.

2 of the record



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Testimony of City Harvest before the NYC Council Committee on Finance on the FY13 Executive Budget

FY13 Request:

Food Pantry Initiative (Total Initiative funding) - \$570,000 **Food Pantry Initiative**
(City Harvest allocation from Food Pantry Initiative) - \$178,667

City Harvest seeks restoration of the City Council's Food Pantry Initiative in order to continue to distribute hundreds of thousands of pounds of nutritious food to high need areas through the 25 DYCD-approved emergency feeding programs.

Fallout from the recession continues to push record numbers of our neighbors to the programs where City Harvest delivers food. Since the beginning of the recession in 2008, the emergency feeding programs in City Harvest's network have experienced an average **25% increase in demand** for emergency food.

To help meet this need, City Harvest is significantly increasing the amount of food distributed to community based agencies working to feed hungry New Yorkers across the five boroughs. By the end of FY12 City Harvest will have delivered a **record 38 million pounds of food, including more than 21 million pounds of produce**, to help feed the more than one million New Yorkers facing hunger.

Last year, for the third year in a row, City Harvest received a four star rating from Charity Navigator and, last June, was honored with the Silver Prize in the New York Times Nonprofit Excellence Awards for outstanding management practices. Over the past two years, City Harvest has connected Council-designated food pantries with some **200,000 pounds of emergency food** through the Food Pantry Initiative. With your investment, City Harvest is able to effectively and efficiently help meet the needs of our neighbors who struggle to make ends meet by utilizing size, scale, and experience to procure and deliver high-quality food.

Thank you for your commitment to fighting hunger in New York City. I hope that, once again, we can count on your support for the Food Pantry Initiative. I will be on maternity leave until early September, however, should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Jennifer Szapiro at (917) 351-8798 or jszapiro@cityharvest.org.

Sincerely,

Kate MacKenzie
Director, Policy and Government Relations

KEY POINTS ON ALTERNATIVE REVENUE FOR CITY BUDGET

This document includes background notes on how the City could raise over three quarters of a billion dollars in revenue – solely through effective government management and fair-share tax reforms.

- **END BAD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEALS AND TAKE BACK UNEARNED SUBSIDIES * \$100 Million**
- **CUT CITY CONTRACTS WITH BIG BANKS BY AT LEAST TEN PERCENT * \$95 Million**
- **REFORM THE NEW YORK CITY UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS TAX * \$235 Million**
- **BILL MEDICAID FOR SPECIAL NEEDS SERVICES DELIVERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION * \$358 million**

These items alone would raise \$788 million in revenues for this year's City budget, preventing large-scale cuts to afterschool and child care programs, HIV/AIDS and homeless services, libraries, firehouses, adult literacy initiatives and other crucial public services now on the chopping block.

END BAD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEALS AND TAKE BACK UNEARNED SUBSIDIES * \$100 Million

- Out of the 30 biggest government-subsidized job-creation deals over the last decade at least 19 have failed miserably for New Yorkers – the businesses took public subsidies but didn't create the jobs they promised.
- 10 out of the 30 firms actually cut jobs instead of adding them.
- 19 out the 30 companies that took the most public money – about two-thirds of them – still owe us jobs.
- We're about 45,000 jobs short of what these 30 companies promised the City in exchange for almost a billion dollars in subsidies, tax exemptions and special deals from City government.
- They've already gotten over \$500 million in taxpayer subsidies, and they're slated to get more twice that in the coming years.
- We need to stop the addiction to corporate subsidies now – cold turkey,
- And we need to get back at least another \$100 million from the highly profitable businesses that didn't create the jobs they promised.
- **The Mayor, the Council, the Deputy Mayor for Economic Development and the Comptroller should convene a table for each underwater deal and demand accountability and get unearned money back for the taxpayers.**

DETAILS OF BAD DEALS

- Bank of America & Merrill Lynch: Took \$61 million in subsidies, still owe us 7000 jobs
- Morgan Stanley: Took \$82 million in subsidies, still owe us 2000 jobs
- JPMorgan Chase: Took \$79 million in subsidies, still owe us 4000 jobs
- AIG (American International Group): Took \$23 million in subsidies, still owe us 1100 jobs
- Hearst Corporation: Took \$18 million in subsidies, still owe us 2000 jobs

Bank of America, Merrill Lynch, Morgan Stanley, AIG, Hearst and other underwater deals were completed under the Bloomberg administration.

CUT CITY CONTRACTS WITH BIG BANKS BY AT LEAST TEN PERCENT \$95 Million

- Updated figures show that a 10% cut to service-related City contracts held by the six biggest banks would save over \$90 million – a much lower percentage than the cuts that community-based non-profit groups have suffered in recent years.
- We all know that critical social service contracts have been slashed over the last several years -- it's a simple matter of fairness to demand that savings and efficiencies be found in City contracts with the six largest banks.
- Just the biggest banks – JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Citibank, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs and Morgan Stanley – have over \$950 million in current contracts with the City of New York
- Mayor Bloomberg has cut contracts with child care providers, he has cut contracts with HIV/AIDS service providers, he has cut contracts with adult literacy providers, he has tried hard to cut contracts with unions – but he has never lifted a finger to cut contracts with big banks

DETAILS OF BIG-SIX BANK CONTRACTS

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| • JPMorgan Chase | \$318,972,982 |
| • Morgan Stanley | \$251,330,778 |
| • Wells Fargo | \$207,225,346 |
| • Bank of America | \$112,424,859 |
| • Citibank | \$29,796,259 |
| • Goldman Sachs | \$32,021,174 |

<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$951,771,398</u>
10% cut	\$95,177,139

- Thousands of large, small and medium-sized private-sector businesses have cut expenses by cutting vendor costs for cash management, payroll, credit card processing, debt and other financial-industry services. New York City hasn't. It's time for us to start – the banks can afford the trims, and they want and need government business for the long term.

REFORM THE NEW YORK CITY UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS TAX
\$235 Million

AMEND UBT TO COVER HEDGE FUND "CARRIED INTEREST" PROFITS
\$200 million

- The UBT should be amended to cover "carried interest" profits at hedge funds to raise at least \$200 million.
- Even Mayor Bloomberg has supported ending special tax treatment for carried interest, and there's no question that hedge funds and hedge fund managers have the ability to pay some basic level of business taxes.
- According to the Fiscal Policy Institute, taxing "carried interest" profits at the current UBT rate would raise at least \$200 million, based on 2007 profit levels (which have gone up significantly in recent years).

CAP UBT CREDIT AT 15% FOR MILLIONAIRES
\$35 million

- The UBT deduction for NYC Personal Income Tax filers with income over one million dollars should be capped at 15% to raise at least \$35 million.
- Last year's state-level Millionaires Tax – while not raising enough revenue and not fully restoring the previous tax – won broad, bipartisan support as fair and effective. There's no reason a new UBT Millionaire's Cap shouldn't be just as doable.
- The Independent Budget Office has stated that the Council has the authority to reduce the UBT credit to the original amount under current state law. That would bring the credit for millionaires down from 23% to 15%.
- Based on 2009 data, that would mean about \$35 million in city revenues if applied only to filers with Federal Adjusted Gross Income of \$1 million and above.

**BILL MEDICAID FOR SPECIAL NEEDS SERVICES DELIVERED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION * \$358 million**

- The vast majority of the city's 168,000 students with special needs qualify for Medicaid, and they receive an extraordinary amount of Medicaid-reimbursable services.
- But DOE and the Bloomberg Administration have not been establishing eligibility and filing for reimbursement of these costs in a systematic or organized manner.
- Experts estimate that the city could be eligible for hundreds of millions each year in reimbursements for Speech, Physical Therapy (PT) and Occupational Therapy (OT), Special-Ed Pre-K and related Transportation Costs based on current utilization and expenditures.
- But the City has received only a small fraction of monies actually due to taxpayers under federal and state law and regulations. DOE has booked \$17 million in expected Medicaid revenue for FY 11, \$37 million for FY 12 and \$167 million for FY 13.
- Experts testified at the March 1st City Council Education Committee hearing that the City should be eligible for and claiming more than \$525 million in Medicaid revenue each year, based on current service needs and delivery in the schools.
- We cannot leave hundreds of millions of dollars unclaimed in the FY13 budget, nor can we continue to ignore the need to implement appropriate claim administration systems to obtain this money and all obtainable reimbursements from prior years.
- It's worth noting that other districts around the state have been collecting many millions in reimbursement for these services, and that Rochester and Buffalo are also collecting reimbursements for transportation, taking full advantage of the process.
- New York City cannot afford to leave federal and state money on the table, particularly when our local share for these services is capped and proper billing will not cost us anything.



THE AFTER-SCHOOL CORPORATION

**TESTIMONY
BEFORE
THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

EXECUTIVE BUDGET HEARING

**WRITTEN TESTIMONY SUBMITTED BY
RACHEL SABELLA
DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENT RELATIONS
THE AFTER-SCHOOL CORPORATION**

June 6, 2012

Good morning. My name is Rachel Sabella and I am the Director of Government Relations at The After-School Corporation, also known as TASC. I want to thank the New York City Council and especially the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Councilman Domenic M. Recchia, Jr. for the opportunity to submit written testimony about the FY13 Executive Budget and its impact on youth services.

Since its inception 14 years ago, TASC has helped more than 376,000 kids by supporting after-school and expanded learning programs in New York City and beyond. TASC-supported programs are operated by community-based organizations (CBOs) with roots in the neighborhoods and schools they serve. Our partnerships with CBOs ensure that programs provide a balanced range of services for children and youth, that includes academics, art, and sports. We also work to enhance the quality, availability and sustainability of comprehensive, daily after-school programs. TASC also funds, monitors, evaluates and supports after-school programs in New York City public schools. This broad experience informs our suggestions regarding the City's fiscal year 2013 budget.

I am here to speak about the importance of the Council's youth initiatives and your investment in TASC. Since 1998, the City Council has supported TASC through the After-Three program, which at a high was funded at \$10.5 million. In FY 2013, TASC is requesting a \$3.8 million award to support programming in all five boroughs. Through TASC, the Council helps address the needs of kids and their parents. Currently, there are more than 5,800 students in 41 TASC programs city-wide that are partially supported by the City Council.

TASC programs employ community members in various roles such as site coordinators, group leaders, activity specialists, social workers and administrative staff. More than 800 people are employed in one of the City Council supported TASC programs. After-school programs provide employees with competitive wages and flexible schedules. Through professional development, the after-school field moves employees from entry level skills to more advanced skill sets, preparing them for careers in education, social service and beyond.

TASC is also trusted Council partner. Beginning in 1998, the City Council's After-Three Program has allowed TASC to support high quality after-school programs throughout the City. TASC provides stringent oversight of these funds and maximizes their impact. Your current \$3 million investment to TASC leads to a total of \$8.7 million in programming. These programs are branded as City Council funded – parents, schools and communities know it is the New York City Council that continues to support them through these tough fiscal times.

As recipients of these funds non-profit organizations welcome the transparency measures instituted by the Council in the discretionary awards process, as our reputations depend on public trust in our work with the city's communities. We also embrace complete accountability in spending Council funds. TASC program officers monitor each of these sites and constantly check for program quality and provide stringent fiscal oversight. We welcome the continued use of accountability measures and appreciate the assistance DYCD gave to all organizations in completing additional paperwork.

If funding to TASC is not fully restored, after-school programs will be forced to drastically reduce services or even close, hundreds employees will be laid off and thousands of working parents would lose a dependable source of child care. Service cuts have already had their greatest impact on low-income and working families. Organizations, particularly those that lost public funding, have redirected services to families and communities that can afford to pay fees to access programs. This exacerbates the existing need for after-school in low-income and immigrant communities. Thanks to the City Council, nearly 5,800 children have a safe place to go once the school day ends because of your investment to TASC.

Thank you for this opportunity to submit testimony today. We're grateful for the Council's continued support of TASC and I have faith that you will take the necessary action to ensure that thousands of children in New York City continue to have access to a TASC program.

4 The 8

TESTIMONY

To

The Finance Committee of the

The Council of the City of New York

By Virginia P. Louloudes Executive Director

Alliance of Resident Theatres/New York (A.R.T./New York)

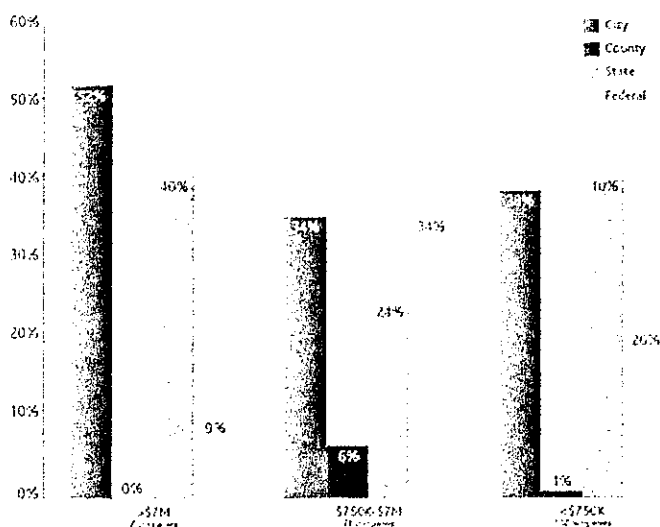
June 6, 2012

Good afternoon. My name is Ginny Louloudes and I am the Executive Director of the Alliance of Resident Theatres/New York (A.R.T. /New York) the leadership and advocacy organization for New York City's 335+ not-for-profit theatres. I want to thank Chairman Recchia and the members and staff of this Committee, for today's hearing on restorations to the Mayor's FY 13 budget. I will be addressing the 65% cut to the New York City Department of Cultural Affairs (DCLA).

In a sense, I feel as if I'm "preaching to the choir" because each and every one of you has not only supported DCA through years of restorations, but you have given arts groups in your community discretionary and/or capital funds to further their missions. So, THANK YOU! THANK YOU FOR YOUR PAST, PRESENT, AND I HOPE, CONTINUED SUPPORT OF THE ARTS OF THIS GREAT CITY.

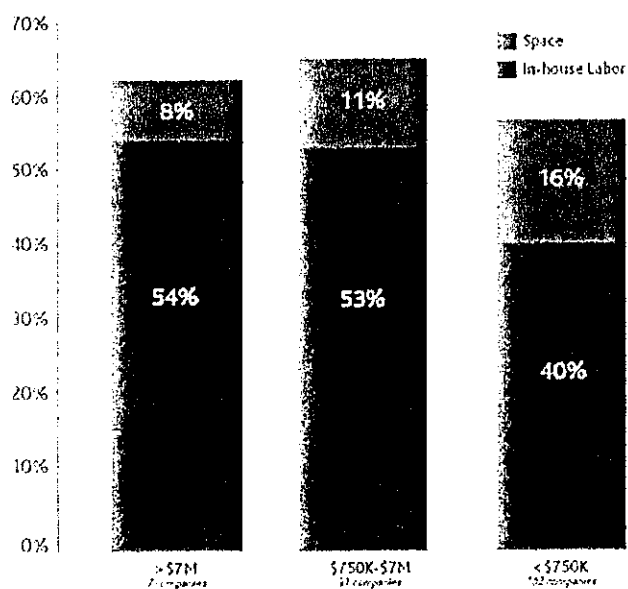
Today I am here to respectfully ask you to restore the 65% or (\$58.7) million cut to DCA, and if possible, to consider a 5% increase. I ask this with deep respect for the other agencies and organizations that are also seeking, and competing for restoration. But I feel I can ask this of you not only because of the economic impact our theatres have directly and indirectly on our economy, but because we take audiences – kids, teens, adults and seniors – to another world. And as anyone who has travelled knows, once you've been to a country, you understand its culture better than before.

I believe I can ask you to restore this budget because we take pride in being the Cultural Capital of the World. And right now, we can say this because we not only have some of the finest cultural organizations in this City, but because the budget for DCLA is the largest of any City in the nation - thereby allowing us to have so many diverse and talented organizations throughout the five boroughs, from Thalia Spanish Theatre in Queens, to Urban Bush Women in Brooklyn; from the National Asian American Theatre Company in Manhattan, to Sun Dog Theatre in Staten Island and Pregones in the Bronx. But if the budget is not restored, the small, diverse and most innovative young companies will be most hurt – because for many of them – DCA is their only source of government support (*see below chart*).



If DCA's budget is not restored:

- The young people who make this city vibrant, who come here to create NEW forms of art, will move. They will move to cities like Detroit, which are wooing our artists with affordable housing via homesteading, or Philadelphia, which offers more affordable housing within just a few hours of NYC. And trust me, they will go. In a recent study Commissioned by A.R.T./New York, economist Cathy Lanier, Real Estate was the second highest expense, after staff, for theatre companies of all sizes (see graph below).
- If we don't restore and someday increase the budget of the Department of Cultural Affairs our youngest and brightest artist will simply stop creating and the next David Henry Hwang, the next Suzan Lori-Parks, the next Lin Manuel Miranda, the next Jeanine Tesori will move to Los Angeles to write for television and film.
- As the arts go, so does our creative economy. Wall Street and the financial industry will stay, but advertising, publishing, marketing, public relations, graphic and technological design, as well as television, recording and film – will follow the artists because these industries need and depend upon having and cultivating creative employees.
- And if you lose the creative industries, well, New York City will become another big city with a very rich and very poor population. The middle class will go, and our public schools will lose the artists who come in and work with our children and teach them to use their imagination. At a time when our political leaders are calling upon us to raise the education levels of our students and to foster innovation, we will fall. And as a parent and a New Yorker, I would hate to see this happen because the future of New York City, let alone the future of the arts, rests on our children.



Some people in government, particularly outside of New York feel that taxpayer dollars should not go to the arts. Well, I'm going to tell you a story about how one play helped one immigrant girl feel that she wasn't alone by being different. Why is this important? Because we have witnessed young people commit terrible acts of suicide and mass murder when they are made to feel like outcasts. And the theatre – be it the act of creating it, or observing it – helps us understand THE OTHER.

As some of you know the Theatre Development Fund, (TDF) has a wonderful program – OPEN DOORS -- started by the late Wendy Wasserstein, which involves taking teens who normally would never see a play, to the theatre. One Arabic high school girl was taken to see *Wicked*. She wore her hijab to cover her hair, as is the custom with many Arab teens. And as she was sitting in the theatre, waiting for *Wicked* to begin, thousands of eyes stared at her, because her clothing was "different." When the lights went out and Elpheba, the green witch made her entrance, this young girl found a character/person to which she could relate. For her, the story of *Wicked* was a version of her story. For her, Elpheba's green skin was the same as her hijab: it made people stare and tease her. And at that moment, she realized that she was not alone, and that the author understood her. At TDF's OPEN DOORS Graduation, this young girl spoke about how this play, literally, changed her life.

At its best this is what the theatre does. At its best, theatre helps us understand the "other." This past March, A.R.T./New York and the Public Theatre hosted a presentation of a two-year, national marketing study that three of our companies: the Pearl Theatre, the Public and The Roundabout participated in which attempted to measure the "Intrinsic" or "Emotional Impact" of plays. The study involved 18 theatres and 54 productions. One of the plays presented by California's Berkeley Repertory Theatre was written by our own Moises Kaufman and his company, the Tectonic Theatre (who are tenants at A.R.T./New York's Spaces@520).

Kaufman and the Tectonic Theater Project developed a play called *The Laramie Project* based on the murder of Matthew Shephard, a gay college student in Wyoming. *The Laramie Project* was done in New York City, but like many works by our finest companies, this play is done all around the country. Here is what Tony Taccone of Berkeley Rep, said about their production of *The Laramie Project*. *"That's the type of project where I think the audience didn't necessarily think they'd like it before they saw it, and then they saw it, and they were blown away. That response to a play like that is what I live for. Because that's where people go, "MY GOD, I won't try to pre-judge as much."*

A.R.T./New York is honored to have Tectonic as one of our 335 members. Last year, these theatres reached six million New York audiences through 2,400 different productions with an average ticket price of \$18. Thirty-four companies performed for nearly 150,000 audiences for FREE. Our members employ 1,021 full time and 2,769 part time employees. Our theatres are as diverse as the City itself and they create most of the work that gets produced across the country and around the world, including 13 of the last 20 Pulitzer Prize Winning Plays. The same can be said for dance, music, opera, and museums. ART is one of this City's greatest exports and it isn't just good for the local and regional economy – it's good for the soul.

I will close with one last story. Morgan Jenness, a wonderful theatrical agent met with Mother Teresa when she was visiting this country. Morgan asked what she, as someone in the theatre, could do to help the human condition. Mother Teresa responded:

"There are so many kinds of famine in this world. In my country there is a famine of the body. In this

country (USA), there is a famine of the spirit. Stay here and feed your people."

Mother Teresa is right. As we've learned from Occupy Wall Street, the Fiscal Crisis, and the national election, there is indeed a famine of the spirit in our country. Yet despite these hardships, our members have reached 6 million New Yorkers, helping to feed their spirits.

Please, allow us to keep feeding New Yorkers spirits by restoring the budget to the New York City Department of Cultural Affairs.

Thank you. Included with my testimony are copies of petitions that some of our theatres have started, in support of full restoration to the New York City Department of Cultural Affairs.

TEATRO PREGONES

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF FULL RESTORATION TO FUNDING TO THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS (DCLA)

Dear Speaker Quinn.

As a resident of New York City, I urge you to fully restore the Mayor's 67% cut to the New York City Department of Cultural Affairs (DCLA).

The huge array of arts organizations is one of the key reasons I choose to live in New York City. If DCLA funding is cut, these organizations (which already suffer from funding cuts from corporations and foundations) will need to cut back on the size and scope of their programming.

Imagine New York City without Off and Off Off Broadway, free Shakespeare in the Park, dance companies, the opera, orchestras and museums?

If New York City loses arts funding, our artists and the creative workers who support them will go elsewhere. Without artists and creative workers, New York City will fall behind – not only as the Arts Capital of the World – but in attractive those innovative spirits who have historically made New York City the symbol of individual achievement and success.

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Borough</u>	<u>Zip Code</u>
1.	Maria Aguirre	1512 Townsend Ave 60	BX	10452
2.	Silvia Nayera	1408 Webster Ave	BY	10456
3.	Yhamel Hernandez	2321 Tiebout av.	Bx	10458
4.	Lynne Forest-Valentin	2685 Croston Ave	Bx	10468
5.	JOSE ORIHUELA	211-38 43 Ave	BAYSIDE NY	11361
6.	CHRISTINA ROSADO	789 E 183rd ST	BX #3C	10460
7.	Yaser Robles	119 E 165 St.	BRONX NY	10452
8.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
9.	JOHN MUM	454 LORIMER ST #2	BROOKLYN, NY	11206
10.	Juan C. Robles	800 Grand Concourse	BRONX, NY	10451

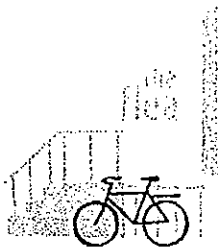
(page 2)

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF FULL RESTORATION TO FUNDING TO
THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS (DCLA)

11. Corina Rios 606 W-116th St #104 NY 10027
12. Ana M. Ortiz 3890 Salwick Ave #1C Bx, NY 10963
13. Judy Abram 107-42 114 St, Richmond Hill, NY 11419
14. [REDACTED]
15. Toussaint Jean Louis 140 W 19th St #5A, NY, NY 10011
16. JAKE DAVIDSON 231 OCEAN AVE, APT 3C BK, NY 11225
17. Alexandra Tejada 3024 Kingsbridge Twn B3, BX, NY 10463
18. JOSE ORIHUELA 211-38 93 Ave Bayside, NY 11361
19. Lorena Li 9115 Lamont Ave #3G ELMHURST, NY 11373
20. IRMA MENDEZ 215-06 15th Bayside NY 11360
21. Ethan Shoshan 486 Greenwich St, NY NY 10013
22. John Michael Chiaravalloti 414 Albemarle Road #2H Brooklyn, NY 11218
23. Felipe Omar Vanez 23-63 Steinway St Astoria, NY 11105
24. Carlos L. Vazquez 229 Lefferts St. Brooklyn NY 11211
25. Jenny Jimenez 245 West 113th New York, NY 10026
26. Deborah Asimov 650 WEST END AVE NY, NY 10025
27. Flora Euzora 1090 Nicholas Ave Apt 44A NY NY 10032
28. Cher Zamora 9936 41 Ave Apt. 3-D CORONA, N.Y. 11368
29. Yolanda Gandy 212 Broad St #8C St. B. NY 10304
30. La Roba 362 Corla Brooklyn 10463

31. Priscilla Aguilar - 944 Taylor Ave Apt. 10 Bronx, NY 10471
32. Sel Crespo 605 Walton Ave, Bronx 10457
33. Jerson Vayas 54-41 101 St. Apt. 3B7 Corona, NY 11368
34. Gloria Waldman 315 Ave C NY 10009
35. [REDACTED]
36. Mariela Azevedo 1684 Inwood Ave Bklyn 10452
37. Karl Claudio 2155 Grand Ave Bronx NY
38. Akelah Whittaker 1020 Grand Concourse #164 Bronx NY 10451
39. Chonma Richardson 410 E. 188th St Bx, NY 10458
40. Alexis Rivera 612 Commonwealth Av Bx NY 10473
41. Jose "Bless" Ortiz 1722 Edison Ave 10462
42. MIRIAM VALERO 788 Fox St #2G Bronx, NY 10455.
43. Melissa Hulbert 648 78th St Apt #2 Bklyn, NY 11209
44. [REDACTED]
45. Mark Hynow 24 Roughton Dr. NY NY 112302
46. [REDACTED]
47. J. Ordóñez 3448 Cannon Pl. Bx 147 10463-4362
48. Francisco Wifredo 3448 Cannon Place Bx 107 10463
49. Heather Cohn 42-11 Newtown Rd Astoria, NY 1103
50. Michael Swand 37 BREVORT PL., BROOKLYN, NY 11222

51. Miguelina Colon 28 Marice Ave #3F Bklyn, NY 112
52. Mary Ploas 2051 Grand St. Bklyn NY 1105
53. Carlos Valencia 8502 35th Ave #4P JACKSON HEIGHTS NY 11372
54. Guillermo Morales 8 Robert Colonel 11myr Pl, Apt 418, NY 10053
55. Laura T Shackley 3 West 108th St Apt 16, NY 10025
56. Carmen Vazquez 65 Columbia St #16A NYC NY 10002
57. Jose Ignacio Vivero 20-05 27th St. Astoria, NY 11105
58. In Fan 330 W. 28th St, NYC 1001
59. Claire Maude 365 W 25th St - GF, NYC 10001
60. SEDATION NADAO 618 W 42nd NEW YORK, NY 10021
61. Eduardo Contreras 294 Convent #6 NY, NY 10031
62. Rafael Melendez 340 E 13th St #17, NY, NY 10003
63. Rosal Colon-Rolon 3612 Cortez Ave 6C NY 10463
64. Edwin Ramon 622 W. 141st NY, NY 10031
65. ADAM HENDRICKS 612 N. 137th St #21 10031
66. [REDACTED]
67. JANET GINGER PINKARD 775 CONDOURSE VIE E - BRONX, NY 10457
68. Raguel Maslin 100 W 94th St. #15D NY NY 10025
69. Laura Emerson 830 E 38th St NY NY 10016
70. Arnaldo J. Lopez 100 W 94th St #7C NY NY 10025



THE FLEA THEATER

ARTISTIC DIRECTOR
JIM SIMPSON

PRODUCING DIRECTOR
CAROL OSTROW

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF FULL RESTORATION TO FUNDING TO THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS (DCLA)

Dear Speaker Quinn,

As a resident of New York City, I urge you to fully restore the Mayor's 67% cut to the New York City Department of Cultural Affairs (DCLA).

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If New York City loses arts funding, our artists and the creative workers who support them will go elsewhere. Without artists and creative workers, New York City will fall behind – not only as the Arts Capital of the World – but in attracting those innovative spirits who have historically made New York City the symbol of individual achievement and success.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Borough</u>	<u>Zip Code</u>
1. Penn Gerthner	2790 B'way, Apt. 1B	Manhattan	10025
2. Christopher Massimino	405 W 50th St 405 W 50th, 5B	Manhattan	10019
3. Beth Demerow	76 Douglass St #2R	Brooklyn	11231
4. Sarah Wanstey	316 E 49th St. Apt 4B	Manhattan	10017
5. Guef Osnow	22 E 95th NY NY		10128
6. [Signature]	1 Sutton Pl South NY NY		10022
7. Liz Blessing	605 7th St NW	BROOKLYN	11226
8. Jeff Runk	601 140th Apt 51	Harlem	
9. Miles Jacoby	150 E 18th Apt 4N	New York	10003
10. Bonnie Milligan	243 W. 63rd St #5A	NEW, NY	10023

- 4
- | | Name | Address | Borough | Zip Code |
|-----|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| 11. | Lisa Wimmerling | 453 W 152nd St Apt 15A | Manhattan | 10031 |
| 12. | Whitney Gelling | 453 E 14th St #9D | Manhattan | 10009 |
| 13. | Johnny Langford | Stuyvesant | | |
| 14. | Andrew Felt-Sullivan | 174 17th St / Bm | Brooklyn | 11215 |
| 15. | | | | |
| 16. | Liz Tancredi | 26-17 30th St. 2F | Astoria, Queens | 11102 |
| 17. | Steve Stark | 51 N 7th St #1 | Brooklyn | 11211 |
| 18. | Seth Moore | 25 Park Street | BK, NY | |
| 19. | Alexander Cook | 1199 Park Ave. #10A | Manhattan | 10128 |
| 20. | Victor Joel Ortiz | 300 West 128th St #102 | NY NY | 10027 |
| 21. | Lauren Hays | 223 13th St, Apt 25 | Brooklyn NY | 11215 |
| 22. | Grant Harrison | 508 E. 78th St. | NY | 10021 |
| 23. | Allison Bruck | 128 E 25th St. | | |
| 24. | Kate Midland | 215 W. 88th St. | | 10024 |
| 25. | Erik Olson | 461 W. 148th St. #4C | Manhattan | 10031 |
| 26. | Tony Vo | 461 W 148th St. #4C | Manhattan, NY | 10031 |
| 27. | Akylina Wilson | 824 Lafayette Ave #1 | Brooklyn, N.Y. | 11205 |
| 28. | Cleo Gray | 91 N. 7th St. Apt. 1 | Brooklyn NY | 11211 |
| 29. | Bobby Foley | 15 West 110th St | Manhattan | 10026 |
| 30. | G. Fugbrecht | 35-20 21st Ave | Astoria, NY | 11105 |
| 31. | Veracity Butcher | 101 St M... | Pl. #7 | 10009 |
| 32. | Jenelle Chue | 8 Cook St. | Brooklyn, NY | 11206 |
| 33. | NATE WARBURG | 350 E 62nd St. #4L | Manhattan | |
| 34. | Betsy Lippitt | 25-31 Crescent St, | Astoria, NY | 11102 |

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Borough</u>	<u>Zip Code</u>
35.	Eloise Eonnet	266 Broadway St.	Manhattan	10014
36.	Olivia Stoker	56 N. Green St.	NY	
37.	SEAN MCINTYRE	579 VANDERBILT AVE	BROOKLYN	
38.	KARA KAUFMAN	25 W 5TH ST	NY	10021
39.	Holly Chou	61-19 Woodbine St #41	Queens	11385
40.	Alex Grubbs	288 Clifton Ave	BRONX	10462
41.	Glennia Strat	419 Franklin Ave	6, R.	
42.	Raul S Julia	585 W End Ave.	Manhattan	10024
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PETITION IN SUPPORT OF FULL RESTORATION TO FUNDING TO
THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS (DCLA)

Dear Speaker Quinn.

As a resident of New York City, I urge you to fully restore the Mayor's 67% cut to the New York City Department of Cultural Affairs (DCLA).

The huge array of arts organizations is one of the key reasons I choose to live in New York City. If DCLA funding is cut, these organizations (which already suffer from funding cuts from corporations and foundations) will need to cut back on the size and scope of their programming.

Imagine New York City without Off and Off Off Broadway, free Shakespeare in the Park, dance companies, the opera, orchestras and museums?

If New York City loses arts funding, our artists and the creative workers who support them will go elsewhere. Without artists and creative workers, New York City will fall behind – not only as the Arts Capital of the World – but in attractive those innovative spirits who have historically made New York City the symbol of individual achievement and success.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Borough</u>	<u>Zip Code</u>
		Forest Hills	11375
1. Roberto Cambeiro	104-05 72 nd Ave Apt 4B		
2. MICHAEL FERRER	323 EVERGREEN	BROOKLYN	11211
3. Bob Hester	1316 Riverside Drive #4A	NYC	10037
4. Abby Felder	3719 29 th St Apt 1	QUEENS	11101
5. Teachany	305 RIVERSIDE DR. M.D.W.		10025
6. Cori Gardner	209 W 109 th St #3E	NY NY	10025
7. David Styer	520 8 th Ave #34E	NY 10018	Manhattan 10018
8. Tiffany Redman	1520 8 th Ave #318	NYC	117 Smith St. BK NY 11201
9. Giny Lombardi	438 72 nd St	Brooklyn, NY	11209

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Borough</u>	<u>Zip Code</u>
10.	Taylor Gramps	32-18 37th St #2	Queens	11103
11.	Katherine Heberling	436 Eastern Pkwy #5C	Brooklyn	11225
12.	Zach Hollwede	2331 33rd St	Astoria Queens	11105
13.	Ryan Leach	226 Troutman St.	Brooklyn	11237
14.	Maya Grant	21 Saint James Place Apt #28A	BKLYN	11205
15.	Max Dana	82 Clinton Ave #3	Brooklyn, NY	11205
16.	Jorge Z. Ortiz	329 W. 108th (4th)	NYC NY	10625
17.	Suzette Porte	231 Ocean Ave, #6F	Brooklyn NY	11225
18.	Luke Harlan	156 Lettice Pl, #3	Brooklyn NY	11238
19.	Andrew Zoppa	262 Court St #2	Brooklyn, NY	11231
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MET COUNCIL

ACTS OF CHARITY • DEEDS OF KINDNESS צדקה וגמילות חסדים

For The Record

New York City Council

June 6, 2012

Executive Budget Hearing-Finance Committee

Testimony of Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty

Since its inception in 1972, Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty (Met Council) has been a defender and advocate for New Yorkers in need. Services range from affordable housing to kosher food pantries to crisis intervention to benefits enrollment assistance, and are designed to stabilize individuals and families while giving them adequate tools for continued self-sufficiency.

Together with its network of 25 local Jewish Community Councils, Met Council is able to reach and strengthen more than 100,000 people annually, in every ZIP code in the city with culturally sensitive services and programs for all ethnicities. Although the word “Jewish” appears in our name, we serve everyone with the same care, sensitivity and warmth. These services are especially targeted to communities with a high concentration of working-poor and near-poor households, whose needs are not fully addressed by government and other social service agencies because they hover just above the Federal Poverty threshold, which does not take into account the exorbitant cost of living in a big city like New York.

While traditional economic indicators may point to the recession’s end, many experts assert that recovery is not trickling down to working poor families. In fact, these families will for the foreseeable future struggle within a fog of diminishing resources, continuing unavailability of jobs and lack of safety nets.

As a matter of public policy, Government has found it difficult to provide direct mechanisms to fund grass-roots community and neighborhood efforts that fill in service gaps for working poor

and near poor populations. New York City Council discretionary funding significantly allays this problem by leveraging private and philanthropic dollars into these underserved communities. In Fiscal Year 2011, Met Council distributed \$4,256,083 in financial assistance and food vouchers throughout all 51 Council Districts. The elimination of New York State discretionary funding, which widened the gap between the supply and demand for social services, has caused Met Council and our JCCs to become even more reliant on New York City Council for support.

We could not continue providing critical social services to over 100,000 needy New Yorkers each year without the vital partnership of New York City Council through the following four initiatives:

- **Discretionary Funding-** These funds help to sustain our core programs such as Crisis Intervention and handyman services through Project Metropair, which help to keep frail seniors secure and independent in their homes.
- **Extended Services Program/Information and Referral-** Extended Services Program enables Met Council to deliver culturally-sensitive services to assist clients with immediate financial crises such as eviction, utility turn-offs, sudden unemployment, and other emergencies.
- **Immigrant Opportunity Initiative (IOI) -** IOI enables Met Council to provide critically needed services to a wide base of New York's immigrant community through trusted community partners located in diverse neighborhoods.
- **DoVE-Domestic Violence and Empowerment Initiatives-** DoVE enables Met Council's specially-trained staff to provide case management, counseling, financial assistance, legal referrals, client and child advocacy, court escorts, and access to Met Council's holistic support services.

We deeply value your leadership and partnership and look forward to working together to help the needy throughout the New York area.

Thank you.

Sarah Felsenthal

Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty

www.metcouncil.org

80 Maiden Lane, 21st Floor

New York, New York 10024

Phone: 347-839-0106

Email: sfelsenthal@metcouncil.org

For the Record

TRI-STATE TRANSPORTATION CAMPAIGN



Mobilizing the Region

NYC Council Hearing on FY 2013 Executive Budget

June 6, 2012

Testimony of Veronica Vanterpool, Associate Director

Tri-State Transportation Campaign

As the New York City (NYC) Council reviews the Fiscal Year 2013 Executive Budget, the Tri-State Transportation Campaign (TSTC) urges the Council to maintain full funding for the capital construction of the marine transfer stations (MTS) to be completed as part of NYC's Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP).

Central to SWMP implementation is the construction of four new marine transfer stations (MTS) to be located at former or existing MTS sites in North Shore, Queens; Southwest, Brooklyn; Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn; and 91st Street, Manhattan that would handle each borough's solid waste, most of which is now trucked to the Bronx and Brooklyn. **The FY 2013 Executive Budget allocates \$397 million for the capital construction of these facilities. We urge the NYC Council to maintain this funding in its entirety.**

Construction is currently underway for two MTS. The Hamilton Avenue station in Brooklyn and the North Shore facilities in Queens are under construction and will begin operation in 2013. The East 91st Street facility, which is necessary for the handling of Manhattan's solid waste, is expected to open in 2015. The construction of this facility at 91st Street has the strong support of environmental justice organizations such as the Organization of Waterfront Neighborhoods (OWN) and the New York City Environmental Justice Alliance (NYCEJA).

The construction of these facilities is critical to the full implementation of the NYC SWMP. A fully implemented plan would better balance garbage management throughout NYC by requiring each borough to handle its waste at new marine transfer stations where the waste would be barged out, instead of the current overreliance on trucking to move waste out of New York City. The implementation of the SWMP would mitigate truck congestion in already overburdened communities, such as the South Bronx, and Williamsburg, Brooklyn, and alleviate these communities' environmental, health, and safety concerns. Two boroughs, and several communities within them, disproportionately suffer from the pollution, traffic safety, and quality of life issues resulting from the thousands of daily truck trips hauling garbage from the five boroughs.

Tri-State Transportation Campaign supports the construction of all these facilities. TSTC works with community residents and elected officials to mitigate truck traffic throughout NYC's residential communities. As such, we urge the NYC Council to maintain the \$397 million in funding in the FY 2013 Executive Budget for the construction of all the MTSs identified in the Solid Waste Management Plan so that full implementation of the NYC SWMP can be attained. Thank you.

For The Record

June 6, 2012

Good Day,

My name is Sandra Serva , I am a single parent who works as an Activity specialist in the School Settlement Association's After School Program at P.S. 34 in Greenpoint. My niece and 2 of my nephews happen to attend the program that I work in. I am here to stress the importance of after school and day care programs for my family and on behalf of all the other hard working parents who so need these programs for our children. My family would be hit very hard economically if the budget for after school and daycare is not restored.

Many of us need the after school programs so that our daily lives can function. If we have no after school and daycare programs, where will we be able to safely place our children when we go to work? As an After School Activity Specialist working at School Settlement, my program not only provides a safe environment for children (including my niece and nephews), we provide a lot of extra-curricular activities such as Art, Literacy, Science, Chorus, Dance, Homework Help and Social Interaction.

As a working single mom I depend on my job to sustain my apartment, feed my son and pay my bills. I believe this is the case for many parents trying to make ends meet in these hard times.

If the parents we serve have to pick up our their children at 3:00pm, what will happen to their jobs ? I'm sure many parents will be faced with the hard decision of having their children traveling the streets alone to empty homes, which puts them in a potentially dangerous situations.

PLEASE RECONSIDER CUTTING THE BUDGET FOR OUR AFTER SCHOOL AND DAY CARE PROGRAMS!

THANK YOU

of the record



Callen-Lorde Community Health Center's FY 2013 Capital & Expense Requests

Capital Request: \$969,000

Expense Request: \$650,000

Mission & Population

Callen-Lorde Community Health Center provides sensitive, quality health care and related services primarily to New York's lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender communities -- in all their diversity -- regardless of ability to pay. To further this mission, Callen-Lorde promotes health education and wellness and advocates for gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender health issues. We currently provide care to 15,500 clients.

Renovation of 356 West 18th Street

Capital Request: \$969,000

A comprehensive improvement of Callen-Lorde's facility at 356 West 18th Street is needed to meet the greatly increased demand we have seen since the closure of St. Vincent's Hospital. These visits have increased the costs absorbed by Callen-Lorde by approximately \$1.5M in 2011 (approximately \$257/per visit). In tandem with the in-progress capital project undertaken by the NYC Department of Design and Construction (which includes replacement of the roof, installation of an HVAC system, upgrade to the fire standpipe system, and significant repairs to the foundation), this proposed capital work will greatly improve front-line service to Callen-Lorde's growing client population by increasing the functionality of the interior spaces and fix structural damage that may eventually impact patient and staff safety, thus allowing Callen-Lorde to continue to provide efficient and quality care.

This proposed renovation project would occur throughout the clinic and is therefore physically near and functionally related to the DDC project. The proposed work would impact every floor and virtually every room used by clients, clinicians, and administrative staff. Proposed major elements of the construction project include:

- Leveling and replacement of the flooring in heavily trafficked areas (1st floor lobby, corridors, stairwells)
- Repairing and increasing the overall number of patient and staff lavatories throughout the clinic
- Reconfigure the 1st floor lobby area, the medical records office and several other spaces to optimize patient and staff utilization

Expense Request

Expense Request: \$650,000

Callen-Lorde requests support for the provision of comprehensive care and treatment in four specific areas for the 39% of our patients (n=6045) who are uninsured: Women's Health, STI Screening and Treatment, LGBTQ Youth Care services, and Senior Care services. In 2011, the number of uninsured visits to Callen-Lorde increased 40% to over 21,000, approximately 6,000 more visits than were provided in the year preceding St. Vincent's closure. These visits have increased the costs absorbed by Callen-Lorde by approximately \$1.5M in 2011 (approximately \$257/per visit).

- Women's health services include gynecology and a breast health program; in 2011, over 5,600 women were seen
- In 2011, Callen-Lorde screened 8,792 people for STIs and provided resulting treatment to 1,319 people, as well as provided 6,190 HIV tests, with a seroprevalence rate of 4.7%, a rate more than four times that detected within the NYC DOHMH HIV testing program
- Callen-Lorde's adolescent health care services provided over 7,100 primary care visits to over 2,000 young people in 2011 and cared for 127 HIV-positive youths
- In 2011, Callen-Lorde served 1,221 older adults, many of whom have multiple chronic diseases

FOR THE RECORD

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Hon. Domenic M. Recchia, Jr. Chair

Committee on Finance

Hon. Robert Jackson, Chair

Committee on Education

HEARING ON THE FISCAL YEAR 2013 EXECUTIVE BUDGET

June 6, 2012

**ISSUE: ELIMINATION OF THE APPROXIMATELY \$1.5 MILLION TAX LEVY ALLOCATED FOR
JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS PROGRAMS FROM THE MAYOR'S EDUCATION
BUDGET FY 2013**

Barbara Harris



For The Record

Jessica Ortiz
Bronx Resident

My name is Jessica Ortiz and I am a single parent of four children and a Bronx Resident. The Children's Aid Society (CAS) after-school programs have been a part of my family for about six years. Being a working parent and living in a high crime neighborhood, I needed a safe, and nurturing environment where my children could stay after-school while I was working. A few times my oldest son Ariel, who didn't have an after-school program growing up, was stopped by the police for waiting for me in front of my building. Without Children's Aid Society after-school programs I would not have had any peace of mind and I would have lost my job.

More than 47,000 Children are at risk of losing child care and after-school programs and I know this will greatly impact families that are in the same position I am! I urge the mayor and city council to restore \$170 million in the FY 13 budget to maintain programs in our community that not only keep children safe and learning but also keep their parents at work. As I said before, I would have lost my job a long time ago if it wasn't for the CAS after-school and childcare programs my children participated in.

Child care and after-school programs provide healthy snacks, a safe environment and supportive staff members who really help and listen to our kids. They provide drama classes, cooking, dance and a variety of wonderful opportunities to help our youth to build their self-esteem and provide numerous educational workshops to enrich their educational experience. Without CAS I would have lost my son to the streets, where in my community they prey on young teens who don't have a good support system. CAS has been my support, has helped my family through tough times and my life would not be the same without them. So as a family who actively needs the afterschool program, I ask that you please don't take away the only safe and fun place my children have access to. I work but unfortunately paying for these services is not an option for me or for thousands of parents that also rely on these services to be able to work. I'm sure a lot of parents feel the same way I do.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony on behalf of working families in NYC.

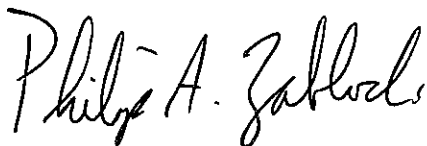
My name is Rosanne DeGennaro, I am the director of the Marlboro Senior Center. I have worked for over 25 years at the Jewish Community Council of Greater Coney Island. Over those years, I and my family have been able to benefit from the high quality health insurance of Blue Cross/Blue Shield at no cost, through the Central Insurance Program.

Our agency was able to give us this benefit because of the 28% salary costs in our budget. This not only covered our health insurance but also workers compensation, disability, life insurance for each full time employee and liability and property insurance. Since the actual cost of these insurances are higher than the 28%, DFTA subsidized the difference. I am coming to you today to implore you, not to let our health insurance be taken from us. We work at very low salary levels. We do not have a pension and the insurance was our one benefit. We have full time staff making as low as \$16,000 a year. Without the CIP Health Insurance their families would be left with no health insurance. Not only, have we not received a raise in many years but when we did, it came to about \$45 dollars a year for that worker. Now in order to keep himself and family healthy, he must pay for health insurance, which in essence is a pay cut. I am afraid that even though these workers are dedicated to the frail elderly that we service, they would have better benefits for their families, if they quit and went on public assistance. If this happens, how will we be able to run the centers, who will work at such low salaries and without health insurance .You can just add them to the already high unemployment statistics.

Instead of thanking Senior Center Staff for their services, you are telling them that dedication and devotion means nothing. If you really care about the senior citizens in our city, you will continue to give the workers who unselfishly serve them, the health insurance that they and their families need & deserve.

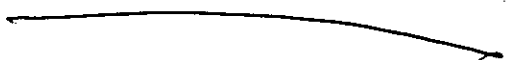
3 Minute Testimony by Philip A. Zablocki, Board Member for the Washington Heights Youth Center, Inc. – June 6, 2012

Hello Ladies and Gentlemen, my name is Phil Zablocki and I am a Board Member for the Washington Heights Youth Center Incorporated, as well as an IT Specialist in the Federal Government. I took a vacation day to appear here before you today to testify to the great need this great city's people have for after-school and child care programs. I was born and raised in Washington Heights, and I stand here before you as an example of what afterschool and childcare programs can do. The facts, as shown by many studies and much research, tell us that afterschool and childcare programs greatly affect academic performance, improves personal and social skills, and has many other very important implications to the development of youth of all ages. I had the greatest parents in the world, but having a strong home is often not enough. I, as well as thousands of others, could have easily fallen to the dangers of the streets, and that's where after-school and childcare programs step in to fill that gap, as well as bring together that important sense of community - something that we New Yorkers have come to know, especially after how we as a city rallied together after 9/11. While I know and fully understand that there is a budget that needs to be balanced, and you have some very, very difficult decisions to make that affect the lives of thousands of people, I believe it is morally wrong to consider cutting any part of after school and childcare programs. This is a time when our families and youth need you the most, and we need you to restore 100% of the afterschool and childcare programs you propose to cut. Please don't cut the services our fellow New York City children need to have a fair chance at a successful, productive, and fulfilling life. I truly believe your investment in our children will blossom into many successful stories that will make our great city very proud. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to testify here today.



Philip A. Zablocki
Washington Heights Youth Center, Inc.
Phil.Zablocki@gmail.com
646-499-1774

FOR THE RECORD



My name is Grace Brandi. I serve as Supervising Senior Center Director at Jewish Community Council of Greater Coney Island and Director of Surf Solomon Senior Center. I, as well as many of my colleagues and staff members, have worked in senior center programs for the past 20 years. I would like to express my concern with DFTA's notification that the Central Insurance Program, which includes Health Insurance, Life Insurance, Worker's Compensation, Disability, General Liability and Fidelity Coverage, will not be available through DFTA contracts starting July 1st, 2012.

For upwards of three decades, staff employed under DFTA contracts have been blessed with the option of "Central Insurance Plan" (CIP) coverage. CIP provides high quality, relatively low-cost health insurance benefits to employees paid through DFTA contracts (CIP also provides Life Insurance, Workers' Compensation, Disability, General Liability and Fidelity coverage). DFTA has informed its contractors of its decision that CIP will not be available to its contractors starting 7/1/12 (NYC FY 2013). We (along with many other DFTA contractors) have been researching alternative options for the coming fiscal year.

-We are concerned for the following reasons:

- Due to budget limitations, salary levels of most staff paid under DFTA contracts is relatively low. Many employees earn less than \$20,000 per year. Staff does not have pension plans to secure their futures. The last COLA increase was in FY 2009. The availability of CIP health insurance coverage without any employee contribution has been a critical source of compensation for many staff. There are staff that are remaining in their low-paying positions only because of the value of CIP health insurance coverage to their families. Discontinuation of CIP is resulting in lower-quality benefits at higher premiums and is necessitating employee contribution (as well as high co-pays) toward health insurance costs. Staff is actually realizing a tremendous cut in salary. This radical change in compensation packages may drive many experienced and dedicated lower-paid

staff under DFTA contracts to seek employment elsewhere. At minimum, it is negatively impacting on staff morale.

-· It is unlikely that DFTA contractors have identified alternatives for CIP coverage that costs no more than 28% of personnel costs, as does CIP. Spending more on employee benefits and other insurances to replace CIP will force DFTA contractors to reduce other costs – direct services to our clients.

-· During this time of insurance and health care crisis, it was hoped that NYC would expand CIP, rather than discontinue it. Expanding CIP to other City agencies (e.g. in the past DYCD contractors used to have a CIP option) would add hundreds or thousands of additional enrollees, thus bringing down the premium costs for everyone and benefitting everyone.

Any help that can be offered to senior center staff at this time would really be greatly appreciated. Everyone is so frightened about what the future holds and just don't know how they are going to be able to "make ends meet."

Thank you for this opportunity to speak.

For the record

Queens Civic Congress

P.O Box 670706
Kew Gardens Hills, NY 11367

Richard C Hellenbrecht, President

STATEMENT REGARDING : Public Hearing on Fiscal Year 2013 Executive Budget (Libraries)

June 6, 2013

Members of the Committee on Cultural Affairs, Libraries and International Intergroup Relations,
Council of the City of New York.

My name is Harbachan Singh, Executive Vice President of Queens Civic Congress. I am here to express the Congress's strong opposition to the proposed budget cuts which the Mayor's Executive Budget calls for Fiscal year 2013 totaling \$100 million of which 26.7 million applies to Queens Public Library system. The Queens Civic Congress represents over 100 civic associations throughout the borough.

The proposed cuts will close down 18 Library branches in Queens on July 1 eliminating over 500 jobs through layoffs, not attrition. In addition the average weekly hours of service will be drastically reduced. It is noted that since 2008, \$48 million had already been cut for Queens.

Libraries have evolved into community type centers where children can receive educational instructions to augment their knowledge. Elderly and the disabled routinely keep themselves active and *au courant* and libraries allow people of all ages to use them for education, entertainment and reference. For example, new immigrants learn English, job seekers learn to prepare appropriate resumes and seniors learn new computer skills. The lending of e-readers at the Central library has become very popular where borrowers can take a large number of books at one time. The City's responsibility in fostering literacy of children will be seriously impaired.

It is very important therefore that these cuts are restored. The Libraries are a useful aid to the education of society and are not a luxury especially for those who cannot afford their own books and resources.

The Queens Civic Congress urges Mayor Bloomberg to scrap this disastrous cut proposal for libraries and we solicit your support. The harm would be immeasurable and will hurt far too many.

Harbachan Singh, Executive Vice President
Queens Civic Congress

if the Record

From: ladyhealth [mailto:ladyhealth@aol.com]
Sent: Thursday, May 31, 2012 11:08 AM
To: ifs@mintzfraade.com; maryli@cphsnyc.org
Subject: Re: PBC testimony1

*cphs

*Putting the public back in public health.

Judy Wessler
CPHS
45 Clinton Street
New York, New York 10002
212-246-0803
www.cphsnyc.org

-----Original Message-----

From: Fred Shotkin <ifs@mintzfraade.com>
To: ladyhealth <ladyhealth@aol.com>; ladyhealth1 <ladyhealth1@gmail.com>
Sent: Thu, May 31, 2012 11:02 am
Subject: FW: PBC testimony1

Judy, with slight revisions: Questions, call my cell at 917-386-4551, or landline at 212-661-5421{

From: Mary Li [mailto:maryli@cphsnyc.org]
Sent: Thursday, May 31, 2012 10:27 AM
To: Fred Shotkin
Subject: Re: PBC testimony1

My testimony is based on the fact that HHC's operating subsidy is 3 million dollars. HHC already has a budget deficit of 1.2 billion dollars. This is

crazy: HHC needs the operating subsidy to be restored by City Council. **HHC's deficit is \$1.2 billion and the \$3 million is a help - plus the \$5 million for Child Health Clinics, the funding for mental health, and Rapid AIDS testing.**

Also, the infant mortality reduction initiative is 2.5 million dollars. **The \$2.5 million needs to be restored to this important program.**

This is lower than last year which is a bad thing:

The last 2 things that I'd like to talk about today are the Hiv prevention fund as well as the children under 5 mental health initiative:

The Hiv prevention fund is new which is a bad thing, and group level intervention has to improve as well: and the children under 5 mental health initiative is the same which is also bad:

Thanks for your time today:

On Thu, May 31, 2012 at 10:21 AM, Fred Shotkin <ifs@mintzfraade.com> wrote:

No, I assume Judy meaning no good Judy, Mary is revising it, based on notes and resending it to me:

From: ladyhealth [<mailto:ladyhealth@aol.com>]
Sent: Wednesday, May 30, 2012 9:39 PM
To: ifs@mintzfraade.com; ladyhealth1@gmail.com
Subject: Re: PBC testimony1

NO

*cphs

*Putting the public back in public health.

Judy Wessler
CPHS
45 Clinton Street
New York, New York 10002
212-246-0803
www.cphsnyc.org

-----Original Message-----

From: Fred Shotkin <ifs@mintzfraade.com>
To: ladyhealth <ladyhealth@aol.com>; ladyhealth1 <ladyhealth1@gmail.com>
Sent: Wed, May 30, 2012 11:21 am
Subject: PBC testimony1

My testimony is based on the fact that according to PBC, HHC's operating subsidy is 3 million dollars, which equals a budget deficit of 1.2 billion dollars. This is

June 6, 2012

Hello,

My name is Marta Jendroska, Mathew's Jendroska's mom at PS.34 in Greenpoint. I came here to speak and to fight for our children's future and ours. I'm here to urge everyone to save the after school programs including mine run by School Settlement Association.

Last month our children's future was looking bright. After hearing PS 34 after school program would no longer be funded in September because of budget cuts- the future seems to be one big dark hole.

It seems to be so dark because without after school programs many of us will have to either quit our jobs or change our working hours which would result in unemployment and a decrease in our income.

With a low income we will not be able to pay our rents, bills and/ or feed our families and also it will not allow us to make our children happy from time to time with a little surprise from TOYSRUS.

I Believe that all of us here, are not happy that our children must spend the whole day in school, and I'm sure that we would all love to pick them up right after school and enjoy the rest of the day with them. Unfortunately, the economic position most families' face today does not allow us to do so.

As working, tax-paying citizens, we only want a safe place for our children for a few hours a day. But we can't do that without your understanding and without your help. That's why we need you to urge Mayor Bloomberg to reconsider the decision previously made and restore our programs' funding and let us continue to be productive citizens who want to keep their jobs – jobs that support our families and our local economy.

I can't understand why Mayor Bloomberg must do budget cuts on the backs of our children. When it comes to cutting the budget, our children are always the first to get cut. Balancing the budget on the backs of our children must come to an end. It must come to an end because these children are the future of this country. They are the ones who should get the most of public accommodations. Moreover, our families aren't different from the families of programs that didn't get closed. We are all equal and we all deserve the same things and should be treated equally. That's why you should keep all of the programs open and let us do our jobs as parents.

To summarize, I just want to say that we all believe in something.

I believe in our American democracy. Please don't shatter my belief in the America democracy and the understanding that our elected officials are in office to help serve us-their constituency.

Thank you.

New York City Council
Committee on Finance – Hearing on FY 2013 Executive Budget
June 6, 2012
Domenic M. Recchia, Jr., Chair

Public Testimony, Barbara Harris

Council Member Domenic M. Recchia, Jr. and distinguished Council Members,

I am here to respond to the funding in the Mayor's Expense Budget for Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC), and urge the council members to vote to eliminate the approximately \$1.5 million tax levy allocation for the program in 18 public high schools.

Along with the 21 undersigned organizations, we ask that in its response to the Mayor's Budget, the New York City Council eliminate the approximately \$1.5 million of taxpayer funds that will be used to support the JROTC program in the FY 2013 budget for the Department of Education. At a time when the Mayor's Budget calls for eliminating pre-K and after school programs, New York City's resource-starved educational system can find far better uses for \$1.5 million of taxpayer money than supporting a program whose basic goal is to promote militarism and foster the enlistment of students into the Armed Forces.

For many reasons, JROTC should not be subsidized by NYC taxpayers.

The Federal government is paying slightly less than half the costs, apparently including all the fringe benefits, of this program. The reason that the Federal government is paying the 39 JROTC teachers their fringe benefits is because they are not employees of the NYC DOE, but rather employees of the Federal government. We believe that this sets a dangerous precedent of having individuals who do not possess the requisite qualifications to be a teacher in the DOE, nor who are members of the UFT, engage in teaching.

Currently city funds are used to cover the costs of JROTC instructor salaries and all normal employment taxes and benefits that cover regular teachers. Each school with a JROTC hires two instructors for their JROTC unit, which means that unlike most other subjects, two teachers are managing every JROTC class. Even after counting the partial federal subsidy for the program, school districts can easily experience a net financial loss with JROTC.

JROTC is taught by retired military personnel, who require a minimum of 60 hours of college credits, which instructors may acquire through online courses. The curriculum is developed by the military and presents a partisan pro-military view of political and moral issues.

The program is described as developing leadership, citizenship and discipline, but no data, records or reports of outcomes are presented. The program is not transparent for review. Graduation rates, drop-out rates, reasons for leaving are not available. Are there criteria for acceptance into the program? Has the Council asked questions about success or failure rates? Does the program meet its hype?

Students in the program are given uniforms and facsimile guns, which are used for drills, parades, and assembly programs. JROTC students march into assemblies in uniform carrying the mock guns. Is this not hypocritical of the current school regulation of zero tolerance for guns of any sort in schools? If a student is in school with a play gun, he or she would be reprimanded or suffer a penalty for such action. Why hasn't the Council considered this contradiction of school regulations? JROTC sends the wrong message about weapons. Students cannot bring weapons to school, but they can read about them in JROTC textbooks.

How many students are ⁱⁿ the JROTC classes? Is it cost effective?

But more importantly, JROTC should be just about the lowest priority for the NYC DOE in the current budget. The list of reduced educational funding needs for students, teachers, and families is long and disheartening.

The overwhelming majority of NYC taxpayers have no idea that they are funding JROTC, and we submit that if they were informed of this fact, they would act to oppose such funding. We understand that the Mayor has included funding for JROTC in his proposed FY 2013 education budget. The budgetary process allows the Council to make changes in the Mayor's budget, and the undersigned organizations urge the Council to eliminate this tax levy item in its response to the Mayor's budget. This unnecessary subsidy towards militarism should have no place in City's FY 2013 budget, and we ask that you and the Council act promptly to recover these funds for far more important educational priorities.

For the many reasons noted, we must eliminate funding for JROTC from the FY 2013 Education Budget. Citizenship, leadership and discipline can and has been successfully taught by trained, NYC certified teachers. We look forward to your, and the City Council's leadership on this significant educational issue.

Sincerely,
Barbara Harris
Bharris21@nyc.rr.com

Barbara Harris, Code Pink NYC Women for Peace
David Tykulsker, Vice-Chair, Brooklyn for Peace
Bob Keilbach, Secretary, Veterans for Peace, NYC Chapter 34
Alicia Godsberg, Executive Director, Peace Action New York State
Eva-Lee Baird, Granny Peace Brigade

Judith Le Blanc, National Field Director, Peace Action & Peace Action Fund
Henry Serrano, Senior Organizer, Voter Engagement Project Director,
Community Voices Heard
Rosemarie Pace, Director, Pax Christi Metro New York
Robert Jereski, Climate Action Group
Abby Scher, Chair, Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture Social Action Committee
Harry Bubbins, Friends of Brook Park, Bronx, NY
Judy Lear, Convener, Gray Panthers NYC Network
Joan Wile, Founder/Director, Grandmothers Against the War
Paul Corell, Coordinating Committee, The Park Slope Greens
Jim Moschella, War Resisters League NYC
Peg Rapp, Coordinator, The Washington Heights Counter Recruitment Group
Jackie DiSalvo, Emerita Associate Professor, Baruch College CUNY
Alice Slater, Coordinator, Abolition2000, New York Metro
Jim McCabe, Metro New York Progressive Democrats of America
Lillian Rydell, Westside Peace Action
Molly Klopot, Chair, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, NY Metro

cc: Christine Quinn, Speaker
All members of City Council Education Committee

Distinguished Member of the New York City Council

Presently, the Mayor's education budget includes approximately \$1.5 million for Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps (JROTC) programs in 18 NYC public high schools.

Given the need for substantial cuts to basic education programs and projects, it is time to review and evaluated the JROTC program, re-distribute the monies allocated to this military based program to better fulfill our students' educational needs and provide necessary after-school services.

Parents, citizens, peace and social justice advocates have been asking the following questions of the Education Committee and now deserve answers:

1. Are JROTC textbooks reviewed the way as other curricula? Does the curriculum meet school district standards? We find that JROTC textbooks often address world history and social studies topics with a military biased approach to facts and solutions to problems.
2. Retired military personnel are instructors for JROTC classes. Most are not certified. How does the City Council and the Department of Education justify that lack of training and examination?
3. How does the City Council NYC Department of Education justify the display of mock guns and weapons in school assemblies, parades and school events when there is a regulation of zero tolerance for such weapons in schools or on school grounds?
4. Since most of the JROTC programs, materials and funding are not transparent, how can a parent or citizen get information about curriculum, practices, and educational standards of the program? It has been difficult for even a City Council member get this information.
5. Why are JROTC programs placed in poorer school districts and not in wealthier districts? The latter districts offer leadership development via community service, drama productions, sports, conflict resolution programs and afterschool peace and justice clubs, and poorer districts look toward offering military discipline.

Representing 21 peace and social justice organizations, we look forward to answers to these questions and demand a change in distribution of NYC taxpayer education monies from JROTC to programs and services that better meet students' educational needs and social development in a non-military focused program.

Sincerely,

Barbara Harris, bharris21@nyc.rr.com

Code Pink NYC – www.codepinknyc.org

Granny Peace Brigade NY – www.grannypeacebrigade.org

WHEREAS the City of New York is spending approximately \$1.5 million in its Fiscal Year 2013 Education Budget to fund the Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) in 18 New York City high schools, and

WHEREAS there are far more compelling uses for \$1.5 million of taxpayer money to meet some of the many unfunded education needs in New York City, and

WHEREAS, it is the sense of the City Council reflecting the sentiments of New York City residents as a whole that academic programs should not be sacrificed to maintain JROTC, and

WHEREAS JROTC instructors are not Department of Education qualified teachers, and

WHEREAS the JROTC program promotes militarism through biased discussion of American military actions, and

WHEREAS the JROTC serves as an aid to recruit our students to serve in ceaseless and costly wars and worldwide military programs, and

WHEREAS, THE City Council has held a public hearing at which public testimony supported the elimination of taxpayer funding of the NYC JROTC program and supported non-military alternative programs and curricula to teach the value of teamwork and self-discipline, and

BE IT RESOLVED that

1. The City Council instructs the Department of Education to remove any City tax levy funding of the JROTC program and redirect this money to more pressing educational needs
2. Any appropriation in the Mayor's current fiscal year for use of JROTC be and hereby is removed.

FY12 Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps (JROTC)

District	Location	Positions	Average Teacher Salary	Cost w/o Fringe	ROTC Grant	ROTC Grant w/o Fringe	Tax Levy Allocation
02	02M625	2	\$71,311	\$142,622	\$71,311	\$52,388	\$71,311
08	08M468	2	\$75,587	\$151,174	\$102,889	\$75,587	\$75,587
08	08X297	2	\$85,834	\$131,888	\$0	\$0	\$85,834
10	10X439	2	\$80,243	\$120,488	\$0	\$0	\$80,243
10	10X440	2	\$78,323	\$156,646	\$106,613	\$78,323	\$78,323
11	11X455	2	\$71,523	\$143,046	\$0	\$0	\$71,523
19	19K507	2	\$81,097	\$122,194	\$0	\$0	\$81,097
19	19K583	1	\$89,521	\$89,521	\$0	\$0	\$89,521
20	20K490	3	\$77,249	\$231,747	\$0	\$0	\$34,761
24	24Q810	2	\$76,968	\$153,936	\$76,968	\$56,544	\$76,968
25	25Q425	2	\$76,753	\$153,508	\$76,753	\$56,388	\$76,753
26	26Q430	5	\$79,152	\$395,760	\$0	\$0	\$197,880
30	30Q450	2	\$77,417	\$154,834	\$105,380	\$77,417	\$77,417
31	31R080	2	\$77,208	\$154,416	\$105,086	\$77,208	\$77,208
31	31R445	2	\$79,197	\$158,394	\$0	\$0	\$79,197
31	31R450	2	\$77,715	\$155,430	\$105,786	\$77,715	\$77,715
31	31R455	2	\$78,706	\$167,412	\$107,135	\$78,706	\$78,706
31	31R460	2	\$78,066	\$158,132	\$105,786	\$77,715	\$78,066
Total		39		\$2,909,124	\$963,717	\$707,989	\$1,454,562

BRONX:

BRONX HIGH SCHOOL FOR LAW AND COMMUNITY SERVICE (X439)
THEODORE ROOSEVELT CAMPUS
500 EAST FORDHAM ROAD

DE WITT CLINTON HS (X440)
100 WEST MOSHOLU PARKWAY SOUTH

HARRY S. TRUMAN HS - EDUCATIONAL CAMPUS (X455)
750 BAYCHESTER AVE

MORRIS ACADEMY FOR COLLABORATIVE STUDIES (X297)
MORRIS EDUCATIONAL CAMPUS
1100 BOSTON ROAD

BROOKLYN:

FRANKLIN K. LANE HS (K420)
999 JAMAICA AVENUE

PERFORMING ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY HS (K507)
400 PENNSYLVANIA AVE

FORT HAMILTON HS (K490)
8301 SHORE ROAD

QUEENS:

AVIATION CAREER AND TECHNICAL HS (Q610)
45-30 36TH ST.

JOHN BOWNE HS (Q425)
63-25 MAIN ST.

FRANCIS LEWIS HS (Q430)
58-20 UTOPIA PARKWAY

LONG ISLAND CITY HS (Q450)
14-30 BROADWAY

STATEN ISLAND:

THE MICHAEL J. PETRIDES SCHOOL (R080)
715 OCEAN TERRACE

PORT RICHMOND HS (R445)
35 ST. JOSEPHS AVE

CURTIS HS (R450)
105 HAMILTON AVE

TOTTENVILLE HS (R455)
100 LUTEN AVE

SUSAN E. WAGNER HS (R460)
1200 MANOR ROAD

MANHATTAN:

HS OF GRAPHIC COMMUNICATION ARTS (M625)
439 West 49TH ST

HS FOR HEALTH CAREERS AND SCIENCES (M468)
459 AUDUBON AVE

Testimony Presented to ^{the} City Council of New York
June 6, 2012

I am Angelo Ortiz, Unit Director for Youth Services @ Inwood Community Services, Coalition Coordinator for the UNEDOS Coalition, an adult Member for the Washington Heights & Inwood Youth Council, and a member of the WHE Youth Service Provider Collective, a group of over 20 organizations who have banded together to create a safety net and advocate around youth issues in northern Manhattan.

On behalf of all of our partners in northern Manhattan as well as all of our friends city-wide with the Campaign for Children, I am here to ask you a question regarding Mayor Mike Bloomberg's proposed cuts to after-school and childcare services in his FY 2013 Executive Budget.

"Who the heck does this guy think he is?!"

What he has done amounts to programmatic armageddon. It is an attack on

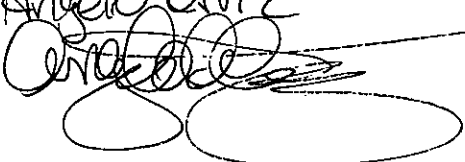
working class communities, and especially communities of color, who depend on these programs.^{Programs that have already experienced consecutive years of cuts.} These services have proven to be an economic stimulus to our communities creating and supporting job growth that is desperately needed to pull us out of these difficult times. Let me tell you what these cuts mean to Washington Heights & Inwood.

2,000 children will lose afterschool and childcare services. 17 OST programs will be lost. Extrapolating from the statistics from the Campaign for Children Parent Survey, about 1,000 jobs will be lost either because of layoffs or because parents will be forced to give up their jobs to care for their children. That would represent a 7% increase in our local unemployment rate at a time when already over 45% of adults 16 and ^{older} ~~and older~~ are unemployed or have dropped out of the work force. These cuts would mean that approximately \$3 million that these services bring to our community, funding that is essentially an economic stimulus, would in one fell swoop be wiped ^{from} ~~out~~ local economy. You can't remove that kind of money ^{like ours where the median household income is \$38K} ~~removed~~ from a local economy and not expect a disastrous impact on local families & local businesses. So we are demanding that the City Council restore 100% of the \$170 million that this mayor took out

of the budget for these services. You know, when a family is suffering economically, and let's pretend that this city is one big family for a moment, a family struggling will make sure its kids and its elderly are taken care of first. At dinner, the kids will eat first then any seniors in the home will be taken care of next, THEN the parents & other able-bodied adults will eat. Take care of our kids & families in this budget. Every 1% you do not reinstate will mean 235 jobs that you will cut. Every % you do not reinstate to youth services will mean 470 kids without a program or child care.

I am submitting ^{as testimony} a sampling of about 20 letters from youth that are losing their programs. This letter is from Ashley Matias, an 11 year old in our program.


(attached letters)

Respectfully Submitted,
Angelo Ortiz


Dear Decision Maker,

My name is Ashley and I go to PS. 311 and I am making this letter to let you know that we all think it is unfair that you are planning to close all the programs were do you expect all the childrens to stay? In your office? NO exactly what I thought. This program helps us and is fun. So next time you should think before you do something that's what a Decision Maker is - Suppose to do HELP not do harm.

Love,

Ashley Matias 

5/2/12

Dear Decision Maker,

My name is Christopher Merritts. I am an Activity Specialist at Inwood Community Services working at Amistad School in Upper Manhattan. I am furious at the fact that all the money that has gone into the Special programs for Students is now being taken from Students. For two and a half years I've been working with students and everyday I would see the smiles on the childrens faces as they would come to afterschool and have a place away from home to get their homework done, be apart of fun activities, Clubs and take part in great lessons. If you take away the after-school programs you're also taking away the smiles of every child around the City. The Students need after-school programs because it provides a safe haven for them as well as a place for them to get their homework done that some may not be able to get done. Please keep the programs around the city. Don't be the reason as to why students will be forced to learn on the streets. Is that what you want? Bring back the programs and the money associated with them.

Thank You,

Christopher Merritts
213 Nagle Ave. APT 7B
New York, NY 10034

To whom it may concern:

What is a after-school program? An after-school program is a place many students relay on doing homework, seek fun activity and most importantly keeps our kids off the streets. I'm a afterschool teacher and my kids live for their after-school programs. Many of their lives are being saved because of the positive environment and after-school education.

It is an advantage and provides our kids more then the average after-school program gives. Believe it or not these after-school students seek so many opportunities that regular school hours do not give, because of the number of students in the classroom. After-school programs does and can give these students one on one time, with homework and other questions they can not ask their regular teacher.

Our future is within the kids; they are our future leaders, teachers, cops, lawyers, doctors, and decision makers. Without setting a strong foundation in our educational "world" things will get weak, in other words our

Keweenaw

Dear, Person who is shutting down the after school programs,

I am counting on you to save child care and after-school programs work hard and play by the rules. Both child care and after school provide children with critical educational opportunities that pave the way for future success, and allow working parents to keep their jobs that support their families and our local economy. Without access to these programs, working parents will be forced to make potentially unsafe arrangements for their children in order to keep their jobs.

I urge you to restore these devastating cuts and commit to funding high quality child care and after-school systems that serve greater, not fewer, numbers of children.

My name is Kevin Baker, I am a 8919der at P.S. 311 and enrolled in the Inwood Community Service Inc., Advantage after school program Contract # C024815 which has given me.

I like the after school program because the help alot, and they are nice and kind.

T

DEAR Decision Maker,

I AM A 5th Grade student THAT GOES TO TAD DUAL LANGUAGE SCHOOL. MY NAME IS SOLIA PEREZ AND I AM 10 YEARS OLD. I THINK THAT YOU SHOULD NOT CUT OUT 66 MILLION DOLLARS OF ~~THE~~ BUDGET. YOU DON'T KNOW THE HARM YOU CAN CAUSE TO MANY PEOPLE. MANY PEOPLE DON'T HAVE ENOUGH TIME TO TAKE CARE OF THEIR ~~REA~~ CHILDREN BECAUSE THEY MIGHT HAVE TO WORK ALL DAY BECAUSE THEY MIGHT BE POOR AND NOT HAVE ENOUGH MONEY. WE ARE GOING TO HAVE A RALLY IN 179th HIBRIDGE PARK TO PROTECT AND I THINK YOU SHOULD HEAR THE PEOPLE SPEAK. I GO TO ADVANTAGE PROGRAM. I REALLY LIKE ADVANTAGE SO I DON'T WANT THEM TO CLOSE THIS PROGRAM. I THINK THAT THIS PROGRAM IS AWESOME! I ALSO WENT TO A PROGRAM ~~called~~ CALLED OPERAT EXODUS. I THINK THAT THAT IS THE BEST PROGRAM I've went to. YOU SHOULD NOT CLOSE DAYCARES AND ALL TYPES OF PROGRAMS BECAUSE PARENTS AND CHILDREN CARE ~~about~~ ~~these~~ ~~programs~~ ~~about~~ ABOUT ALL THESE PROGRAMS. SO ~~PLEASE~~ PLEASE, PLEASE DO NOT SHUT DOWN PROGRAMS.

— SOLIANNY PEREZ

P.S. I HOPE THIS LETTER CONVINCES YOU:

And After-School
for 47,000
Children!

Dear Decision Maker,

I am counting on you to save child care and after-school programs for more than 47,000 New York City children. The families that rely on child care and after-school programs work hard and play by the rules. Both child care and after-school programs provide children with critical educational opportunities that pave the way for future success, and allow working parents to keep their jobs --- jobs that support their families and our local economy. Without access to these programs, working parents will be forced to make potentially unsafe arrangements for their children in order to keep their jobs.

I urge you to restore these devastating cuts and commit to funding high-quality child care and after-school systems that serve greater - not fewer - numbers of children.

Dear Decision Maker,

I'm in 5th grade Amistad dual language.
I am 11 years old. I don't want to leave this
program because it's fun, and they help me
do my homework. MEANWHILE my mom is
at work.

-Chris

Dear Decision maker,

I'm a 5th grade student that goes to Amistad dahl language school. My Name is Angeli Reynoso, I'm 10 years old. I think the decision your making is not Fair to kids like Me in New York. I think it's not Fair because if you close all programs & where are the kids going to stay after school. I mean some of the parents of the kids work late and they don't have somebody to care after them and the ~~only~~ kids will want to stay in the streets and they might make bad choices and I know you don't want this to happen. Also the people that work at these programs will lose their jobs and they will be forced to do something that they never thought they do. And if you close the Day cares! you BETTER have a good Explanation When the parents have to leave 5 year olds alone in their house!!!

From: A really really
Mad student!
Angeli
Reynoso

Dear Decision Maker,

My name is Angelli Fernandez and I am 10 years old. I go to this school called Amistad Dual Language School P.S. 311. I would like to save this program because it's fun. Also they help us with our homework. Thank you and

Save Our Program!

— Angelli Fernandez

P.S You better save our Program.

Dear

I am counting to save child care and after-school programs for more than 47,000 New York City children.

The families that rely on child care and after-school programs work hard and play by rules. Both child care and after-school programs provide children with critical educational opportunities that pave the way for future success, and allow working parents to keep their jobs - jobs that support their families and our local economy. Without access to these programs, working parents will be forced to make potentially unsafe arrangements for their children in order to keep their jobs.

I urge you to restore these devastating cuts and commit to funding high-quality child care and after-school systems that serve greater - not fewer - numbers of children.

I like this after-school because it helps me with my academic studies and this is good because I need it. This is why I need it to.

Sincerely,

Eduardo Del Valle

280 Dyckman St.
NYC, 10040

Crystal Peña

Save Child Care & After School For 47,000 Children

Dear (Decision maker)

I am counting on you to save Child Care and After school Programs for more than 47,000 New York City Children.

The Families that Rely on Child Care and after school Programs work hard and play by the rules. Both child care and after school Programs provide children with critical educational opportunities that pave the way for future success, and allow working parents to keep their jobs - jobs that support their families.

My name is Crystal Peña; I am a 6th grader at P.S. 311 and enrolled in the Inwood Community Service Inc. / Advantage Program Contract CO 24815 which has given me the ability to do my Home work and good Activities.

I Like the After school Program because

It's Fun & very active. ~~be~~ They provide good Activities.

I need this After School Program because I can do my Home work and have fun.

Save Child Care and After School!
-for 47,000 children

Dear (Decision maker)

I am ~~counting~~ ^{counting} on you to save child care
and After School -for 47,000 children in
New York.

The Families that rely on child care and
After School program work hard and play by the
rules. Both child care and After School program
provide children with critical educational
opportunities that pave for future success
and allow working parents to keep their
jobs - jobs that ~~support~~ ^{support} our local
economy. Without these programs parent will have to make potentially
unsafe arrangements for their children in order
to keep their jobs.

I urge you to restore these devastating
cuts and commit to funding high quality child care
and After School systems that serve greater
not ~~fewer~~ ^{fewer} number of children.

My Name is Byron Solis I am a 7th grade
A.P.S. 311 and enrolled in the Inland Community
Service Inc. / A.P.S. After School program
contract # 0024815 which was given me nothing.

I like the After School program because
of basket ball and help with my homework.
I NEED the After School program
because I did bad in my 1st marking period.

Sincerely

Byron
Solis

New York, 10024

5/2/12

Dear Decision makers,

I am counting on you to save child care and after school programs for more than 47,000 New York city children. I have worked in after school programs for about 6 years. I rely on this program so I can be able to go to college and work at the same time. Parents rely on this program so that they can work and provide for their families. Many lives will be affected if these programs are shut down. Upper manhattan is a violent and drug infused neighborhood, without these programs students will be forced to hang with the wrong people.

I urge you to restore these devastating cuts and commits to funding high-quality child care and after-school systems that serve greater - not fewer - numbers of children.

My name is Eliezer Jimenez, I am an activity Specialist at P.S 311 in the Inwood Community Services Inc. / Advantage After school contract # C024815

Sincerely,

Eliezer Jimenez
610 w 163 St. Apt. 10A
New York, NY 10032

Save Child Care and After-School for 47,000 children!

Dear Decision Maker,

I am counting on you to save child care and after-school programs for more than 47,000 New York City children. The families that rely on child and after-school programs work hard and play by the rules. Both child care and after-school programs provide children with critical educational opportunities that pave the way for future success, and allow working parents to keep their jobs -- jobs that support their families and our local economy. Without access to these programs, working parents will be forced to make potentially unsafe arrangements for their children in order to keep their jobs. I urge you to restore these devastating cuts and commit to funding high-quality child care and after-school systems that serve greater - not - fewer - numbers of children. My name is Angeleen Marte, I am a 6th grader at Ps. 311 and enrolled in the Inwood Community Service Inc. / Advantage After School Program contract #C024815 which has given me. 1 thing that I like about the after-school program is

SAVE CHILD CARE AND AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAMS! FOR 47,000 CHILDREN

Dear Decision Maker,

I am counting on you to save child care and after-school programs for more than 47,000 New York City children.

The families that rely on child care and after-school programs work hard and play by the rules. Both child care and after-school programs provide children with critical education opportunities that pave the way for future success, and allow working parents to keep their jobs - jobs that support their families and our local economy. Without access to these programs, working parents will be forced to make potentially unsafe arrangements for their children in order to keep their jobs.

I urge you to restore these devastating cuts and commit to funding high quality child care and after-school systems that serve greater - not fewer - numbers of children.

My name is Christian Polanco, I am a 7th grader at P.S. 311 and enrolled in the Inwood Community Service Inc. //

Dear Decision maker,

I am counting on you to save child care and after-school programs for more than 47,000 New York City children. The families that rely on child care and after-school programs work hard and play by the rules.

Both child care and afterschool programs provide children with critical educational opportunities that pave the way for future success, and allow working parents to quit their jobs -- jobs that support their families and our local economy. Without access to these programs, working parents will be forced to make potentially unsafe arrangements for their children in order to keep their jobs.

I urge you to restore these devastating cuts and commit to funding high-quality child care and after-school systems that serve greater -- not fewer -- numbers of children.

My name is Natalie Gutierrez, I am an 8th grader at PS 311 and enrolled in the Inwood Community Service Inc./ Advantage afterschool Program Contract #C024815.

I ~~thought~~ want to keep afterschool programs around because I was hoping to play tennis in high school, and besides school I have nowhere else to play tennis. It also ~~helps~~ keep children in a safe and educational environment.

Dear [decision maker]

I am counting on you to save child care and after-school programs for more than 47,00 New York City children.

The families that rely on child care and after-school programs work hard and play by the rules. Both child care and after-school programs provide children with critical educational opportunities that pave the way for future success, and allow working parents to keep their jobs -- jobs that support their families and our local economy. Without access to these programs, working parents will be forced to make potentially unsafe arrangements for their children in order to keep their jobs.

I urge you to restore these devastating cuts and commit to funding high-quality child care and after-school systems that serve greater -- not fewer -- numbers of children.

My name is Lucylania Ogando, I am a 8th grader at 25311 and enrolled in the Inwood Community Service Inc., Advantage After School Program contract # 2024815, which has given me. I like the after school program because it has provide so many things that helped me with my education. I need the after school program because without it I wouldn't do what I do now.

Sincerely,
Lucylania Ogando
204 Sherman Ave.
10021

Save childcare and after-school ▼ For 47,000 children

Dear, [Decision maker]

I am counting on you to save childcare and after-school for 47,000 children in New York

The Families that rely on child care and after-school program work hard and play by the rules. Both child care and after-school programs provide children with critical education opportunities that pave for future success and allow working parents to keep their jobs-- jobs that supports families and our local economy. Without these programs parents will have to make potentially unsafe arrangements for their children in order to keep their jobs

I urge you to restore these devastating cuts and commits to fund high quality child care and after-school programs that serve greater--not fewer-- number of children.

My name is Guillermo Litago
I am a 7th graders at P.S 311
an enrolled in the Inwood

NYers need the Council to again rescue the Bravest from short-sighted policies budget closings, under-staffing, etc.

- Recruitment – The Recruitment lawsuit cost \$120m and under-staffing cost \$320m.
- 911 Unified Call Taking falsifies response time by deliberately ignoring real call processing time. Winborne Consulting found critical hazards in the \$2billion 911 system unifying police, fire and ambulance call-intake systems that excludes call intake time. Operators ask inconsistent/duplicative questions before forwarding callers to dispatchers and use unreliable address databases that send help to wrong addresses. Also Traffic Calming projects slow FDNY response.
- Vehicle Tracking AVL was installed to track vehicles. Is NYC still pay contractors \$3.5m for updates?
- Roster Staffing Agreement FDNY could close 20 fire companies plus suspend 24-hour mutual privileges if medical leave levels increase to an annualized 7.5% based on headcounts reduced by attrition and non-recruiting, thus forcing firefighters work more overtime. FDNY calculates firefighters on medical leave but excludes overtime. Medical leaves increase rise as headcounts decrease. FDNY reduced 60 Engine company crews (lapsed Roster Staffing Agreement) and Unified Call Taking delays increase injuries. Understaffing causes injuries then FDNY then penalizes firefighters by suspending mutual privileges due to higher medical rates, thus creating more injuries by applying statistically flawed calculations. Thus FDNY penalizes all firefighters by suspending mutual privileges because medical rates rose, thus creating more injuries by applying statistically flawed calculations.
- FDNY must maintain corner call boxes for 2way emergency communication and removal requires costly hazardous abatement.
- The May 5, 2012 Walk Against FDNY Cuts reflected on Crown Heights residents hideously murdered by arson, especially targeting women and families. NYC must restore Fire Marshal staff since mental illness finds deadly weapons in matchbooks match. Lives, homes, property and health are destroyed – causing homelessness, which disrupts kids' education, housed in shelters away from schools and stability. I still demand an accounting of costs of fire-related homelessness originating near closed FDNY companies, to compare to the economics of FDNY company closings.
- Reduced fire crews and closed fire companies endanger NYers. Budget threats are a death threat to each infant, elderly or disabled person. Withholding life-saving is brutal, demoralizing and uneconomical. Any under-staffed fire risks firefighter lives.
- Columbia University found that FDNY saves +\$3billion per year or +\$15m per company.
- Insurance - have commercial fire damage insurance payouts/premiums changed Insurance underwriters closed Fire Patrol?
- FDNY gives 45days before closing any company near housing, schools, hospitals, terrorist targets. NYC Council must legislate impact studies of ecological, environmental, economic social, health diversity and population density before FDNY closes/relocates any fire company ... impacting the lives and health of the Bravest and civilians, their pets, property homes.
- Feb2011 Wall Street Journal — 2010 July-Oct — ► More fires caused delayed response ► Serious structural fires increased 23% ► Civilian fire fatalities increased ► Firefighter burns increased ► Commercial and residential building inspections decreased ► Critical ambulance responses slowed
- Inspect the administration's vast Ponzis: the removal of corner fire boxes, claw-back of fire and cop pensions, subsidies to sports venues, modified response modes, the Christmas blizzard, FDNY gloves, radios and hiring test/s, Port Authority's separate emergency response system, Citytime and unified 911 dispatch time fraud. Firefighters in 1000° don't deserve this environment.
- FDNY MUST ► assign FIVE firefighters to 25 DeCon engines and SOC ladders near closed companies ► Restore Fire Marshals ► Restore engines closed 5/2003 and Engine15 relocated 11/2001 ► NYC cannot ethically close companies or reduce staffing with an aging and obese population, deteriorating infrastructure and housing crisis ► Get a helicopter for high-rise and regional disasters
- All Community Boards should get monthly reports detailing out-of-district and covering companies and borough statistics on inspections, EMS/fire incidents/fatalities, arson/suspicious fires.

TOXIC FLAME RETARDANTS – FLAMMABLE MATERIALS – URBAN FIRES

Are You Safe on That Sofa? – NY Times Nicholas D. Kristof 05/19/12

Playing with Fire – Chicago Tribune Sam Roe/Patricia Callahan 05/19/12 – Such PCB-like toxins shed particles in a home and combust to new hazards, inhaled during longer-lasting fires. Around 1996, to help Big Tobacco, tiny sample studies were inflated to color toxins as flame-retardants in home fabrics and furniture. Documents show tobacco lobbyists covertly organized and manipulated the National Association of State Fire Marshals to push for flame retardants in furniture. Citizens for Fire Safety pushed laws requiring fire retardants in furniture. This group has only three members, which manufacture flame retardants: Albemarle Corp, ICL Industrial Prod and Chemtura Corp, hardly "a coalition of fire professionals, educators, community activists, burn centers, doctors, fire departments, industry leaders."

In the Mouth of the Dragon: Toxic Fires in the Age of Plastics – Dr. Deborah Wallace, 1990

Analyzes major fires involving PVC-polyvinyl chloride plastics] and fire safety regulation, including combustion tests, standards, fire and building codes, code enforcement, emergency services, public agencies, and private companies. Such regulation may be manipulated to create false assurances, so that neither firefighters nor the public are adequately protected against very toxic or fatal fumes from burning plastics. Dr. Wallace supports the 1986 New York State Building Code.

A Plague on Your Houses: How New York Was Burned Down and National Public Health Crumbled Drs. D. Wallace & R. Wallace, 2001

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Latinas Against Fire Cuts
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1/2

Councilmembers and concerned NYers, thank you for hearing the voices of NYC residents and tax-payers. Just as NYers rely on the Bravest for help in distress, we now turn to you to save our Bravest from synthetic shortfalls caused by Citytime and 911 Dispatch and recruiting candidate lawsuits and understaffing overtime.

2011 BUREAU OF FIRE INVESTIGATION-BFI

http://www.nyc.gov/html/fdny/pdf/publications/bfi_annual_rep/2011/2011_annual_final.pdf

FIRE FATALITIES 2006–2011 TOTAL #4304

Brooklyn had #156 or 33%
Incendiary/Arson were #57 or 12%

FIRE INJURIES – 2006–2011 TOTAL #4304

Brooklyn+Queens had #2312 or 54%

ALL FIRES – NYC TOTAL #4689 [Section 2]

Brooklyn+Bronx had 55% of ALL FIRES
Brooklyn+Bronx had 65% of Incendiary/Arson Fires

40% of proposed closings are in Brooklyn
<<< Brooklyn HAS NO BURN UNIT >>>

Incendiary/Arson Fires – NYC TOTAL #2103 or 45% <of ALL FIRES #4689>

Incendiary/Arson Fires	[of All Fires #4689]	NYC #2103 or 45%	<u>Brooklyn</u> +Bronx had #1369 or 65%
Incendiary/Arson Fires	Occupied Buildings	NYC #1306 or 28%	<u>Brooklyn</u> +Bronx had #878 or 67%
Bronx	CB01 #102 or 17%	FOUR Worst CBs Bronx	CB01+CB03+CB05+CB06 #294 or 49%
<u>Brooklyn</u>	CB03 #83 or 11%	FOUR Worst CBs Brooklyn	CB01+CB03+CB05+CB13 #283 or 39%
Manhattan	CB11 #60 or 21%		
Queens	CB12 #80 or 20%		
Staten Island	CB01 #54 or 53%		
FIVE Worst CBs	#379 or 18%		

Accidental Fires – NYC TOTAL #2569 or 55% <of ALL FIRES #4689>

Accidental Fires	[of All Fires #4689]	NYC #2569 or 55%	<u>Brooklyn</u> +Bronx had #1428 or 55%
Accidental Fires	Occupied Buildings	NYC #2321 or 49%	<u>Brooklyn</u> +Bronx had #1277 or 55%
Bronx	CB05 #51 or 11%		
<u>Brooklyn</u>	CB03 #79 or 9%		
Manhattan	CB05 #69 or 13%		
Queens	CB12 #82 or 15%		
Staten Island	CB01 #71 or 50%		
FIVE Worst CBs	#352 or 14%		

FIRE FATALITIES – NYC TOTAL #66 [Section 3]

65% were in <u>Brooklyn</u> +Bronx	Cause	Incendiary/Arson	#8 or 12%
66% were Blacks+Hispanics	Cause	Smoking/Open Flame	#34 or 52%
21% were 3am+4am	Boroughs	<u>Brooklyn</u> +Bronx	#43 or 65%
Bronx #19 or 29%	Month	March 2011	#12 of 18%
<u>Brooklyn</u> #24 or 36%	Time of Day	3am+4am	#14 or 21%
Manhattan #12 or 18%	Structure	Multiple Dwelling	#49 or 74%
Queens #10 or 15%	Ethnicity	Black+Hispanic	#44 or 66%
Staten Island #1 or 2%	Age	Working (20–60yo)	#25 or 38%
NYC TOTAL #66			

FIRE INJURIES – NYC TOTAL #989 [Section 4]

53% were in <u>Brooklyn</u> +Queens	Cause	Cooking	#176 or 18%
58% were Blacks+Hispanics	Cause	Electrial+Wiring	#266 or 27%
49% were Working Age (20–60yo)	Cause	Open Flame	#151 or 15%
Fire Injuries <u>Brooklyn</u> +Queens #528 or 53%	Cause	Incendiary/Arson	#128 or 13%
by Smoke <u>Brooklyn</u> +Queens #295 or 30%	Month	Feb+March	#241 or 24%
Tour Day 9am–6pm <u>Brooklyn</u> +Queens #187 or 19%	Time	5am+11pm	#158 or 16%
Tour Night 6pm–9am <u>Brooklyn</u> +Queens #341 or 34%	Structure	Multiple Dwelling	#688 or 70%
<u>Brooklyn</u> CB03+CB07 + Queens CB07+CB12 #134=14%	Ethnicity	Black+Hispanic	#574 or 58%
	Age	Working (20–60yo)	#481 or 49%

BFI Arrests – NYC TOTAL #503
Brooklyn had #192 or 38%

BFI Arson Arrests NYC TOTAL #149
Brooklyn had #81 or 54%



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Wednesday June 6 , 2012

New York City Council Hearing on FY 2013 Executive Budget

Comments prepared by

THE POINT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

THE POINT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION is a nonprofit organization dedicated to youth development and the cultural and economic revitalization of the Hunts Point section of the South Bronx. We believe the area's residents, their talents and aspirations, are The Point's greatest assets. Our mission is to encourage the arts, local enterprise, responsible ecology, and self-investment in the Hunts Point community. The POINT is a member of the New York City Environmental Justice Alliance and the Organization of Waterfront Neighborhoods.

In our role as a community development agency, we strive to represent the voices of our communities and communicate needs and solutions that will improve the overall quality of life of our neighbors. We are here today to once again and after years of advocacy to make the case for equity and justice as it pertains to our communities, who are far too often overlooked and forgotten in the shadows of power and privilege. You will hear many testimonies today about stats and data related to public and environmental health, and also from folks who want to over simplify the issue by stating "no garbage in residential neighborhoods". But I am here today once again to speak on behalf of the people that have been forgotten about in simple sound bites and co-opted rallies. I am here to offer our community's point of view by presenting the narrative and timeline of the waste industry in the South Bronx, as both a testament to all that has been done to achieve equity and as a reminder of all that we have yet to accomplish.

In 1989 the city charter was amended to include language on fair share, and our neighborhood saw hope for alleviation from the many burdens that we faced. But just as quickly the Department of City Planning created a rule around the required annual Statement of Needs, by allowing the City to propose any facility

siting or expansion whenever it chooses simply by filing an amendment to the previously approved Statements of Needs, thus making the entire process toothless and meaningless. A few years later, we became the unfortunate and unwilling hosts to NYOFCo, a privately-owned sewage processing plant that polluted our air and emitted noxious odors for the next 16 years. This happened while a DEP sewage treatment plant was already located two blocks away, and was slated to undergo expansion a decade later. A few years after NYOFCo, when Fresh Kills was scheduled to close, we saw a proposal by American Marine Rail for a massive waste transfer station that would bring most of the displaced garbage to our waterfront in Hunts Point. The proposed location was just yards away from NYOFCo, the community fought back and we were able to stop that facility. But when Fresh Kills did close and the waste handling system was further privatized, we saw an immediate influx of 15 waste transfer stations find their way to the South Bronx in community districts 1 and 2, where they still operate. "Currently the South Bronx and the neighborhoods surrounding Newtown Creek host a combined 32 waste transfer stations which collectively handle over 60% of the city's waste." We are not here today asking to shut them down, BUT simply to ask that our fellow New Yorkers recognize us as equal citizens and share some of this load.

I have only spoken this far about waste but that is not all we mean when we say our communities are overburdened. Let's not forget that we are talking about the same neighborhood that was destroyed by Robert Moses for the city's transportation infrastructure, that houses that largest food distribution center in the world for the city's food infrastructure, that also has a power plant for the city's energy infrastructure, that until recently was the location of 4 incarceration facilities for the city's corrections infrastructure, and that sees over 15,000 diesel trucks enter its borders every day because it is one of the only remaining industrial parks in our city. The Point, along side countless allies (OWN, NYC-EJA) have made progress over the years, but it was always hard fought.

In 2006 we thought we would see some relief. It was a Herculean task, but through a tireless effort from environmental justice groups across the city and elected officials we got both the City Council and the Mayor to pass the Solid Waste Management Plan. We were told our waste handling system would be modernized and made more efficient. Garbage would move by barge and rail instead of trucks, and most importantly, every neighborhood would handle their fair share of trash. In this same year we saw the official release of the South Bronx Greenway master plan to bring new parks, open space, safer streets and waterfront

access.

Today we want to sincerely **THANK** Speaker Quinn and the Council for their leadership and support in passing the 2006 Solid Waste Management Plan – **however, three communities in New York City (South Bronx, Williamsburg/ Greenpoint and Southeast Queens) still handle an unfair share of the City's garbage! Although many of our communities are labeled "industrial" despite what people may say here today, we are people too and we need you to keep fighting for us! The Council must fully implement the Solid Waste Management Plan and make sure that ALL the Marine Transfer Stations called for in the SWMP , including the E 91st MTS, come online.**

We also urge you, our elected officials, to FINISH THE JOB of ensuring Fair Share by **supporting legislation to reduce the waste capacity of land-based waste transfer stations** handled in truly overburdened communities. We need real reductions that will actually reduce the amount of garbage in overburdened communities! Make sure that each borough handles its own garbage.

Thank you for your time and careful consideration.

Respectfully,
Kellie Terry- Sepulveda
Executive Director

For the Record



Testimony of

Carmen Collado, Assistant Executive Director
The Jewish Board of Family & Children's Services

At the Hearing on
EXECUTIVE BUDGET FY 13

Committee on Finance

Domenic M. Recchia, Jr., Chair

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Leroy G. Comrie, Jr.

Lewis A. Fidler,

Helen D. Foster

Robert Jackson

G. Oliver Koppell,

Darlene Mealy

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Vincent M. Ignizio

James S. Oddo

June 6, 2012

Good afternoon, my name is Carmen Collado. I am Assistant Executive Director in charge of Public Policy and Government Relations at the Jewish Board of Family and Children's Services (JBFCs), an affiliate of UJA-Federation of New York.

I would like to thank Councilmember Domenic M. Recchia for chairing this meeting, and all the Members of the Finance Committee for insuring access to mental health services for New Yorkers in need.

JBFCs, along with our colleagues in the Mental Health community, is grateful for the mental health initiative funding begun in 2007 to address pressing unmet needs in the human services system and for subsequent renewal of the initiatives. This funding for Autism, Children Under Five, and Geriatric Mental Health has made it possible to provide vital services to many New Yorkers at risk of serious mental illness and developmental issues.

The Jewish Board of Family and Children's Services is honored to have been included in each program since the beginning of the initiative and we join our colleagues in requesting full restoration of funding for all three initiatives in Fiscal Year 2013.

City funding has ensured that the mental health needs of New Yorkers have been met in critical areas where Medicaid, other federal and state funding and philanthropic support cannot cover the gap. As the lingering recession continues to dampen private giving, and with Governor Cuomo's Medicaid Redesign Plan likely to reduce some funding, we are all relying on the City Council Initiatives to preserve services to vulnerable populations.

A prime example of essential needs met through the City Council Initiatives is the Children Under 5 Mental Health Services program. Currently, there is no broad-based system of mental health services for children under 5 and City funding has been a critical base. Now in the 6th year of funding, approximately 3000 young children have been serviced.

Innovative programs in this area are not yet baselined, but we have seen that they are highly effective and cost efficient. Most of the mental health disorders that affect older children and adults have their origins in the first few years of life. Intervention and supports provided during these earliest years have the best potential for putting children back on healthy developmental trajectories.

Young children are particularly vulnerable to the negative consequences of exposure to violence at home and in the community, to physical abuse and neglect and to traumatic loss (including the loss associated with placement into foster care). There is prolific evidence to document the toxic effects of chronic stress and trauma on brain development. On the positive side, interventions that begin early can change the balance between risk and protective factors resulting in more favorable outcomes.

Interventions aimed at helping young children learn to control their behavior, develop social skills that enable them to function as part of a classroom group, and focus their attention make them ready to learn and less likely to fall behind of their elementary school experience right from the start.

For every \$1 invested in high-quality early childhood programs, over \$8 are returned to society—in the form of reduced rates of crime, grade retention and special education placements, and increased rates of high school graduation and adult earnings.

At JBFCs, city funding for Children Under 5 programs provides for screenings, consultation and services for 87 children and their parents along with 17 teachers and administrators at the 83rd St and 84th St. day care centers of Goddard Riverside Community Services. Our observation, consultation and parent/staff workshop services promote school readiness for these preschool children identified as at-risk for communication, behavioral, social-emotional, and relational challenges.

Autism is another underfunded issue on the State and Federal levels that Initiative funding has addressed. Recent birth data indicates that 1 in 110 children are on the autism spectrum. These children and their families need a wide range of special services to address the developmental and educational challenges to be faced over their lifetimes. Funding from the city has allowed JBFCs and other agencies to provide a range of critical services for parents and families: training to cope with the unique challenges in managing behavior, navigating the service systems, finding respite services, and planning for the transitions their children will face as they age from childhood to adolescence to young adulthood—each juncture demanding new services for education, training for more independent living, social skills and safety training, housing, and other services.

For fiscal year 2011/2012, as per our application, we identified a training need that would enhance our services and build capacity in our clinics to treat children, teens and young adults on the autistic spectrum who are experiencing mental health issues. In November of 2011, we invited our clinicians to attend a three hour training delivered by The Seaver Center of Mt. Sinai Hospital on treating individuals on the autism spectrum who have a primary mental health diagnosis. In pursuing this project, we discovered that there are almost no mental health agencies currently equipped to accept referrals for individuals with this disorder – leaving private practice as the only option and creating insurmountable financial barriers for families in need.

Over 125 of our clinicians attended this voluntary training, advancing their understanding of the disorder in the ever-changing field and learning updated treatment modalities for clients struggling with anxiety and depression using directive, creative, inventive and proactive approaches. This initial all-clinic training (reaching staff at JBFCs's 16 clinics serving 6500 people at any one time) was followed by a more intensive training for about 60 professionals from our clinics in Brooklyn, Manhattan and Westchester sites.

In January of 2012 we began the first eleven-week series of Music Therapy classes for two different groups with 6-8 children, described as "at risk" but not yet diagnosed, from three different Head Start sites in Harlem. The children are all 3-5 years old and they come weekly for one hour of music therapy. The children all experience difficulty with communication, socialization and regulation. The music therapy classes are intended as a vehicle to provide the children with practice around these issues, and this opportunity in some cases leads to more comprehensive testing for spectrum disorders. We also started a Parent/Child group in January that will run for 6 weeks. These children are drawn from our outpatient clinic at the Child Development Center. Most of these children do have "spectrum" disorders although their diagnosis currently is PDD – pervasive developmental disorder.

Our affiliate organization, The Shield Institute, continues to provide a parent training component of the Autism Initiative as well. In 2012, we conducted 11 trainings with 15-20 parents at each session, which focused on coping with difficulties of raising a young child with autism. We find that parents are looking for practical help: how to play/communicate with their child, how to deal with behavior issues/temper tantrums that embarrass them in public, feeding and toileting problems, raising siblings and balancing needs of many young children in a family, dealing with extended family (which often crosses many cultural lines). Our ability to provide this support group in Spanish is enormously impactful. Our "make and take" sessions that provide parents with visual supports to use at home continues to be immensely helpful to families. So far in 2012, we have been providing assistance with follow-up and advocacy on the NYCDOE reforms and insuring that parents of young children entering kindergarten will get the essential support they need for success in school.

In Geriatric Mental Health, with the help of funding from the Council, we've been able to provide culturally competent and bilingual/bicultural mental health services to Latino and Jewish geriatric populations, mostly immigrants from countries of the former Soviet Union, the Dominican Republic and other countries of Central America. The services we have been able to provide include depression screenings, case management with referrals for housing, financial aid and elder abuse programs, and workshops on issues such as nutrition, loss and grief, memory, healthy aging and elder abuse. In addition, we have been able to reach populations that would otherwise be untreated or underserved because we have been able to provide services in non-traditional settings such as senior centers and places of worship.

With the City Council's help, we have been pleased to see our consumers thrive in all of these areas. It's important that the funding is restored so we can continue this important groundbreaking work.

It is critical to remember that the extended economic slump has already created recurrent budget pressures that have necessitated that every public service provider make their operations as lean as possible. For over 5 years now, the Mental Health Initiatives have made it possible to continue to provide critical services to vulnerable populations. Please understand that the reductions in 2009 and 2010 have brought the Mental Health Initiatives to a level that is essentially the minimum required to sustain meaningful services. That is why we were especially pleased to learn of the effort, spearheaded by Councilmember Weprin and co-signed by nearly all of the Council, to increase the total allocation for the Autism Initiative to \$2 Million from the current level of \$1.25 Million. JBFC has reached out to the Speaker's Office to urge the passage of this increase and we urge all of you to join us in making increased Autism funding a priority.

In conclusion, we urge the City Council to provide consistent support for New Yorkers in need through funding of services. The Jewish Board of Family and Children's Services is proud to be a part of a partnership with New York City's exceptional network of Human Services and with our committed leaders in City Government.



For the Record

**TESTIMONY OF THE
NEW YORK PUBLIC INTEREST RESEARCH GROUP
REGARDING THE NEW YORK CITY FISCAL YEAR 2012-2013 BUDGET
BEFORE THE NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL,
June 6th, 2012**

Hello my name is Shadae Blair. I am a student at Borough of Manhattan Community College and I am an active member of NYPIRG's Board of Directors. I am currently working towards my associates' degree with plans to later pursue my bachelors' degree at one of the CUNY senior colleges. I would like to thank all members of the City Council who are here today. We appreciate the opportunity to share our perspective on the proposed New York City 2012-2013 budget.

The New York Public Interest Research Group is the state's largest student-founded and student-directed non-partisan research and advocacy organization across the state. For decades, we have fought hard to protect adequate resources and funding for public higher education to ensure that all New Yorkers have access to an affordable college education.

I come before you today to urge the City Council to make the City University of New York (CUNY) a priority in the city's 2012-2013 budget.

Unfortunately, higher education in New York State has been cut more than \$1.7 billion in the last three years. Last year alone, CUNY students were faced with a mid-year tuition hike, which generated \$40 million in revenue that was promised to CUNY but was never delivered. In addition to the \$40 million that was wrongfully taken from CUNY, the institution lost \$70.1 million from its operating budget. Under the newly instated NY SUNY 2020, students are faced with incremental tuition increases amounting to \$1,500 over a five-year period. The consistent trend of disinvestment coupled with the steadily rising costs associated with attending college will greatly restrict students from accessing an affordable public higher education in New York City. It is now up to New York City to protect the nations largest and most diverse public urban university system – we need the City Council's strong support and leadership this fiscal year.

Invest in Community Colleges

Mayor Bloomberg has proposed a flat-line budget for CUNY community colleges that does not account for recent across-the-board cuts, enrollment increases, inflationary costs and devastating cuts to scholarships and other programs. His plan for CUNY assumes a requested \$300 tuition hike that many community college students cannot afford and it defunds council-supported

initiatives that enrich the college experience and improve student success. The Council must reject the Mayors cuts and make a bold investment in CUNY.

After years of enrollment growth and deferred maintenance, CUNY community college facilities need sustained capital investment. For too many years, the city has "left money on the table" when it has not matched state contributions and critical building maintenance and construction projects have remained stalled. Funds provided by the state to our community colleges cannot be accessed unless they are matched 50/50 by the city. In fact, the state has allocated \$71 million in unmatched funds in its 2012-2013 budget – funds CUNY desperately needs but cannot access without an equal amount allocated by the City. The Council must fully fund CUNY's capital budget request for the community colleges, including matching state capital appropriations completely. It is time to literally build up CUNY.

Restore the Peter F. Vallone Scholarship

The Vallone Scholarship (defunded in 2011) helped over 14,000 New York City public high school graduates who maintained a "B" average or higher attend CUNY each year with an award of up to \$1,250 per year. The scholarship was also the only publicly funded award available to undocumented students. Moreover, because the state has not passed adequate DREAM legislation, the City Council must do their part in protecting valuable programs that recognize the role undocumented youth play in our communities and at CUNY institutions. The Council must restore the Peter F. Vallone Scholarship to 2009 levels.

Support Opportunity Programs That Work

Many of the programs that allow CUNY to successfully carry out its mission of access and affordability are either underfunded or have been eliminated. The CUNY Black Male Initiative, ASAP, the Safety Net Program, Murphy Institute for Worker Education, Center for Puerto Rican Studies, Dominican Studies Institute, CUNY Nurse Professional Training initiative, Creative Arts Team and many more valuable programs provide access in to college, maintain student support throughout matriculation and ensure degree completion. The Council must continue to support and invest in these opportunity programs that have been proven to work.

In Closing

CUNY matters to me personally because I am already struggling to stay in school. I strongly urge you to invest in opportunity programs that can help students like me stay at CUNY as well as invest in community colleges as they are the gateway to success for many students like me.

We respectfully urge the City Council to carefully review the latest proposed 2012-2013 budget to ensure that CUNY continues to be a place where families like mine can pursue their dreams.

For the Record



Center for Children's Initiatives

**Testimony Before New York City Council
Committee on Finance**

**Regarding the FY 2013 Executive Budget and its Impact on Children,
Youth, Families & Seniors**

June 6, 2011

**Presented by
Betty Holcomb, Policy Director
Center for Children's Initiatives**

The Center for Children's Initiatives (CCI), formerly Child Care, Inc., is a nonprofit organization which has served as a respected source of information on early care and learning for policymakers, professionals and parents for close to 30 years. We seek to promote policies that expand and improve early learning opportunities for children from birth through school-age, in New York City and New York State. CCI also serves as a resource to all types of early childhood programs offering training, mentoring and coaching to support each provider in meeting the highest quality standards.

CCI is a member of the steering committee for the Emergency Coalition to Save Child Care, now part of the Campaign for Children, which aims to protect funding and capacity for child care services in New York City. At the state level, CCI co-convenes the *Winning Beginning NY* coalition, which serves as the leading advocacy organization championing early care and learning. CCI also offers a child care referral service, assisting over 3,000 families each year who are seeking to make the best possible arrangements for their children.

We thank Chair Recchia and other members of the City Council for continuing to champion early care and learning for all the city's children. The Council has had a critical role in working to protect and expand funding for child care and after-school services; speaking out strongly about the need for high quality child care and after-school services in communities across the city and restoring significant funding in the city budget. We must also recognize the strong leadership of Annabel Palma, chair of the General Welfare Committee and her staff who have worked closely with advocates and others across the city to make the strongest possible case for expanding services for working families. The council's support has been critical to protecting capacity and funding in these challenging economic times.

I want to thank you for this opportunity to submit testimony about the Fiscal Year 2013 Budget for the Administration for Children's Services (ACS). The Mayor's proposed budget is

Building Bright Futures for Children

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devastating for child care and after school services. If enacted, it would result in untenable cuts to child care and after-school services, leaving children with no place to go after school and our youngest learners without the services that they and their families desperately need.

There has been much attention to what the cuts would mean in New York City. As we have reported many times in the three months, more than 47,000 child care and after-school slots remain at risk. Of these, 15,375 child care slots will be lost, including a reduction of 6,500 seats in contracted centers and family child care. This will not only affect children currently eligible for subsidies, but thousands of children and families going forward for many years. In addition, there are a total of just over 8,800 vouchers for school-age and preschool children.

These latest cuts come on top of excruciating reductions in service since the Great Recession began; which has created uncertainty and destabilized our contracted child care system. At times, it feels like a bad roller coaster ride for children and families. Last year, 17,000 subsidies were at risk along with a half-dozen centers. We are grateful that the Council protected over \$80 million in funding last year for child care, but a significant portion of those funds was only added for one-year, to keep over 235 classrooms and six centers open. We were happy to win a restoration, but we also knew that much of the restoration was not baselined. So now we face a huge reduction in services, once again.

The instability and uncertainty sets families, children, service providers and communities on edge, and justifiably so. These services are essential to keep parents earning and children learning. Yet these cuts are the unkindest ones of all, given that the children affected by these cuts are often the most vulnerable and most in need of high-quality early childhood services and enriching after-school programs. Their families are quite plainly unable to afford private care.

Given this situation, we strongly urge the Council and the Mayor to work together to restore and **baseline appropriate funding to ensure that child care and after-school services are protected for 47,000 children.** We helped to create the Campaign for Children to urge city officials to **invest \$170 million in the FY2013 budget to protect these critical services.** We **urge the council to include a provision in the budget that will ensure that these new baselined funds be used exclusively to maintain the city's ability to serve the same number of children in child care settings.** This would mean expanding the number of slots awarded under Early Learn by restoring funding to agencies that applied for Early Learn scored high and did not receive awards.

Working parents across the city depend on these services so they can make it to work each day and keep on earning and so their children are in environments where they can keep on learning. The investment in these services more than pays for itself over time, with Nobel prize-winning economists, as well as those with the Federal Reserve, among the most prominent voices trumpeting the long-term value of these services, yielding a return of \$3 to \$17 for every dollar invested. Highly-regarded national research – as well as New York-specific research – shows these investments can help prevent the need for remedial education in the K-12 years, lead to higher graduation rates and more productive, tax-paying citizens in the long run. By contrast, children without access to quality early care are more likely to start out school up to two years behind and stay behind during their entire public school career.

In short, failing to invest in these services is penny-wise and pound-foolish in the long run, and likely to cost the city at least a billion dollars more over time.

Second, we urge the City Council to continue to strongly urge the Mayor to fix its Early Learn RFP so that it can meet the vision established by the program. First and foremost, we hope that the Council will support the early childhood community's continued push for the city to adjust the rates paid under Early Learn to more appropriately reflect the costs of providing these services. The Early Learn awards were announced several weeks ago and there is increasing concern on a number of fronts including the adequacy of the rates. We are extremely concerned as well about the extent to which the City has proposed to concentrate very large contracts in a much smaller group of providers and has turned over Direct Lease sites to new sponsors. The new initiative is slated to begin on October 1, and to date, we have not seen an investment that supports the vision. The low levels of funding are likely to further undermine and destabilize the city's child care and Head Start services, which were already suffering the consequences of chronic, structural deficits. The new Early Learn initiative had been proposed as a step toward stabilizing the system, and improving quality

Instead, it now appears that the low levels of investment by ACS and funding will shrink capacity by at least twice that number, making it increasingly difficult, if not impossible for low-income working families to access quality care or benefit from the new vision in Early Learn.

The funding shortfall also impacts the ability of service providers to fulfill the vision, with the rates and overall funding levels falling short on several key counts:

- (1) Failure to invest at a level that will attract and retain a qualified workforce. Research shows that teacher compensation is one of the best measures of quality in an early childhood program¹ and yet the rates in the RFP do not fully reflect the costs of compensation and benefits for a qualified workforce. Many service providers have shared with us their concerns on this front, and find the rates fall far short – at least 10-15% -- of the costs of attracting qualified, effective teachers and staff.
- (2) Expectation of a 6.7% “contractor match,” from programs located in high-needs, high-poverty neighborhoods. In the current economy, it is especially challenging for programs to raise this match, foundations to supply this match or parents to provide enough fees to make up the shortfall. Programs will be expected to operate programs with reimbursement rates that only cover about 93% of their costs.
- (3) There appears to be a lack of funding for and a coherent planning for the transition both to cover the time period from June to October and to cover very legitimate close out costs for agencies that were not refunded. We do not advocate that any of the \$170 million in restorations be used to pay for this transition. We believe that the city

¹ See policy brief from the National Institute for Early Education Research, by Barnett, W.S. “Low Wages + Low Quality: Solving the Real Preschool Teacher Crisis,” available at www.nieer.org, a leading early education research group that advises policy makers around the country.

should and could have anticipated the need for an investment in the transition, as it has in similar circumstances in the past.

- (4) Families are being unnecessarily dislocated by the significant shifts in program sponsorship. This is adding great new costs to the system and leaving parents without knowing where to turn for assistance.
- (5) We are deeply concerned about the reconfiguration of the city's child care services under the new Early Learn initiative. The initial awards appear to consolidate services and award large numbers of slots – more than 2,000 slots each – to single organizations. In some cases, the disproportionate nature of the awards raises further questions because the new service providers come to communities without a track record, either in the community or with the modality of service the city is contracting for, such as family child care networks.

By contrast, the pattern of awards has displaced long-standing quality providers with a track record of service in their neighborhoods. The broad-based displacement of these service providers with deep ties and relationships in their local communities is disruptive for children, families and communities. In some cases, programs that built out and nurtured programs in particular sites are being asked to move to another community, where they have not had the same presence.

We want to reiterate that the first priority is to be sure that the resources are there. We must restore the funding for child care and after school during the budget process and it is urgent that the Mayor baseline this funding to stabilize the system while we continue to improve on Early Learn so that it can meet the vision.

FOR THE RECORD



URBAN ADVANTAGE PARTNERS:

- American Museum of Natural History
- Brooklyn Botanic Garden
- New York Botanical Garden
- New York Hall of Science
- Queens Botanical Garden
- Staten Island Zoo
- Wildlife Conservation Society/Bronx Zoo
- Wildlife Conservation Society/NY Aquarium

Working with the NYC Department of Education to support scientific discovery and learning in:

- Life Science
- Earth Science
- Space Science
- Physical Science

For more information, go to:
www.urbanadvancenyc.org

Public support for the Urban Advantage program is provided by the Speaker and Council of the City of New York, and the New York City Department of Education.

TESTIMONY ON BEHALF OF URBAN ADVANTAGE BEFORE
THE NYC COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON FINANCE ON THE FY13 EXECUTIVE BUDGET
URBAN ADVANTAGE FY13 REQUEST: \$2.5 MILLION

BACKGROUND

Urban Advantage (UA)—launched with the leadership support of the Speaker and New York City Council—has built an unprecedented partnership between the City's science-rich institutions and the NYC Department of Education. This partnership has led to the largest formalized science education program that connects NYC middle-school teachers, students, and their families with the excitement of scientific discovery and learning. The program is currently in its 8th year.

URBAN ADVANTAGE IN NEW YORK CITY

Since UA's inception in 2004, the program has served, through support from the City Council, 832 teachers, and over 120,000 students in 273 middle schools across the City. In FY12, UA provides services for 344 teachers and more than 35,500 students in 136 schools across the City.

Recent evaluations carried out by the Institute for Education and Social Policy at New York University show evidence that:

- *UA schools outperformed non-UA schools in the 8th grade science exams.*
- *Within UA schools, students with UA teachers are outperforming those 8th graders who don't have UA teachers.*
- *Students who attended a UA school are more likely to take the Living Environment Regents and Earth Science Regents, which are high school level courses, than those at non-UA schools.*
- *Students who attended UA schools in 8th grade were significantly more likely to attend a STEM high school for 9th grade than those who did not attend a UA school.*
- **URBAN ADVANTAGE PROGRAMMING SERVES**
- **All 51 City Council Districts;** 14 UA schools in District 75 (see attached school listing)
- UA is a whole-City & whole-School program that incorporates 6th, 7th, and 8th grades; 90% of UA schools are participating in their 3rd - 8th year in the program.
- **In FY12, ~86% of UA students being served are Black, Latino, or Asian & 77% receive free or reduced lunch.**

URBAN ADVANTAGE – BUDGETARY REDUCTIONS

Although there is a UA program in each Council District, due to reductions in funding since FY10, all boroughs have seen a decline in UA services—an approximate 23% decrease in UA schools and an approximate 11% decrease in UA teachers. Furthermore, over the past two years, 68 schools from all five boroughs have wanted to participate in UA, representing potentially 17,000 new UA students. We expect to see a growing demand and need by NYC middle-schools wanting to participate in UA.

URBAN ADVANTAGE – FRAMEWORK

The UA program aims to develop capacity, to provide resources for students, schools and teachers to implement exemplary science investigations and to deepen science content knowledge. Program elements include: teacher professional development; procurement of supplies and equipment for classes and schools to support student investigations; parent coordinator workshops and professional development sessions for school administrators; leadership institutes for UA lead teachers; program data collection, documentation and evaluation; subsidized class field trips; access through a voucher system to science-rich institutions for students, families, parent coordinators and teachers; and a year-end exposition for middle school student science exit projects. All components of the project have been developed in collaboration with the NYC Department of Education and the eight partner institutions.

URBAN ADVANTAGE PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS (8 YEARS OF SERVICE)

	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12
Total schools active	31	111	129	156	147	176	158	136
New teachers	62	133	116	127	61	181	86	63
Tot. teachers active	62	195	210	256	257	385	371	344
UA Students	5,500	18,722	21,016	27,541	24,793	36,081	37,822	35,670
Cumulative schools	31	111	160	211	219	257	268	273
Cumulative teachers	62	195	311	438	502	683	769	832
Cumulative students		>20,000	>35,000	>50,000	>65,000	>80,000	>100,000	>120,000

FY12 URBAN ADVANTAGE – BOROUGH BREAKDOWN

Borough	Schools	Teachers	Students
Brooklyn	44	96	~10,233
Manhattan	27	75	~6738
Queens	26	76	~9081
Staten Island	10	28	~3312
Bronx	29	69	~6306
Total	136	344	~35,670

UA Partner Contact:
Daisy Rodríguez
212.769.5243-646.436.2403
DRodriguez@AMNH.org

FY12 Urban Advantage Schools (136 total)

Manhattan (27)

School	YR Joined	City Council #	CC Member
M131 : IS 131	2005	1	Chin
M126 : Jacob August Riis PS126	2008	1	Chin
M896 : Lower Manhattan Community Middle School	2010	1	Chin
M034 : PS 34 Franklin D. Roosevelt	2007	2	Mendez
M255 : MS 255 Salk School of Science	2006	2	Mendez
M104 : J.H.S. 104 Simon Baruch	2010	2	Mendez
M111 : P.S. 111 Adolph S. Ochs	2007	3	Quinn
M167 : JHS 167 Robert F. Wagner	2007	4	Garodnick
M217 : PS/IS 217 Roosevelt Island	2009	5	Lappin
M256 : M.S. 256 Academic & Athletic Excellence	2010	6	Brewer
M250 : West Side Collaborative Middle School	2010	6	Brewer
M328 : IS 328 MS for Scientific Inquiry	2006	7	Jackson
M362 : Columbia Secondary School for Math, Science and Technology	2010	7	Jackson
M223 : The Mott Hall School	2010	7	Jackson
M825 : Isaac Newton JHS for Math & Science	2007	8	Mark-Viverito
M862 : Mott Hall II	2006	8	Mark-Viverito
M610 : Young Women's Leadership School	2008	8	Mark-Viverito
M108 : P.S. 108 Assembly Angelo Del Toro	2008	8	Mark-Viverito
M171 : P.S. 171 Patrick Henry	2010	8	Mark-Viverito
M381 : Global Neighborhood Secondary School	2010	8	Mark-Viverito
M372 : ESPERANZA PREPARATORY ACADEMY	2011	8	Mark-Viverito
M377 : Renaissance School of the Arts	2011	8	Mark-Viverito
M421 : West Prep Academy	2011	8	Mark-Viverito
M415 : Wadleigh Secondary Sch Per. & Vis Arts	2005	9	Dickens

M279 : The Opportunity Charter School	2010	9	Dickens
M052 : Inwood Intermediate School	2006	10	Rodriguez
M348 : Washington Heights Expeditionary Learning School	2008	10	Rodriguez

Bronx (29)

School	YR Joined	City Council #	CC Member
X168 : 168 @ 203 X	2005	11	Koppell
X368 : MS/HS 368 IN-TECH Academy	2010	11	Koppell
X723 : Ittleson Day Treatment, Bronx Children's School	2008	11	Koppell
X229 : I.S. 229 Roland Patterson	2010	11	Koppell
X272 : MS 272 The Globe School for Environmental Science	2007	12	Seabrook
X287 : The Forward School	2010	12	Seabrook
X010A : PS 10 X @ 162 X	2006	13	Vacca
X089 : The Williamsbridge School PS 089 Bronx	2008	13	Vacca
X071 : PS 071 Rose E Scala	2008	13	Vacca
X366 : Urban Assembly Academy of Civic Engagement	2011	13	Vacca
X498 : The Van Nest Academy	2012	13	Vacca
X363 : Acad. for Personal Leadership & Excellence	2011	14	Cabrera
X190 : IS 190	2006	15	Rivera
X211 : The Bilingual School	2008	15	Rivera
X129 : PS 129 Twin Parks Upper School	2006	15	Rivera
X372 : Conservation Urban Assembly School for Wildlife	2010	15	Rivera
X145 : JHS 145 Arturo Toscanini	2007	16	Foster
X301 : MS 301 Paul L. Dunbar	2008	16	Foster
X331 : Bronx School of Science Inquiry and Investigation	2007	16	Foster

X188A : P 188 X @ MS 301 X	2008	16	Foster
X505 : X 505 Bronx Sch for Law, Gov. and Justice	2007	16	Foster
X223 : MS 223, Finance & Technology	2006	17	Arroyo
X031 : PS/MS 31 William Lloyd Garrison	2006	17	Arroyo
X029 : P.S./M.S. 29 Melrose School	2009	17	Arroyo
X551 : Bronx Academy of Letters	2010	17	Arroyo
X296 : South Bronx Academy for Applied Media	2010	17	Arroyo
X168B : P 168 X	2011	17	Arroyo
X123 : J.H.S. 123 James M. Kieran	2010	18	Palma
X367 : Archimedes Academy for Math, Science and Technology Applications	2010	18	Palma

Queens (26)

School	YR Joined	City Council #	CC Member
Q025 : IS 25 Adrien Block	2006	19	Halloran
Q294 : The Bell Academy	2008	19	Halloran
Q185 : JHS 185 Edward Bleeker	2007	20	Koo
Q127 : PS 127 Aerospace Science Magnet	2010	21	Ferreras
Q286 : Young Women's Leadership School of Astoria	2009	22	Vallone
Q706 : Q706 Our World Neighborhood Charter	2008	22	Vallone
Q084 : P.S. 084 Steinway	2010	22	Vallone
Q074 : JHS 74 Nathaniel Hawthorne	2007	23	Weprin
Q164 : PS/IS 164 Queens Valley School of the Arts	2007	24	Gennaro
Q217 : Q217 Robert A. Van Wyck	2008	24	Gennaro
Q252 : The Queens School of Inquiry	2010	24	Gennaro
Q145 : IS 145 Joseph Pulitzer	2006	25	Dromm
Q061 : I.S. 061 Leonardo Da Vinci	2006	25	Dromm
Q204 : I.S. 204 Oliver W. Holmes	2012	26	Van Bramer
Q192 : Renaissance IS 192 The Linden	2012	27	Comrie
Q226 : MS 226 Q Virgil I. Grissom	2006	28	Wills

Q072 : JHS 072 Cath. & Count Basie	2008	28	Wills
Q005 : IS 5 Walter Crowley Intermediate School	2005	29	Koslowitz
Q157 : JHS 157 Stephen A. Halsey	2006	29	Koslowitz
Q190 : JHS 190 Russell Sage	2005	29	Koslowitz
Q093 : IS 93 Q Ridgewood	2007	30	Crowley
Q231 : IS 231 Magnetech 2000	2007	31	Sanders
Q053 : M.S. 053 Brian Piccolo	2010	31	Sanders
Q270 : PS/IS 270 Q The Gordon Parks School	2007	31	Sanders
Q262 : Channel View School for Research	2007	32	Ulrich
Q137 : IS 137Q America's School of Heroes	2008	32	Ulrich

Brooklyn (44)

School	YR Joined	City Council #	CC Member
K447 : The Math & Science Exploratory School	2007	33	Levin
K347 : IS 347 School of Humanities	2006	34	Reyna
K577 : MS 577 Conselyea Prep School	2006	34	Reyna
K162 : JHS 162 The Willoughby	2007	34	Reyna
K614 : The Young Women's Leadership School of Brooklyn	2010	34	Reyna
K265 : JHS 265 Susan S. McKinney	2006	35	James
K571 : The Bergen Upper School	2011	35	James
K584 : Granville T woods School for Science and Technology MS 584	2006	36	Vann
K368A : PS 368 K at IS 33 Star Academy	2006	36	Vann
K336 : Academy of Business & Community Development	2008	36	Vann
K354 : The School of Integrated Learning	2009	36	Vann
K089 : PS 89 @ Cypress Hills	2006	37	Dilan
K073 : P.S. 073 Thomas S. Boyland	2006	37	Dilan
K292 : Margaret Douglas IS 292	2012	37	Dilan
K220 : IS 220 John J. Pershing	2006	38	Gonzalez

K227 : JHS 227 Edward B. Shallow	2008	38	Gonzalez
K821 : Sunset Park Prep	2012	38	Gonzalez
K448 : Brooklyn Secondary School for Studies	2006	39	Lander
K051 : M.S. 51 William Alexander	2008	39	Lander
K533 : School for Democracy and Leadership	2007	40	Eugene
K531 : The School for Human Rights	2007	40	Eugene
K246 : IS 246 Walt Whitman	2005	40	Eugene
K141 : P141 @ MS2	2008	40	Eugene
K382 : Academy for College Preparation and Career Exploration: A College Board School	2010	40	Eugene
K697 : Teachers Preparatory High School	2005	41	Mealy
K493 : K493 Brooklyn Collegiate: A College Board Sch	2007	41	Mealy
K368C : P 368 K at BCC	2008	41	Mealy
K364 : IS 364 Gateway	2006	42	Barron
K041 : PS 41 K Francis White	2006	42	Barron
K184 : PS 184K Newport Street School	2008	42	Barron
K036 : Nathaniel Greene School PS 36K	2008	42	Barron
K259 : IS 259 William McKinley	2005	43	Gentile
K096 : IS 96 Seth Low	2006	44	Greenfield
K226 : PS 226 Alfred De B.Mason	2008	44	Greenfield
K099 : P.S. 099 Isaac Asimov	2006	44	Greenfield
K192 : P.S. 192 - The Magnet School for Math and Science Inquiry	2010	44	Greenfield
K581 : The East Flatbush Community Research School	2008	45	Williams
K240 : Andries Hudde	2010	45	Williams
K109 : P.S. 109	2010	45	Williams
K068 : IS 68 Isaac Bildersee	2005	46	Fidler
K207 : P.S. 207 Elizabeth G. Leary	2010	46	Fidler
K095 : PS/IS 95 The Gravesend	2006	47	Recchia
K234 : IS 234 Arthur W. Cunningham	2006	48	Nelson
K098 : IS 98 Bay Academy for the Arts & Sciences	2007	48	Nelson

Staten Island (10)

School	YR Joined	City Council #	CC Member
R027 : IS 27 Anning S Prall	2006	49	Rose
R721B : Home Instruction Schools c/o P721	2006	49	Rose
R721 : Richard H. Hungerford School	2005	49	Rose
R061 : IS 61 William A Morris	2008	49	Rose
R002 : I.S. R002 George L. Egbert	2010	50	Oddo
R075 : IS 75 Frank D. Paulo	2005	51	Ignizio
R024 : IS 24 R Myra S. Barnes	2007	51	Ignizio
R034 : IS 34 Tottenville	2007	51	Ignizio
R072 : I.S. 072 Rocco Laurie	2009	51	Ignizio
R025 : South Richmond High School I.S./P.S. 25	2010	51	Ignizio

**TESTIMONY OF PETER STEIN
PRESIDENT OF LOCAL 508 NEW YORK CITY
LIFEGUARD SUPERVISORS
June 6, 2012**

Good Afternoon Chairman Recchia; and members of the New York City Council. Thank you for allowing me the time today to testify regarding the impact of the City's proposed FY 2013 budget on the Department of Parks and Recreation.

The Parks Department faces a dire financial crisis:

- Just two years ago, FY 2010, the DPR's actual expenditure was \$382.7 million, including \$279.2 million in City funding and \$100 million in other funding.
- For FY 2011, the DPR spent a total of \$393.7 million – an increase in \$11 million, but a drop of \$41 million in City funding, which totaled \$238 million
- For FY 2012, the DPR is forecasted to spend a total of \$371 million – which includes an increase of \$12 million in City Funds which totals \$250 million – but is \$22 million below the FY 2011 total expenditure level.
 - But, for the next fiscal year 2013, beginning July 1st, the news gets worse, because City funds is projected to be \$238 million, a decrease by \$12 million to total from FY 2012, and it is still a drop of \$41 million from FY 2010.
- Total spending for FY 2013 is projected at \$304.9 million, \$89 million below FY 2011- that's a nearly a 25 percent drop in funding in little over a calendar year.

Beyond dry budget numbers, here is what this means – in addition to all the other painful cuts to Parks Department staffing, programming, and maintenance of Parks facilities, the City proposes to close all City pools two weeks early, as well as close four City pools as it attempted to do

the last two years before Council restorations. The four pools subject to be closed includes **Wagner Pool in Manhattan, Howard Pool in Brooklyn, Fort Totten Pool in Queens, and Faber Pool on Staten Island's North Shore**. I cannot understand for the life of me why the City would decide to close these four pools in the middle of a sluggish economy that will result in less summer jobs for young people, which will result in more of them being out on the street during the hottest months of the year. On behalf of Local 508, I ask that the New York City Council support our children by restoring the \$1.4 million necessary to avert this madness.

Let me expound briefly on exactly why this is a horrible, dangerous, and disastrous idea:

- Our Children need a safe and healthy outlet in the summer. Our City pools are that safety net, staffed by licensed professional staff – including, of course, trained and responsible lifeguards. Parents go to work during the hot summer months secure in the mind that their kids are safe patronizing our pool and beaches, all the while staying out of trouble.
- In very hot weather, people will turn on the hydrants as New Yorkers have done for generations. This is unsafe from a firefighting perspective, especially when the weather gets really hot.
- All New Yorkers understand that summers in New York are often brutal, with high heat and humidity. School is out during the summer. Unemployment, especially among our youth, is at a 20 percent plus rate. Keeping the pools open gives kids, teens, children, adults of all ages – everybody – a safe place to go, relax, and cool off during the hot weather.
- Two million New Yorkers a year use the pools. The people that use our pools do not belong to country clubs, and do not summer in the Hamptons. For the people that use the City pools, the local pool *is* their summer getaway. Taking away a safe and cooling place to go during the hot summer months is a horrible idea; it is playing with fire.

- When a pool is closed, teens will look to other ways to cool off from the summer's heat. Sometimes, that can end in tragedy.
- Remember the tragic accident from the summer of 2010, when 2 teens drowned when swimming in the Bronx River. They were swimming in an off limits area, where there was no lifeguard, no way to get help when a swimmer was in distress. A 17-year old boy died trying to save a 15-year old girl struggling in the water.
- That day, July 18, 2010, the temperature reached 94 degrees with a 74 percent humidity. An absolute scorcher of a day. This was a terrible tragedy. If pools are closed early, unavailable to teens, they will find other places to swim where there are no lifeguards and where they run the risk of drowning. The place where the 2 teens drowned last summer – the Bronx River – alone has 14 miles of shoreline. New York City has more than 500 miles of shoreline.
- So, the danger is obvious, and it is real. The safety factor alone demands that all pools stay open all summer so that kids have a safe place to go and swim, cool off, relax and have fun.

Let me be clear; it would be a terrible idea; it would be irresponsible for the City to close public pools two weeks early this summer. In addition to depriving millions of New Yorkers – teenagers, children, parents, adults of all ages a place to go during the very hottest days of summer, closing pools early will create health risks to those without any other recourse for escaping the summer heat.

Unless the City Council restores this money to the Parks Department, many city residents will not have access to a pool during the hottest part of the summer. With a stubborn economy resulting in fewer summer jobs for young people than in year's past, it is our civil duty to retain a proven mechanism for them to be productive and safe for the entire summer. Keeping the pools open ALL summer is a matter of decency, safety, and quality of life for millions of New Yorkers.

Please stop these cuts. Keep the pools open all summer!

Thank you.



center for urban
community services

Rebuilding lives

Shelter Care Center For Women (SCCW)

At 350 Lafayette Street

Testimony before the

The Finance Committee of The New York City Council

June 6, 2012

Thank you Finance Committee Chair Recchia and distinguished Council Members for this opportunity to offer testimony. My Name is Theresa Fehn and I am the Director of the CUCS Shelter Care Center For Women (SCCW) at 350 Lafayette Street in Manhattan. Previously the Council has generously supported the shelter with \$100,000 in funding.

The shelter serves homeless women with severe mental illness providing:

- Temporary shelter
- Comprehensive services
- Assistance to obtain permanent housing

In operation since 1988, the program has successfully housed more than 1,300 women and over 90% of the women remain stably housed.

The success of the program is in meeting the needs of women with complex medical, psychiatric and social problems by offering a wide array of specialty services that other shelters are not equipped to provide. I have included a Fact Sheet on our services for your reference.

Loss of \$100,000 means reducing staff by two highly skilled Case Managers and translates into fewer women getting out of the shelter system and into permanent housing. Perhaps the best way to express the importance and effectiveness of the program is through the story of one of the many clients who have benefited from it.

Susan has been street homeless for nearly 30 years. An abusive relationship and untreated schizophrenia led her to sleeping in parks and in the subway system. She cycled in and out of the emergency room when she experienced serious medical issues or psychiatric problems. Susan had occasional jobs and even served in the army for some time, but the majority of the last 30 years of her life have been spent living on the street. She battled schizophrenia and substance abuse and was even featured in a documentary about "mole people," or communities of homeless people who live in abandoned subway tunnels. Susan eventually accepted help from a street

outreach team, a decision that turned out to be transformative because the outreach team brought her to the shelter at 350 Lafayette.

Since becoming a CUCS client living at the shelter, Susan has turned her life around. Defying concerns that she would be incapable of adjusting to indoor residential life, Susan is an engaged and self-directed resident who works closely with the site psychiatrist and physician to maintain her health. She was recently named Client of the Week by her fellow residents. Susan was actively involved in the process to obtain permanent housing and after 7 months at the shelter she is moving out next week into her own studio apartment. The staff from the shelter will be with her every step of the way, visiting her over the next several months to ensure a smooth transition into her apartment.

I hope you will be able to restore our funding.

Thank you very much.



center for urban
community services

Rebuilding lives together

**Shelter Care Center For Women (SCCW)
at 350 Lafayette Street
Fact Sheet 2012**

Year Founded: 1989

Program Goals:

- To help mentally ill, homeless women improve their health, obtain housing, and avoid a return to homelessness.

Program Services:

- Temporary shelter
- Meals
- Housing-focused case management
- Medical and psychiatric treatment
- Educational classes and treatment groups
- Permanent housing placement
- Post-placement follow up services

Staffing:

Includes social workers, case managers, a part-time psychiatrist, and a part-time physician.

Clients Served:

SCCW at 350 Lafayette Street provides shelter and services to 43 homeless mentally ill women each night. 20% of the women served are long-term homeless.

Service Location:

The program is located at 350 Lafayette Street in Manhattan.

Accomplishments:

- 56 women moved into permanent housing in 2011.
- 90% of the women who enter the program achieve housing placement.
- More than 90% of placed clients are still in housing one year later.
- To date 1,300 mentally ill, homeless women have found housing through the program.

Contact:

Theresa Fehn, Program Director – (212) 420-7750.



Advocates for Children of New York

Protecting every child's right to learn

Testimony to be delivered to the New York City Council Committee on Finance

Re: Fiscal Year 2013 Executive Budget

June 6, 2012

Thank you for the opportunity to discuss the Fiscal Year 2013 Executive Budget. My name is Randi Levine, and I am an attorney at Advocates for Children of New York. For more than 40 years, Advocates for Children has worked to promote access to the best education New York can provide for all students, especially students of color and students from low-income backgrounds. Advocates for Children is also a proud member of the Campaign for Children, a partnership of the Emergency Coalition to Save Child Care and the NYC Youth Alliance.

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As an organization working to close the achievement gap and protect every child's right to learn, we are flabbergasted by Mayor Bloomberg's proposal to cut more than 47,000 children from early childhood education and after-school programs. At a time when the city and state are implementing the rigorous Common Core Standards and emphasizing college and career readiness, early childhood education is not negotiable. Long-term research shows that low-income children who participate in high-quality early childhood education programs are far less likely to be retained a grade, be placed in special education classes, or drop out of high school. The Mayor's proposal would directly result in hundreds of classrooms of low-income



children starting school behind. It would hamstring the efforts of hundreds of teachers, forcing them to spend time helping these children catch up because the city took away their chance to go to preschool. Down the road, it would result in higher special education class enrollment, lower graduation rates, and increased public assistance rolls.

After-school programs help improve children's development, safety, and academic performance. Such programs allow children and youth to engage in academic and developmental enrichment activities in a safe environment after the school bell rings. Since the school day ends hours before the typical work day, families rely on these programs to give their children academic and extracurricular support during the prime time for juvenile crime, 3-6pm. Dismantling the after-school system in New York City would move our schools and communities in the wrong direction.

More than \$170 million is needed to ensure that we can continue to serve the same number of children in early childhood and after-school programs. To provide stability to families, we would like this funding to be baselined. Depriving 47,000 children of these critical programs will be far more expensive in the long run.

Leading economists have found that high-quality early childhood education and after-school programs are cost-effective, providing taxpayers with a strong return on our



investment by reducing spending on remedial instruction, special education, public assistance, and the criminal justice system.

When asked about the cuts to early childhood and after-school programs, Mayor Bloomberg has stated that we cannot do everything. But if we want to improve education, we cannot afford to cut early childhood education and after-school programs. We urge the City Council to work with the Mayor to include at least \$170 million in the city budget so that we do not have to cut any children from these vital programs. Thank you for this opportunity to speak to you today.

For The Record.

Testimony from Students at PS 152
Washington Heights, NY
May 21, 2012

We the students at PS 152 want to tell the Mayor that we need our afterschool program that the Children's Aid Society provides. The program helps us a lot and our parents too. We are really concerned that the adults with the power to make good decisions for us don't understand the importance of after-school programs. Please take our personal stories seriously as you make this decision on the FY 13 budget:

Rachel Pina Marte, 5th grader, PS 152

Hello my name is Rachel Pina Marte. The reason why we are here today is because Mayor Bloomberg wants to take away our after-school and we don't want that right?! So let's save it! What I love about after-school is that it inspires me a lot. For example, I want to be a singer when I grow up so chorus really inspires me and I love to dance. Also, they let us do your homework for a long time and they care for us A LOT! Thank you for your time!

Destiny Gonzalez, 5th grader, PS 152

Hi, my name is Destiny Gonzalez. I am a fifth grader and I want to talk about The Children's Aid Society and the cuts that Mayor Bloomberg is proposing that will hurt our program. The Children Aid's Society is a wonderful place for a child to be taken care of and a great place for your children to be with friends and to meet new friends. Children's Aid Society is a welcoming place where all children are safe, this is because Children's Aid Society is not a program...it's a home.

Maryann Romano, 5th grader, PS 152

Hello my name is Maryann Romano and I am in the fifth grade group. I want to fight for our after-school program because it is our right and because all the things we get from it. Like homework help and the fun activities they do with us and because our parents need us to be in the after-school. Our parents cannot pay all that money for a babysitter because some of our parents are going through a rough time like paying the bills, the cable or having family problems and this is why we need after-school. We beg our Mayor for our after-school program.

Jacquerlin Martinez, 5th grader, PS 152

Hi my name is Jacquerlin Martinez, I am in the 5th grade. I have been in after-school for 2 and half years. After-school is really important for me and my peers. The reason why it's important is because after-school is helpful. For example, they help us with problems that we cannot solve at home within our family or that we don't know how to solve on our own. After-school is helpful for our parents as well, for example some of our parents work when we have school and when we don't have school we go to holiday program. This helps them not miss work or leave us at home alone. Next reason why we should have after-school programs is because we get to have fun. For example, we have fun when we go on trips and during holiday programs as well.

Danisha Adams, 5th Grader, PS 152

Hello my name is Danisha Adams and I've been in after-school for 2 years. The reason that we are all here today is because Mayor Bloomberg is taking our after-schools. If there are no after-school programs, kids that can't have anyone to pick us up because everyone in our family works, will stay in

the street. If the kids go to the streets they will learn no good and grow up to be gangsters. If they grow up to be gangsters they will not grow up with an education. So if you don't want that to happen to anyone or your own child please save after-school programs. Mayor Bloomberg, don't cut us from the budget. Thank you.

Emmanuel Batista, 5th grader, PS 152

Kids on the streets is that what they want? Well that's what it looks like because without after-school programs that's what's going to happen. Think about it, if parents are working for \$7.25 an hour and need to pay a babysitter that charges \$20 an hour. It doesn't add up. So the only option is to sit on the streets. Mayor Bloomberg, you may think you're taking away our program but you're not; you're taking away our home.

These are just some of the voices of our program. There are hundreds of children like us that feel the same way, hundreds of parents/guardians that need the program to be able to work and thousands of children in NYC that I know are also speaking up because the cuts to after-school programs are just not fair.

For the record



FIGHT AIDS. LOVE LIFE.

June 6, 2012

**Executive Budget Testimony
New York City Council**

Lyndel Urbano, Manager of Government Relations, Gay Men's Health Crisis

Good afternoon, my name is Lyndel Urbano Manager of Government Relations at Gay Men's Health Crisis (GMHC). Thank you for this opportunity to testify today. I am here to express GMHC's deep concern about cuts proposed in the Mayor's Budget to HASA programs, and ask for full restoration of these funds. Loss of the services supported by this funding would have a devastating impact on the over 10,000 clients GMHC serves every year.

Thirty years into the HIV epidemic, we are fighting the same fight. Cutting these services now would compromise the social safety net programs that have fueled success. People with HIV are healthier and our city is stronger because of HASA services. Project Momentum, supportive housing, and GMHC's financial management program provide critical support services that keep people living with HIV fed and properly housed. A loss or reduction of these services, in combination with HRA policy changes pertaining to the payment of security deposits and broker fees, put New Yorkers living with AIDS in jeopardy of losing their homes, adequate nutrition and co-ordinated healthcare.

Project Momentum serves over 40,000 hot meals each year to people living with HIV, and failure to fund this program could result in its closure. For people with compromised immune systems, nutrition is essential for maintaining good health. With food insecurity closely linked to race and income, and amidst rapidly rising food prices, this is no time to neglect nutritional services.

Supportive housing case managers provide essential care and assistance to about 4,500 HASA clients with histories of chronic illness, substance use, or mental health issues. They already have very full caseloads, and the elimination of over \$5 million worth of contracts will leave clients without the support so integral to supportive housing.

Finally, GMHC's Financial Management Contract keeps some of the most vulnerable HASA clients housed by providing financial management services and literally paying their rent on time. These are some of the neediest people living with AIDS, who are certified by a physician or mental health professional as having a condition that compromises their ability to manage their own finances. Without these services they could fall back into rental arrears and become homeless. We hope to continue our collaboration with HASA to provide the best possible services. We respectfully disagree with Commissioner Doar that HASA can take on these clients if City Council does not restore this funding.

In conclusion, we urge prompt action from City Council to ensure that these critical safety net programs remain in place. We ask for your help to restore funding that keeps New Yorkers living with HIV fed, housed and maintains their access to health care and other essential supportive services. These cuts are short sighted and ill-advised at this stage of the epidemic.

For more information please contact, Lyndel Urbano, Manager of Government Relations, Public Policy at GMHC: lyndelu@gmhc.org or 212-367-1456.

The following are personal perspectives from three GMHC clients who wanted to share their experiences with the services described in my testimony.

Personal Perspective 1

To the City Council,

I am writing to you to express my concerns about cuts the budget for HASA clients, and those who use other services for HIV/AIDS programs. I feel that cuts to the supportive housing case management and contract workers will defiantly impact people who use the services. People who need supportive housing will be hurt with this lack of service. Some of the people who use this service need these workers to help them with keeping appointments, advocating for them and helping them out with day to day living.

If you cut this service, who will they depend on? This move will put more stain on the system.

HRA has already cut the payment for broker fees. This has already impacted a lot of people, like me. I am unable to find a decent apartment now. I need to be out of my apartment by September of this year. I am unable to find a broker who is willing to help me out. Of the 1 or 2 that was willing to work with me, I would never accept the type of apartment they offered me, and I'm sure that HASA wouldn't have approved it either. It was deplorable. You are really making us have to choose a place that is not worth living in, and I'm sure if you were told you had to live there you would say no yourself.

I am hoping that you also restore funds for the Momentum program. I see and know a lot of people who depend on that service for a good meal and the pantry. Living on \$370 a month and \$200 in food stamps don't go far. With the \$370, one has to pay ConEd, which isn't cheap, buy deodorant and cosmetics, cleaning supplies, wash clothes, and make up for food that the \$200 doesn't cover.

We are stretched out as it is. With these proposed cuts we are going to be doomed. It's going to make matters worse. I hope that you restore these programs, since cuts will do no one any good.

Thank you for your time,
LP
Client of GMHC

Personal Perspective 2

To the City Council Committee on General Welfare,

I am writing about the voucher for security deposits. Landlords don't want a piece of paper, they want money. They don't trust the system, because it takes them too long to get the money. It isn't fair to me that landlords don't want to work with me for this reason. I feel discriminated against. Please put money in the budget so that HASA can pay my security deposit and I won't have to fear being homeless.

LM
GMHC client

Personal Perspective 3

To the City Council Committee on General Welfare,

I have been using the Momentum Project for the past several years. It is very important that I use the project because when my food stamps run out I can always get a daily meal along with social services and clinical information and advice. There were a lot of times where I had no food and I was going through some issues with HRA (HASA). We need this program because it is very beneficial to us that we have a healthy meal on a daily basis. These services are necessary and needed. Sometimes I don't feel up to cooking because of my health, so using Momentum and its services is very convenient for me as well as other clients. So I'm asking the Mayor and the City Council to please restore the 1 million dollars to the Budget for the Momentum Project.

Thank you,

GM

GMHC Client



COMMISSION ON THE PUBLIC'S HEALTH SYSTEM

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**Testimony of the Commission on the Public's Health System
on the City's Public Health Budget
City Council Budget Oversight Public Hearing – June 6, 2012**

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today at this oversight hearing. The Commission on the Public's Health System (CPHS), understands and appreciates the critically important role that the City Council plays in funding public health programs every year, by restoring funding to critical programs. We are here to thank you!

We keep reading about all of the "excess" funds going to contractors who do, or do not, complete the work they were hired to do. The amount of public dollars that make their way into corporate/private pockets is astounding and could certainly fund all of the health, education, and social support programs and services that many of us are here today to request funding. The Mayor's Executive budget has a disparate impact on children, on low-income communities, on immigrants and people of color. This is clearly unacceptable. At the same time, there are some corporations/companies that are getting richer with public funds.

Two years ago, the Mayor proposed closing all of the children's dental clinics in the city. We, and you, were assured by the city Health Department that there were health care providers that were going to take over and provide those services. We know that members of the City Council wanted to restore funds at that time to keep those services open and the Mayor refused. Recently we learned that at least four of those clinics have not been reopened and children in those communities are probably not getting services.

Our requests for restoration of funding are not large, but they are extremely important to many people who use, rely on those programs and services.

For community programs:

- \$3 million for the Infant Mortality Reduction Initiative - \$2.5 million restoration and \$500,000 to bring the funding back to where it was, targeted to communities with high Infant Mortality rates.
- \$429,000 restoration for the East Harlem Center of Excellence and city Bureau of Immunizations. There is so little funding for asthma in the city budget that it is almost criminal to eliminate this funding.
- \$1.25 million for the Children Under 5 Mental Health Initiative to fund community-based services for young children.

For the Health and Hospitals Corporation:

- \$5 million for the Child Health Clinics to continue providing preventive and primary care services in places where children live.
- \$806,000 for Developmental Disability services for children in clinics located in HHC facilities.
- \$2 million for Rapid HIV testing
- \$3 million for unrestricted operating funds to offset the HHC deficit

For the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

- A thorough review of the public health priorities of the DOHMH and how they spend their money.
- \$1.4 million restoration to HIV prevention contracts. DOH is receiving federal funds from the CDC (Frieden) and developing new methods for funding that could mean a big loss of services in many underserved communities.
- \$461,000 restoration for STD clinic services and treatment in high schools.

Thank you for all that you can do to ensure that these critical programs are kept whole!



For The Record

The Committee for Hispanic Children and Families, Inc.

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City Council

Fiscal Year 2013 Executive Budget Hearings

June 6, 2012

Testimony of The Committee for Hispanic Children and Families, Inc.

Good afternoon. My name is Vanessa Ramos, Senior Director for Policy at The Committee for Hispanic Children and Families (CHCF). CHCF was founded in 1982 as a voice for the Latino community in child welfare, and now develops programs and advocacy initiatives that respond to the needs of Latino children and families in New York in child care, early education and youth development.

I want to thank Council Member Domenic M. Recchia, Jr., the Chair, and the members of the Finance Committee for giving us the opportunity to testify on the proposed budget cuts and their impact on low-income, Latino families in New York City.

I will be discussing: reductions in child care and after-school programs, the importance of availability of bilingual early education programs, and funding for the Immigrant Opportunities Initiative.

CHCF's Early Care & Education Institute is committed to improving the quality of care and early education of Latino children through the professional, educational and leadership development of child care providers as well as the education of parents. In 2010-2011, our Institute offered a total of 56 professional development training programs and business management courses to 286 child care providers. As part of the NYC Infant Toddler Resource Center, we provided over 65 hours of training and professional development to infant/toddler staff, directors and providers. In addition, CHCF's Institute offers a Bilingual Child Development Associate Credential Program (CDA). The CDA requires 120 hours of training and is a concrete platform to launch the careers of early child care and education providers who seek to provide their students with much needed opportunities in bilingual education.

The educational support services CHCF provides to our youth in the Bronx are the groundwork of our education policy agenda. In the 2011-2012 school year, the after-school programs at PS 59 and PS/MS 279 served a total of 349 children. In addition, youth development programs in Grace Dodge Career and Technical High School in Bronx County served over 200 students and their families in 2011-2012, including; attendance services, youth leadership training, internships, academic support, health and resource fairs, conferences, counseling, teen pregnancy prevention, responsible fatherhood and family involvement.

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30th
anniversary

Since 2007, with IOI funding, CHCF has provided programmatic support to more than 1,000 eligible immigrant adults and encouraged their participation in civic and community affairs. In Fiscal Year 2012 alone, CHCF assisted over 200 immigrants eligible to apply for United States citizenship.

I. Reductions in Child Care and After- School Programs

The Mayor's proposed budget cuts mean that more than 47,000 children will lose access to vital child care services and after school programs by the Fall of 2012. Since 2009, the number of children in city-subsidized child care and after school programs has dropped steeply. New cuts will eliminate 15,368 child care slots and reduce the available slots in after school programs by 32,333¹.

Research shows that most of a child's brain development takes place before the age of five. Experiences lost during this critical time create achievement gaps among children of all backgrounds, well before they start kindergarten or 1st-grade. The lack of availability of linguistically and culturally competent child care and after school programs for English Language Learners' results in their poorer performance in the K-12 system, lower graduation rates, and decreases a child's chances of earning a college degree. Low-income Latino children will be disproportionately affected by the proposed budget cuts, as their parents do not have the resources to pay for private child care.

Latino parents often have more than one job and rely on child care providers and after-school programs to assist with child care. Without quality child care and after school programs, many parents may be forced to leave their jobs, turn to public assistance, and leave their children alone or to rely on informal arrangements with family members or neighbors.

II. Importance of Bilingual Early Education and After- School Programs

Moreover, we urge an investment in the development of culturally and linguistically competent coursework for English Language Learners and bilingual teacher training programs. Bilingual language acquisition programs increase competency in both languages as one language reinforces the other. According to national research in early education, 75% of four-year-olds and 96% of three-year-olds do not have access to high quality prekindergarten education,² and 97% of Latino parents would use free prekindergarten

¹ Campaign for Children Fact Sheet. www.CampaignforChildrenNYC.com. See also, Impact Brief. Mar. 5, 2012

² Source: National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER)

programs, if they had access to them³. However, the success of bilingual early education programs depends on properly trained teachers and providers. Most training programs are strictly monolingual. Currently, of the 86 state-mandated training programs in the city, only 7% offer training in Spanish.

III. Immigrant Opportunities Initiative

We are asking for your support to continue funding the Immigrant Opportunities Initiative (IOI), which has enabled low-income, hard-working immigrants to file for US citizenship, study history and government of the United States and as a result, vote and fully participate in the civic affairs of their communities.

IV. Conclusion

This is a crucial moment for education in our city and we look to City Council for support. We ask that decision makers take a humanitarian approach during budget negotiations, and that they allow us to continue providing families with vital services. CHCF hopes that budget restorations will be made and that additional funding be provided to the IOI. We need to increase our children's chances for academic success, provide parents with safe and enriching environments for their children, keep child care provider's jobs and help our hard-working immigrant families, as they contribute to the economic development of our city and nation.

³ Pérez, P. & Zarate, M.E. (2006). *Latino public opinion survey of pre-kindergarten programs: knowledge, preferences, and public support*. Los Angeles: Tomás Rivera Public Policy Institute, University of Southern California.



ANHD INC. is a not-for-profit social welfare organization that advocates on behalf of New York City community-based, non-profit housing organizations and the neighborhoods they serve

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Testimony of Benjamin Dulchin
Before New York City Council Finance Committee

June 6, 2012

Good afternoon, Chairman Recchia and Committee Members. Thank you for this opportunity to testify about Mayor Bloomberg's FY 2013 Executive Budget.

ANHD INC. is a not-for-profit social welfare organization which advocates on behalf of over 100 New York City neighborhood-based housing groups - CDCs, affordable homeownership groups, supportive housing providers and community organizers. ANHD INC. advocates for comprehensive, progressive housing policies and programs to support affordable, flourishing neighborhoods for all New Yorkers, especially our lower income residents.

ANHD Inc. is deeply concerned about the proposed, substantial cuts to the Department of Housing Preservation and Development's (HPD) capital and expense budgets. Many of the programmatic cuts are triggered by Federal reductions in CBGB and HOME funds. Because HPD's budget is largely federal funding (80%), any federal cut will have an especially significant impact on HPD's expense funding. To offset this and future federal cuts, ANHD believes Mayor Bloomberg must allocate more tax levy money to HPD, hopefully at a level that aligns with other agencies.

HPD's allocation of CDBG funds will decline in FY 2013. However, because the NYC Council one year ago authorized the city to sell ERP liens, significant new tax lien sale revenue is expected which will allow HPD to maintain much of its core services. One key exception is HPD's decision to cut the NPCP program by 25%, coming on top of the HPD's decision to cut NPCP by 25% last year. ANHD Inc. is disappointed that the NPCP program is slated for a reduction that is disproportionate to the CDBG cut. Thus, we are committed to fighting these cuts and our message to the Mayor is clear: *the City Council cannot bear the full burden of funding neighborhood-based preservation efforts.*

The cuts to NPCP will effectively transfer the majority of support for community-based tenant and affordable housing efforts to the City Council's budget and constitute a significant pull-back in responsibility by the Bloomberg Administration.

New York City, through HPD's Neighborhood Preservation Consultant Program (NPCP) and its predecessor programs, has provided consistent funding for more than 30 years to community-based, nonprofit partners to work with tenants, landlords, and the city to preserve affordable

housing, ensure neglected properties do not have a negative impact on the broader community, and protect tenants from eviction and poor living conditions throughout the city.

Four years ago, Mayor Bloomberg made a dramatic 60% cut to NPCP, reducing funding to \$1,080,000. This funding provided for \$40,000 grants to local nonprofits in 27 community districts. This year, Mayor Bloomberg's Executive Budget proposes an additional 25% cut to the NPCP program, reducing funding and re-organizing to where the entire city will be served under just 15 contracts.

Taken together, these cuts constitute a 72% reduction in city funding for NPCP. At the same time, the NPCP program constitutes only 1/3rd of 1% of HPD's non-Section 8 expense funding, so cutting this program creates only a negligible savings to the agency. The cuts to NPCP are particularly glaring given the City Council's action to authorize the stand alone ERP lien sales mentioned above. Although the Council did its part to help City Hall raise more revenue, Mayor Bloomberg is signaling his appreciation by cutting a program that the Council and the community care about deeply.

ANHD Inc. asks for the Council's continued support of the **Housing Preservation Initiative (HPI)** and the **Community Consultant Contracts program**, two programs that are critically important to helping community-based neighborhood groups preserve affordable housing. More than ever, these initiatives are essential given the challenges that our neighborhoods are experiencing because of the economic crisis.

ANHD Inc. requests that the Council expand the Housing Preservation Initiative (HPI) to \$2 Million.

HPI is a proven, successful program that currently funds neighborhood-based groups in 25 City Council districts to address key threats to affordable housing, including protecting tenants' and small-homeowners' rights. Increasing the HPI allocation from \$1.5 to \$2 million in the upcoming budget would not only ensure HPI continued to protect affordable housing and promote neighborhood stabilization in your district, but also enable the expansion of the program to serve seven additional Council districts.

We are also asking you to support restoring the CCC program to \$820,000. This program was cut by 50% last year. The CCC initiative provides core funding for the front-line, anti-eviction specialists who work in all parts of the city working to keep residents in their homes and build strong, vibrant neighborhoods. The Council's continued support of CCC is more important than ever.

Each of these programs is critically important to helping communities and your constituents have access to safe, affordable housing. We are very grateful for your support and look forward to continue to work with you as we assist tenants and families in your community who are facing the loss of affordable housing.

Thank you again for this opportunity and your leadership in ensuring all New Yorkers have access to safe, affordable housing.



www.CVHaction.org

Good afternoon- My name is Julie Wickware & I am a member of Community Voices Heard, a member led organization fighting for the rights of our low income communities. I live in the North Bronx with my husband & 5yr old daughter. I am here to speak about Mayor Bloomberg's proposed cuts to the Parks Opportunity Program, which to date is the most successful Transitional Jobs Program leading to permanent employment for Public Assistance recipients in NYC.

In NYC 17,000 people- Cash assistance recipients, are participating in "Workfare"(WEP) programs and job search (Back To Work) at a cost of about \$200 million per year. Mayor Bloomberg & HRA Commissioner Doar have been very vocal in touting the benefits of WEP, bragging about the 1000's they've put "back to work." But let's consider what it really does; WEP forces people into providing their own/families most basic needs through mandated work for which we receive our minimal benefits but no paycheck. While we are grateful to have them, make no mistake-accessing \$80/in benefits every 2 weeks on an EBT card is NOT the same as earning a paycheck. We receive no sick or personal time off, no social security work credits, no training, education or hope for advancement. It also means we pay no income taxes, aren't eligible for the EITC & certainly aren't stimulating the economy through disposable income spending.

We even have to wear a tag or vest that ID's us as "non-employees." WEP workers are looked down & stigmatized by many of the paid workers, yet are expected to do jobs that are actually the responsibility of those workers. This often creates an us vs. them mentality- once paid workers realize that their job could actually be exchanged for a WEP position. The reason why Mayor Bloomberg is so pro-Workfare is that it creates a guaranteed free labor pool for the City as hiring freezes increase & paid positions are eliminated. As more & more families have come to rely on Public Assistance they face the choice of having to accept any type of treatment in order to prevent loss of basic necessities (ie FOOD/SHELTER) for oneself & ones family. Working conditions such as these are usually referred to as modern day slavery or indentured servitude.

We at CVH believe that a consistent & comprehensive Transitional Jobs Program is the best way for PA recipients to access the opportunities & means to support ourselves &

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families. If a position exists for WEP then presumably it is a job that needs doing & should be paid accordingly. Transitional Jobs is direct job creation for the lowest income New Yorkers. CVH fought hard to help implement the Parks Opportunity Program, or POP- which has had thousands of participants called JTP's since 2000. Many went on to permanent employment with the Parks Department. Many more would have if not for the current hiring freeze. If this budget passes, by Commissioner Doar of HRA said 2,220 JTP positions will be eliminated. Conversely, the number of WEP positions are sure to continue increasing at least proportionate to the decreases in JTP positions. In these difficult economic times- felt most acutely by families on P.A., the City should be expanding programs such as P.O.P. & using it as a model of success. Instead, what Mayor Bloomberg is doing is cutting paid positions thinking that no one will notice or care because only P.A. recipients- stigmatized by many as second class citizens- are affected. The mayor & city commissioners continue to justify the WEP program by falsely asserting it is the only method to satisfy Federal Welfare TANF work requirements. In truth, there are several ways to comply with TANF law, including education, vocational training & Transitional Jobs like P.O.P.

The recent investigation about the job search program at SeedCo exposes fraud within job placement by SBS which is also rampant in the HRA contracts with Back To Work & WeCARE. Those hundreds of millions of dollars would be much better spent on paychecks for the 17,000 WEP workers in NYC rather than squandered on the wasteful BTW & WECARE programs. Support Transitional Jobs- do not let the mayor kill the POP program! Thank you for your time.

Alexandria Hamilton

June 03, 2012

Testimony for City Budget Public Hearing

The Wildlife Conservation Society brings to New York City very important cultural institutions such as The Bronx Zoo, Prospect Park Zoo, Queens Zoo, Central Park Zoo, and The New York Aquarium. However, the effect of this newly proposed budget cut for The Bronx Zoo and The New York Aquarium could possibly cripple these institutions and in the long run hurt the organization as a whole. Where do I fit in? Well I do work for the organization and have benefited from the organization through employment, and The Future Leaders Program. I would like to verify to the City Council the importance of The Bronx Zoo and The New York Aquarium based upon my experiences and knowledge of the institutions.

With employment at The Bronx Zoo I was able to discover and attend the exceptional Future Leaders Program. I have attended this program for two years, and each year I reach one step closer to becoming a Naturopathic Doctor. If it weren't for The Bronx Zoo, and the Future Leaders Program at this institution I would have never truly discovered my career. The staff provided me with ideas, training, and mentoring I need to achieve my goals.

If funding is taken away from The Bronx Zoo me, other employees, and the youth will have one less opportunity to achieve their goals. We need this funding to provide proper educational, and developmental resources for local people. ~~Based on my knowledge of the Bronx Zoo this proposed budget cut will not be good for the future of the Wildlife Conservation Society. The Bronx Zoo is the main site for the organization.~~ If there is a budget cut at this institution it could diminish funding for proper research and development for the animals ~~here as well as internationally~~. There may be a lot of changes for The Wildlife Conservation Society that

(over)

could hinder us from being one of the best organizations in the country.

The New York Aquarium provides a substantial area for the youth to learn about aquatic wildlife. This is the only Aquarium for miles for New York City youth to visit. This newly proposed budget cut could hinder sustaining this institution, and keeping it accessible for the youth. The New York Aquarium's maintenance, and accessibility also is an important aspect to the Coney Island area. This institution also provides free Fridays after three o'clock which is an important tool for hard working people who don't have proper funding a chance to learn about aquatic wildlife. I believe the more we learn the better our understanding is and more likely we would take initiative to make better choices for our environment.

The Wildlife Conservation Society provides for us substantial institutions locally and worldwide. Two in particular such as The Bronx Zoo and The New York Aquarium are being proposed in a budget cut that could alter proper grounds for learning, growth, and development for our facility, staff and community. Allow for these institutions to grow, and not diminish. Allow this organization to stay one of the best in the country so it can continue being reachable for the underserved youth to provide hope and encouragement now and in the future.



For the Record

Margo Hirsch
Executive Director

EMPIRE STATE COALITION
OF
YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES

TESTIMONY OF THE IMPACT OF THE MAYOR'S
EXECUTIVE BUDGET PROPOSAL ON
NYC'S HOMELESS YOUTH

June 6, 2012

Good afternoon Council members and thank you for the opportunity to bring voice to the thousands of young people who are homeless every night in New York City. My name is Margo Hirsch; I am Executive Director of Empire State Coalition of Youth and Family Services, which for over three decades has worked exclusively on behalf of homeless, runaway and street-involved youth in New York including our collaborative work with our 25 NYC based members.

As you well know, Mayor Bloomberg has once again sought to balance his budget on those least able to afford it. Whether it's day care for our infants and toddlers, afterschool programs for our elementary and middle school children or shelter for our homeless youth, these critical services are what help children and youth be safe, healthy and prepared for the future.

While I am here representing homeless youth services, ESC recognizes that youth homelessness is a result of a breakdown in the family and that safe and appropriate day care and afterschool programs are essential to maintaining and strengthening marginalized families. If we can prevent even one young person from becoming homeless, we have made a huge difference and therefore urge full restoration for community based, locally designed and operated family affirming day care and afterschool programs for our city's children. And of course we request a restoration of \$7.2 million for homeless youth, too many of them in need of the day care services slated for closing. Furthermore, we are asking for an additional \$1 million to provide specialized residential services for child victims of trafficking.

Mayor Bloomberg's executive budget will make the city a far more dangerous and unhealthy place for our children. His proposed \$7.2 million dollar cut to homeless youth services represents one one-thousandth of the city's overall \$70 billion dollar budget but that cut will mean the loss of 60% of homeless youth services; 60% of already inadequate shelter beds; 60% of outreach including to youth who are being victimized by traffickers; 60% of drop-in services for youth who need a meal, a shower, a place to do laundry or just to escape the violence of the streets.

In 2008, right before the economic crisis, ESC surveyed over 1000 youth in the streets and at locations around the city. Our findings brought to light the impact of years of benign neglect of the crisis of homelessness facing too many of our young people:

- On any given night there are over **3,800** youth sleeping on the streets of NYC
- 30% are **LGB**; 6% are **transgender**; 30% have histories of **foster care** and 30% spent time in **juvenile detention or jail**
- NYC funded homeless youth programs can house only about **8%** of homeless youth in need of shelter on any given night. The Mayor's proposal would reduce that to **2%**.

Mayor Bloomberg's executive budget would cut NYC funded beds from 259 to 90.

The economic crisis that began in 2008 has had a devastating impact on youth, fewer and fewer can find even entry level jobs yet the cost of rent, food, transportation, clothing and other essentials continues to rise. Today programs report waiting lists for beds of over 100 young people; programs turn away 300 to 400 youth every month and drop-in centers are now reporting have to turn away 5 to 6 young people every day. Any decrease in services would see these numbers explode. Is this the city we envision for our children?

We know the results of homelessness:

- 100% of youth will develop a mental health disorder after living on the street for a significant period of time. Homelessness has been linking to anxiety disorder, including post traumatic stress disorder, major depressive disorder sometimes resulting in suicide; substance abuse disorder; and even psychotic disorders.
- Homelessness is one of the leading risk factors for **Human Trafficking**
- Need for shelter was the **#1** reason cited by homeless youth for engaging in commercial sex
- Homeless youth are at risk of HIV infection and re-infection.

- Homeless youth are incarcerated at greater rates, even for minor offenses, than are housed youth. Without a residence they are often not released to their own recognizance.

New York City can **SAVE** money by housing homeless youth:

According to a homeless youth services cost benefit study in a major city¹:

- For each **dollar** spent on prevention and early intervention, \$5.04 was saved in future costs;
- For each **dollar** spent on engaging homeless youth and moving them toward stability \$7.13 was saved in future costs;
- For each **dollar** spent getting homeless youth off the streets, \$7.45 was saved in future costs;
- For each **dollar** spent fostering self-sufficiency through education and training, \$1.81 was saved in future costs

Those future costs show up in psychiatric hospital admissions; HIV clinics; adult homeless services; prisons; and even morgues. Is this the future we envision for NYC's children?

Budgets are about priorities. Sadly Mayor Bloomberg can find \$5.5 million new dollars for animal control but sees the need to cut \$7.2 million from services for vulnerable youth. A city needs to have compassion for stray animals, but shouldn't they extend that compassion to children.

Mayor Bloomberg has rightly shifted his focus to child health; sadly his solution misses the obvious.

- Without a bed, a meal, a safe space – no child can be healthy;

- No child can be healthy when they are terrorized by the violence inherent in living on the street;
- No child can be healthy when they forced to trade themselves for a place to sleep or a meal;

Mayor Bloomberg, soda may not be a healthy option, but **even one day of homelessness is life threatening.**

Last year NYC Council herpically restored the Mayor's unconscionable cuts to homeless youth. Your hard won fight saved lives and even more. If offered the promise of a safe place to live, the chance to complete an education, obtain a skill, and become a contributing member of the community.

Homeless youth are our youth, they are the victims of state and city institutional failures – and re-victimized by intolerance, callousness and some elected officials that would cut budgets for children who have nothing.

Our children are counting on the members of the Council to support families, to believe in the future of children, to house homeless children; to pass an equitable and just budget for all New Yorkers.

¹ New Avenues For Youth Portland Oregon



**Testimony on behalf of the Cultural Institutions Group from
Lynn Kelly, CEO, Snug Harbor Cultural Center and Botanical Garden
To the Finance Committee of the City Council
June 6, 2012**

Good afternoon, Chairman Recchia and members of the Committee. My name is Lynn Kelly and I am President and CEO of Snug Harbor Cultural Center & Botanical Garden in Staten Island. I am here today proudly representing the 33 renowned institutions that make up the Cultural Institutions Group.

Before I speak about this year's budget, I would like thank you on behalf of all of New York City's cultural institutions for the City's past support. We are fully aware of the City's fiscal realities, and do not underestimate the difficulty of balancing competing needs during this slow economic recovery. We hope we can count on your support again this year and thank you for the opportunity to testify.

As stewards of important City assets, the CIGs collectively serve 19 million New York families, schools and tourists each year in all five boroughs. Typically, the CIGs are known for providing cultural programming, arts and recreational opportunities for the public. Or we are known for providing rich programming to support education and/or social service organizations. All of this is true except that there is a larger, more important story to tell as it relates to the economic vitality and growth of New York City as a whole.

- **CIGs are economic engines for New York City.** Did you know that the CIGs generate eight dollars for every dollar of City support? In return for what is a comparatively modest annual investment by the City, we return hundreds of millions of dollars in economic activity and employ more than 9,000 people.
- **CIGs are a catalyst to NYC's economic recovery.** This year the City reached a milestone by welcoming its 50 millionth tourist. The tourism industry employs over 14,000 people in New York City. And the tens of millions of tourists spending tens of billions of dollars each year on tourism are coming to New York in no small part to visit our City's unparalleled cultural attractions. Simply put, culture attracts tourists and tourists spend money. We are helping the City's economy recover faster than the nation as a whole.
- **CIGs spend money locally.** Did you know that the CIGs spend over \$500 million on contractual services with over 12,000 New York City-based vendors? Our institutions not only contribute to the city's tax base, we also cause a ripple effect that supports businesses like print shops, mailing houses, caterers, and contractors. And this doesn't even take into account the indirect economic impact we have on restaurants, shops and neighboring businesses.



But you don't have to take my word for it. I am pleased to be joined by several small business owners who have come here today to speak to the importance of culture as an economic engine that supports their businesses. Their testimony which you will hear shortly will demonstrate why culture is not just about exhibits or performances—or even education and jobs. Culture is about economic success stories in neighborhoods all across the entire City.

Yet, despite the role we play in generating economic activity, creating jobs, and providing educational services to our City's children, culture is unfortunately once more at a crossroads, potentially facing drastic, devastating cuts. We have to once more ask the Council to reverse these proposed cuts and preserve the fragile recovery in our cultural sector.

Please understand that as responsible administrators we have cut our budgets to the bone and have imposed austerity measures throughout our organizations. Additional cuts would mean cutting into the muscle of our institutions and there is simply nowhere else we can turn to make up these reductions in core operating support.

While we can still rely on private donors to help seed new programs, exhibitions and performances, our core infrastructure and educational support has to be funded through general operating dollars like those the City invests in us each year.

However, please consider these economic realities:

- Between 2008 and 2011, CIG members reported a 16% decrease in critical (and often hard to obtain) general operating support from corporate donors.
- Unrestricted support from foundations has trailed off by 21%.

Without these core funds, there can be no education, no jobs, and less and less culture for New Yorkers and tourists alike. And these are the funds that the City has long invested in our institutions as part of the public-private partnership that has made New York a world capital of culture.

We respectfully ask for full restoration of any proposed cuts to the Department of Cultural Affairs budget. Specifically, for the CIGs, we request a restoration of \$42 million. The bottom line is that funding for culture is an investment, not a subsidy. It is an investment in our City's economy and its vibrancy as a cultural Mecca attracting tens of millions of tourists annually.

We sincerely thank you for your leadership and commitment to our institutions. We recognize that you have impossible decisions to make in deciding how to allocate City resources. But by investing in culture, I assure you that you are helping New York City's economy continue to grow.

In closing, I will now turn it over to the small business leaders here today. Thank you.



www.CVHaction.org

Good afternoon, my name is Johnetta Goodlowe. I am a member of Community Voices Heard.

Webster's defines a slave as: 1. *the state of being bound in servitude as the property of the slaveholder or household or*, 2. *a condition of hard work and subjection.*

Both these definitions are applicable to the situation that we poor in New York City find ourselves in. We are stuck between a rock and a hard place. We are the slaves and HRA is the proverbial slave master in question. Through the implementation of the WEP program which, forces us to work without the benefit of earning a living wage, we are unable to support ourselves and our families. Instead we are working solely for welfare benefits, which may be as little as \$27.50 every two weeks. Where is the humanity in this?

I want to try to appeal to our City Council today. You are the people who supposedly work for the best interest of the people. You solicit our votes during election time. I want to ask you to imagine yourselves working for nothing more than food stamps. Can you imagine yourselves in a position such as this? How would you feel? How would you survive? How would you feed your children?

We are not asking for hand outs here. All we want is to be able to stand on our own feet. We are having a problem understanding why these WEP positions can be made available for people to work for nothing but, they cannot be made available for permanent employment. I would like to make a plea to those people in power to be in favor of transitional jobs for the betterment of New York City and its people.

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The Park Opportunity Program is a transitional jobs program which pays its participants a living wage while they learn on the job. Once the program ends, hundreds have moved into permanent positions. Training that leads to definite permanent employment would eliminate the revolving door of welfare that the poor are forced to swing through again and again. The Mayor is proposing to cut the Park Opportunity Program and replace paid positions with unpaid WEP workers.

We are not asking for much. Just our dignity. Every worker deserves a pay check. I implore those in power to abolish the WEP program, which is tantamount to modern day slavery. And institute the transitional jobs program in its place. Break the shackles from around our wrists. Set us free so that we can support ourselves and our families.

We want those who make over a million dollars a year to pay their fair share of taxes. This will relieve some of the tax debt from the poor and middle class and make up for any deficits in the city budget.

In closing I will leave you with the old Chinese proverbs: *Give a man a fish and he will eat for a day. But, **teach** a man to fish and he will eat for a lifetime.*



www.CVHaction.org

Executive Budget Hearing June 6, 2012

Good evening. My name is Camelia Robinson. I am currently working in the Park Opportunity Program as a Job Training Participant. I am assigned to River Bank Park. I wanted to come to the Budget Hearing to make sure you realize how important it is to restore the \$25 million for funding the POP positions. Every one of the 17,000 WEP workers deserves an opportunity for paid work like POP instead of the forced unpaid labor of WEP.

In the past I went through multiple trainings by HRA and they were like a revolving door. I just want a job that pays enough to live on. I have a CASAC license and would like to be able to do an apprenticeship while getting paid.

The work in the Parks is definitely manual labor and hard work, but it feels good earning the pay check. I am paying into social security and at my age I know that is important. Once a week I go to the POP training class and have a job developer to help me obtain permanent employment when the POP position is finished in six months. As a JTP, I am a union member of DC37.

There are many young mothers and young fathers working as JTP Job Training Participants. But there are also older people like me who have been out of work and had a hard time getting back into the work force maybe because of age discrimination.

If the Mayor's proposed \$25 million cut to the POP program goes through, 2,220 people will not get the opportunity for a pay check like I am getting.

Not to mention, all the work JTPs are doing will be impossible for the current Parks staff to do. At River Bank, I maintain the bathroom and the playground area. Many of the pools in the city are staffed with JTP workers doing maintenance and security. Already the maintenance levels have gone down with all the cuts. These are good jobs and the Parks

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need to be maintained for all New Yorkers to use. Volunteers can do some tasks, but the work I am doing requires a trained employee.

New Yorkers for Parks and many council members have spoken out about the importance of the Park Opportunity Program. The Administration claims the funding is going down to pre stimulus levels but that is untrue. These are deep cuts. To go from 6000 JTPs to 887 is a huge reduction and that is what will happen with these proposed cuts. I would not want the Park in my neighborhood to be the one that does not get maintained. Please restore the \$25 million. There are ways to raise revenue. Please look at those instead of making these cuts.

Thank you.



**New York City Alliance
Against Sexual Assault**

Public Testimony on behalf of the NYC Sexual Assault Initiative
By Mary Haviland, Executive Director/New York City Alliance Against Sexual Assault
June 6, 2012

THE NEW YORK CITY SEXUAL ASSAULT INITIATIVE

FISCAL YEAR 2013

Who We Are

The **New York City Sexual Assault Initiative** is comprised of four of the city's leading sexual violence intervention and prevention programs:

- Kingsbridge Heights Community Center Child Sexual Abuse Treatment and Education Center
- Mt. Sinai Sexual Assault and Violence Intervention (SAVI)
- NYC Alliance Against Sexual Assault
- St. Luke's-Roosevelt Crime Victims Treatment Center (CVTC)

Our Funding Request

We respectfully request funding from the New York City Council for the Sexual Assault Initiative to assist victims of sexual assault in all five boroughs and prevent sexual violence. The four organizations **each request \$60,000, for a total of \$240,000**, to be used for the following programs:

- The only long-term treatment program for sexually abused children in the Bronx;
- The only program to assist young victims of commercial sexual exploitation in Queens;
- The only Sexual Assault Forensic Training program open to all Emergency Department and licensed medical personnel in New York City;
- The only free treatment program for male victims of sexual assault in New York City.

Why We Need Your Help

Sexual violence – including sexual assault, child sexual abuse, commercial sexual exploitation and sexual harassment - cuts across boundaries of culture, class, education, income, ethnicity and age. **In the wake of the Penn State child abuse scandal and several high profile rape cases this summer, and with a spike in sexual assaults in New York City, demand for our services has risen significantly.**

Sexual Assault is a serious public health, public safety and human rights issue of epidemic proportions:

- According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 2011 landmark study, **nearly 1 in 5 women have been raped in their lifetime while 1 in 71 men have been raped in their lifetime.**¹
- Children and adolescents are at particularly high risk. The CDC's NISVS study found that victimization begins early in life: **almost half of female victims experienced the first rape before age 18, and 28% of male victims of rape were first raped when they were 10 years old or younger.**²
- After homicide, sexual violence is the most costly violent crime in the U.S., **costing \$151,423 per incident**, as measured in acute medical care, mental health services, lost productivity, and pain and suffering.³
- Sexual assault is one of the most under reported crimes, with **60% still being left unreported.**⁴

Why Now

Last year, **New York City saw a significant rise in forcible rape** (a 32.3% increase), as compared to single-digit rises in murder (6.5%), robbery (3.7%) and felony assault (4.9%), according to the Mayor's Management Report issued in September 2011. The city data reported that forcible rapes rose from 860 in fiscal 2010 to 1,138 in the fiscal year 2011.

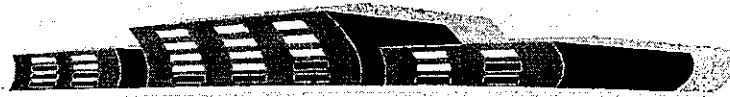
As a result of several New York City high profile cases and several notable school-based child sexual abuse cases, there is **a growing public consciousness about sexual assault**. These events increase the need for services and programming for victims who are encouraged to seek help. They also point to the value of city-wide education and capacity-building to programs responding to this need. With the Council's generous support, the Sexual Assault Initiative partners can continue to provide critically needed services to New Yorkers most closely affected by sexual violence.

1. Black, M.C., Basile, K.C., Breiding, M.J., Smith, S.G., Walters, M.L., Merrick, M.T., Chen, J., & Stevens, M.R. (2011). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 Summary Report. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

2. Ibid

3. DeLisi, M., Kosloskia, A., Sweena, M., Hachmeistera, E., Moorea, M., & Drury, A. (2010). The Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology, 21, 501-513.

4. U.S. Department of Justice, National Crime Victimization Study. 2005.



Citywide Coalition to End Infant Mortality

c/o FEDERATION OF COUNTY NETWORKS, INC.

127 West 127th Street, 3rd Floor

New York, New York 10027

(212) 932-3570

(212) 932-3580: Fax

Dear Honorable City Council Members:

Good afternoon, my name is Joyce Y. Hall, Executive Director, Federation of County Networks and Coordinator for the Citywide Coalition to End Infant Mortality. The Federation of County Networks is funded through the New York City Council's Infant Mortality Reduction Initiative (IMRI) Project to provide: citywide coordination of the 30 IMRI-funded Community-Based Organizations; capacity-building training, education and technical assistance; and manage and coordinate the citywide IMRI evaluation process.

The **Citywide Coalition to End Infant Mortality** would like to thank the New York City Council for your ongoing support of the Infant Mortality Reduction Initiative over the past 10 years. The funds have been critical in assisting over 35 community-based organizations (CBOs) with providing women, infants, and families much needed outreach and referral, case management, and health education services since 2001.

The **Citywide Coalition to End Infant Mortality (CCEIM)** would like to request that the Mayor and the New York City Council allocate **3.0 million dollars** to the New York City budget to bring infant mortality funding up to approximately **4.577 million dollars** when the State matching funds are included. The CCEIM is currently composed of thirty (30) community-based providers of maternal and child health care funded through the New York City Council's Infant Mortality Reduction Initiative (IMRI). During the last ten years, the CCEIM has worked hand in hand with the City Council and the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to reduce the high infant mortality, low birth weight rates, and preterm births in high-risk communities throughout NYC.

Even though the citywide infant mortality rate (IMR) has declined to 4.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, there are at least 10 NYC neighborhoods where the rate is 1.2 to 2.0 times the citywide rate.

The problem of infant mortality is closely interrelated with preterm births, low birth weight infants, maternal mortality, and the health and health care of women prior (preconceptional) to pregnancy, and/or in-between (interconceptional) pregnancies; chronic disease prevention and treatment, and increasing breastfeeding rates. Therefore the funding solution must include strategies to also

address these issues.

The IMRI Project connects women and families to services through targeted outreach, screen and referral; health education workshops, and case management services. However we have been able to provide fewer women and families with services due to the budget reductions in FY 2010 and FY 2011 as documented in the FY 2010 and 2012 IMRI Evaluation Reports.

During the 2011 Fiscal Year:

Women of childbearing age were connected to services.

- **6,645 received education through 429 workshops conducted by 26 agencies.** There was a significant increase in knowledge among those reporting results. In FY 2010, **11,198** received education through 774 workshops conducted by 29 agencies. (45% reduction)
- **927 were identified through outreach as having unmet needs.** 81% of those had their needs met. In FY 2010, 1,234 were identified through outreach as having unmet needs. Only 62% of those had their needs met. (25% reduction)
- **396 enrolled in case management programs.** Over only (47%) of the goals set were achieved and 68% of the referrals resulted in a service. In FY 2010, 361 enrolled in case management programs, 59% of the goals set were achieved and 66% of the referrals resulted in service.
- **Almost all of the people reached were young women of color.**

Either through educational workshops, outreach and referrals, or case management, the IMRI Project connects young women of color to services consistent with the goal of reducing disparities that increase the likelihood of infants dying born to these women. Almost 8,000 clients (38% reduction) were reached in FY 2011 through our three key interventions which is a reduction from the almost 13,000 clients reached in FY 2010. (The 2011 Fiscal Year Infant Mortality Reduction Initiative Evaluation Report will be sent for your review.)

In FY 2012, the Citywide IMRI Evaluation process has informed changes in the key interventions and is informing our proposed transition to focusing on the critical stages of women's health before and after pregnancy, chronic disease prevention and treatment—hypertension, diabetes, and obesity--, and increasing breastfeeding rates. The CCEIM is already working closely with the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene on increasing breastfeeding rates through providing intensive breastfeeding education and training. Addressing these issues prior to or in between pregnancies will impact on the infant and maternal mortality, preterm birth, and low birth weight rates.

It is critical that the New York City Council increase the funding to the FY 2011 level of \$3.0 million for the 30 IMRI-funded agencies so that there will be no further reductions in services to the women, infants and children most in need of case management, outreach, screening and referral, and health education services.

We would also like to request consideration of pre-designation of the 30 IMRI-funded Community-based Organizations due to the significant delays in the contracting process with the NYC Department of Health and Hygiene.

We also support the People's Budget Coalition call for restoration of funding for HIV/AIDS Prevention Services, Child Health Clinics Mental Health, HHC, and elimination of the Office of Minority Health.

Thank you for your attention. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Joyce Y. Hall, Executive Director, Federation of County Networks, Inc. and Coordinator, Citywide Coalition to End Infant Mortality at (212) 932-3570, Ext. 11.



FY13 Executive Budget Testimony – Finance Committee
June 6, 2012

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today on behalf of the staff, clients and volunteers of Housing Works. Housing Works is the largest AIDS advocacy organization in the country, and we have been providing services to people living with AIDS and HIV in New York City since 1990.

Mayor Bloomberg's Preliminary Budget Proposal for FY13 once again failed to restore critical funding to the HIV/AIDS Services Administration for essential services for clients living with HIV/AIDS in the city. Housing Works is extremely concerned at the attempts to jeopardize life-saving services, and we stand strongly against these gaps in the budget.

Cuts to SUPPORTIVE HOUSING - \$5.1 million

The City's HIV/AIDS Services Administration (HASA) serves approximately 31,000 clients, providing benefits such as enhanced rental assistance, food and nutritional benefits, transportation, and access to Medicaid for low-income New Yorkers living with AIDS. Clients at HASA receive case management from city workers who are responsible for connecting clients with their entitled benefits.

Our largest concern is the ongoing threat to supportive housing – both to case management services in HASA contracted supportive housing, and also to the contracts themselves – totaling \$5.1 million in city tax levy, with an additional 29% state match. These cuts were thankfully restored to the budget in FY12, but they were not restored by the administration in FY13, leaving thousands of HASA clients vulnerable to losing essential services.

The over 4,400 HASA clients who live in supportive housing receive case management through a community-based organization that works in tandem with HASA to provide them with stable housing. HASA case workers and community-based case managers are performing very different but needed services to HASA clients – these two types of "case management" are very different, and clients residing in supportive housing programs need both. It is frustrating for us to continue to hear from Commissioner Doar that he believes that these two different types of workers are performing the same services.

Case managers that are providing services through community-based supportive housing providers and AIDS service organizations are providing an essential service to HASA clients. They are providing psycho-social case management, checking to make sure that clients are adherent to their HIV medications, and referring them to mental health services or substance abuse treatment services if needed. These case managers are also helping clients with their everyday living skills, working with them to set goals in returning to job training and paid work, and are acting as essential liaisons between them and their landlords. Most importantly, many HASA clients would not be able to stay stably housed without the support of their community-based case managers.

For people living with AIDS and HIV, supportive housing IS health care, and the case management services within their housing programs are a key component to the continuum of care that clients need to stay healthy. Research has shown that people with AIDS or HIV that are stably housed are more likely to attend doctor visits and maintain complex medical regimens, keeping them healthy and increasing their quality of life. In addition, stably housed people with HIV are also less likely to have to resort to behaviors that we associate with HIV transmission, such as trading sex for shelter or money. Stable housing saves lives.

This restoration would also save the city millions in the future. Clients without these supportive housing services will need increased services and care in other areas such as emergency room services, homeless shelter services, emergency housing in SROs, or substance use treatment. Maintaining the stability of their housing now will prevent them from accessing these services at high rates and would be well worth the City's investment.

We appreciate the City Council's ongoing commitment to supportive housing services. We encourage the council to make the restoration to case managers and to supportive housing contracts in full again this year.

Cuts to Brokers' Fees - \$4.8 million

HRA instituted a policy in March 2011 that has reduced brokers' fees for its clients to one-half of a month's rent. Housing Works and other case management providers have seen a significant negative impact of this policy. Hundreds of brokers are stepping back from working with HASA clients, or they are telling clients that they will only work with them if they can come up with the rest of the brokers' fee on their own, which they obviously cannot afford. This change in policy has also led to clients risking their health and safety in order to come up with the money for a brokers' fee, including selling their HIV medications or returning to prostitution.

Although HRA has said they will be tracking brokers and determining which brokers are taking advantage of clients, their only suggested solution so far has been to blacklist these brokers. This tactic is not a solution and does not in any way address the shortage of brokers that will now work with clients to find housing. Prior to the implementation of this budget and policy change, hundreds of brokers worked with HASA clients – the only way to restore this list is to restore the policy. Until that is accomplished, it will continue to take months and months longer for HASA clients to find independent housing.

Not only does this policy create an enormous barrier for clients to find stable housing, but we know that many clients will stay in medically-inappropriate and expensive shelters, emergency housing and hotels or SROs for longer periods of time while they search. This cost will far outweigh the savings that HRA claims it will save with this policy.

Cut to HIV Food and Nutrition Program - \$995,000 (total contract elimination)

We strongly oppose the proposed cut to HASA's food and nutrition program, which would close an agency that has been providing food and nutrition services to those who are HIV positive for over 25 years. The Momentum Project provides essential food to clients who need good nutrition to take their medications, and connects clients to other services such as housing and health care. We thank you for making this restoration in full last year, and we are asking that this restoration be made again to preserve these services.

Thank you to the General Welfare Committee for standing strongly with New Yorkers living with HIV/AIDS, and for supporting the restoration of these cuts as the Administration has continues to cut services. We appreciate your commitment.

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FEDERATION OF PROTESTANT WELFARE AGENCIES

TESTIMONY

of

The Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies

Before the

New York City Council Finance Committee

Budget Hearing on Mayor's Executive Budget for Fiscal Year 2012-2013

June 6, 2012

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The Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies (FPWA) is a membership organization with a network of human service organizations and churches that operate over 1,200 programs throughout the New York City metro area. Together we serve over 1.5 million low income New Yorkers of all ages, ethnicities and denominations each year. Our members represent every level of New York's social service system, which gives us a comprehensive view of the complex social problems that face human service organizations today. This strengthens our work educating decision makers and making sure that the needs of our network are heard in the legislative and budget process.

FPWA appreciates the opportunity to testify on needed resources that will strengthen programs serving vulnerable populations across New York City. We believe the success of our city is measured not only by economic growth and job development, but also in terms of how we take care of those who are in need, and assist them to overcome barriers and regain independence. We are disappointed that the Mayor continues shredding many of the city's safety net programs that were designed to achieve these goals. This is of immense concern given that the Great Recession has forced an additional 120,000 New Yorkers into poverty and the city's poverty rate is up to 20.1 percent.

Investments in human services are critical to economic recovery. According to recent reports developed by the Human Services Council and Fiscal Policy Institute, human services programs have a positive ripple effect well beyond the immediate service. The New York City nonprofit health care and social assistance sector is by far the largest employer in the city's private economy.

In this testimony, we have included some of our key priorities for funding restoration in the areas of child welfare, early care and childhood education, and programs that impact seniors, youth, low-income people living with HIV/AIDS and hungry New Yorkers, as well as initiatives that require the ongoing support of the City Council. Allocating adequate resources in these services would not only allow New York City's most vulnerable to continue receiving needed services, but also increase the employment of the sector, particularly outside of the borough of Manhattan.

Budget Restorations: System-wide Impacts

ACS – Early Care and Childhood Education

Invest in early care and childhood education – According to the ACS 2008 Community Needs Assessment, ACS child care programs currently have the capacity to serve only 27% of potentially eligible children. Despite the high unmet need, funding cuts to subsidized child care have been varied and deep over the past several years. These budget actions, which included the transfer of children from kindergarten slots in community-based child care centers to public schools settings, the supplanting of ACS funding with Universal Pre-Kindergarten funding, the closing of classrooms, the closing of ACS funded centers, and the elimination of certain eligibility categories, have significantly destabilized and decreased the capacity of the subsidized early care and childhood education system.

Last year the Mayor and the City Council made significant restorations to fill the structural funding gap for early care and childhood education. Since roughly \$53 million of the total amount restored was a one-time allocation made by the City Council, and that the Mayor has not included these funds in his Executive Budget for FY 2013, the early care and childhood education system continues to be in a precarious state. It is estimated that failure to baseline this amount will result in a loss of child care and early education for 15,568 children – 6,700 seats in the ACS contracted system and 8,868 vouchers.

This cut is now compounded by the deep and drastic underfunding of the EarlyLearn RFP. Within FPWA's member agencies, thirty-three child care centers and five family child care networks completely lost their programs because of the new RFP. Furthermore, FPWA member agencies with wide ranges of resources and capacities agree that the rates in the EarlyLearn RFP are not feasible for operating programs and would leave them with funding gaps ranging from \$100,000 to \$1 million. Another troubling outcome is that a number of long-standing, high quality programs did not receive awards. The majority of these providers are minority run, community-based organizations.

FPWA calls on the city to adequately invest in early care and childhood education in order to meet the need, and to ensure programs have the necessary resources to provide quality service. According to an estimation provided by the ACS, an investment in the amount of \$91.5 million would be required to preserve current capacity at the proposed EarlyLearn per-child rate.

A prudent cost-saving option that FPWA has been advocating for is a state legislative proposal to create a temporary exemption for work requirements to single parents who have a child up to age one. This bill has a 2-year sunset provision. It would help to free up \$13.5 million TANF childcare subsidies. For NYC, this would translate into \$27M for about 1,832 working families' subsidies, as each subsidy that is not used for a public assistance recipient creates 2.1 subsidies for working families. In addition, it is estimated that \$5.6 million can be saved as a result of less need to run workfare or job search programs for public assistance recipients. We strongly urge the Speaker and the City Council to negotiate for Mayor Bloomberg to support this change in Albany.

DYCD – Afterschool

Restore \$80 million for OST Programs – Currently the OST system serves 53,000 children and youth in 455 elementary and middle school programs with \$90.7 million (down from its peak of 85,000 children with \$117 million in 2009). As a result of 12 across-the-board reductions in the past three years and the new Request for Proposal in September 2012, the system will only be able to serve 27,000 children and youth in 261 programs with \$69 million in the future – a loss of 26,000 slots. Within FPWA's member agencies, there are 24 organizations operating 92 OST programs. As a result of the RFP, 12 organizations completely lost their OST programs, which is a net loss of 56 programs within our network.

Restoring and baselining \$80 million would allow the system to preserve the current number of OST after-school slots. There is a great unmet need for after-school programs citywide so elimination of any slots within an initiative creates an even greater shortage of critical programs for our young people. FPWA strongly recommends full restoration of this important program, which provides peace of mind for working parents knowing their children are being instructed in a supervised setting during after-school hours.

DFTA – Aging

Restore \$6.6 million for Case Management for the Elderly – The Mayor proposed a \$6.6 million PEG for the case management program for 2011-2012 and the outyears. In the adopted budget of 2011-2012, the City Council restored a total of \$3 million of the \$6.6 million PEC for 2011-2012, resulting in a \$3.6 million reduction for the program. FPWA strongly recommends that \$6.6 million be restored for the program in the final budget of 2012-2013 and for future years. Additionally, FPWA urges the Mayor to consider baselining \$3 million of the total \$6.6 million for senior case management services. The full restoration will bring caseloads to an average of seventy seniors

per case manager, as compared to the current ratio of ninety clients per case manager, which is detrimental to an already overloaded system where there are also waiting lists.

Case management service is a core service for the aging in New York City. It links approximately 18,000 seniors with essential services such as entitlements and benefits, medical services, and social services, including home delivered meals, home care, information and referral and many other supportive programs. Due to the expected growth in the elderly population as well as the current demand for service, maintaining funding for case management is critical. FPWA urges that \$6.6 million be restored with \$3 million of the total \$6.6 million baselined.

Budget Restorations/Enhancements

ACS – Child Welfare

Restore \$2.7 million for Preparing Youth for Adulthood (PYA) Programs – Recognizing that over half of the children in foster care are now over the age of 12, ACS originally implemented the “Preparing Youth for Adulthood” (PYA) program to assist youth in foster care with the transition from adolescence to adulthood/independence. The PYA program coordinates the efforts of ACS and its contracted agencies to link youth with mental and physical health services, employment, education, housing, and any other relevant services to make their transition out of foster care and into adulthood as smooth as possible.

In FY 2010-2011, the budget for PYA funding was reduced by \$1.9 million, and then \$2.7 million in FY 2011-2012 and in the outyears. ACS has claimed that the current per child allocation will continue to be maintained, as savings will be achieved as a result of the declining foster care census and not a reduction in service. Due to the recent budget cuts, organizations that receive PYA funding have had to reduce their services and staff, and limit their services to youth in need including important vocational training and internship programs. FPWA strongly recommends the restoration of \$2.7 million for Preparing Youth for Adulthood programs.

HRA – Income Security

Preserve supportive housing services for HASA clients – In his Executive Budget for FY 2013, the Mayor once again failed to restore funding in the amount of \$5.1 million for supportive housing contracts of the HIV/AIDS Service Administration (HASA), a division within the Department of Social Services/Human Resource Administration. Community-based HASA contractors and their on-site supportive housing case managers help HASA clients adhere to medical treatment plans, cope with psycho-social issues and remain in housing. These functions are critical to address those needs, which city-employed HASA workers aren't trained to perform. FPWA asks the Mayor and the City Council to restore funding for HASA supportive housing contracts, on-site case management services and enhanced rental assistance.

Address food insecurity among low-income people living with HIV/AIDS – The HIV nutrition contract has allowed The Momentum Project to provide over 40,000 congregate meals and approximately 29,000 pantry bags each year to more than 2,500 poor, homeless, low-income, and hardest-to-reach individuals living with HIV/AIDS. In addition to providing meals, The Momentum Project also educates, counsels, and links individuals to primary health care, mental health and substance abuse treatment, housing and other essential services. Due to the loss of federal funding, this contract now makes up 70% of The Momentum Project's budget. Furthermore, funding for the new RFP of this contract has been reduced by half. Given that a large percentage

of people living with HIV/AIDS have low or fixed income, a 50% funding reduction of this contract would mean a significant decrease of access to food and nutrition services of an already vulnerable population. FPWA urges the Mayor and the City Council to restore \$995,000 for the HIV Nutrition program.

Increase funding for the Emergency Food Assistance Program (EFAP) – In the Mayor's Executive Budget for FY 2013, funding for the EFAP remains flat despite an ever increasing need. Food programs are overwhelmed and unmet need has steadily grown. According to a recent study released by the New York City Coalition Against Hunger, *Not Too Big to Fail: As NYC Hunger Soars, Feeding Programs Close due to Government Cuts*, one in six New Yorkers live in food insecure households and one in four New York City children live in households that cannot adequately and consistently provide food. The report also found that although demand for emergency food increased by 12% in 2011, 50 emergency food programs were closed in part due to reductions in government support.

EFAP funding is used for the direct purchase of food and for capacity expansion efforts for over 500 EFAP food pantries and soup kitchens throughout the city. In addition, funds are used to assist in the automation of Food Stamp enrollment at food pantries, soup kitchens and other appropriate locations. Food programs are overwhelmed, unmet need has steadily grown, and their operational cost has increased 30% in the last few years. We urge the Mayor and the City Council to increase EFAP funding to ensure community food providers are able to meet more of the unmet need for emergency food in New York City.

Reverse the Mayor's 2011 budget action that reduced broker's fees and vouchered security deposits for all public assistance recipients – Households receiving public assistance have had very few housing options due to below market rental payments and administrative barriers in retaining benefits. In the adopted budget of FY 2011-2012, the Mayor imposed a new policy to reduce broker's fees to half of a month's rent and vouchering security deposits. This funding reduction totals \$4.8 million. Since this policy went into effect, many brokers no longer work with households receiving cash assistance, which further limits an already extremely limited pool of available housing for these families, including people who receive HASA.

In response to concerns raised about the impact of reduced broker's fee, HRA recently launched an investigation on brokers to find out if any brokers are requesting clients to pay additional fees. FPWA is concerned that this investigation is a diversion from the core issue, that is, the inadequacy of supportive housing in the city. We are also concerned that this investigation will lead to even fewer brokers who are willing to work with people who receive cash assistance. This will in turn create a longer wait period for people to find housing, forcing them to stay longer in emergency housing. While the city may be able to reduce \$4.8 million in spending, the cost of increased utilization of more expensive emergency housing was unfortunately not accounted for. FPWA strongly recommends the Mayor and the City Council to restore funding for broker's fee.

DFTA – Aging

Restore \$1.65 million in funding for Senior Centers – FPWA urges the City Council to maintain this funding for senior centers that faced potential closure throughout the 2010-2011 budget cycle. Funding needs to be preserved to ensure senior centers have sufficient resources in place to continue to operate effectively. Senior centers need this funding now more than ever to maintain operations and to accommodate the current demand and projected future growth of the senior population throughout New York City.

Support \$2 million for transportation operating costs – Accessible transportation service continues to be the number one need cited by seniors in order to remain independent. This allocation provides critical funding for rising operating costs for approximately 425 vans and other vehicles that are used by senior centers and other senior programs. We ask the City Council to restore this funding so vehicles may be kept in sound working order.

Support \$2 million in funding for Social Adult Day Services (SADS) – FPWA supports the restoration of funding in the amount of \$2 million for the operation of SADS programs. Social adult day services are integral to the aging service delivery system and it is very unfortunate that funding for this vital program was eliminated in the FY11 budget. Community-based programs such as social adult day care cost far less than nursing home placements and create a "win-win" situation for seniors and for government. While accessing community-based services and supports, the senior is able to stay in the comfort of their own home and community for as long as possible, averting premature nursing home placement. It also allows family caregivers respite from caring for their loved ones or to be able to maintain employment.

DOHMH – HIV & AIDS

Restore funding for HIV Contracts – FPWA is concerned about the Mayor's proposal in his Executive Budget for FY 2012-2013 to scale back contracts in the amount of \$1.4 million for HIV prevention. This funding cut impacts contracts that provide individual and group level behavioral health intervention. New York City should continue to invest in HIV prevention and education targeting those who are at risk of HIV infection, in addition to focusing on HIV testing and prevention among those who are already HIV positive or men who have sex with men. FPWA recommends the Mayor and the City Council to restore funding in the amount of \$1.4 million for this program to ensure the availability of individual and group level intervention activities.

DYCD – Workforce Development

Restore funding for Adult Literacy – From 2009 to 2011, city funding for adult literacy has gone from \$5.2 million to \$1 million. New York City cannot afford to make cuts to adult literacy. Literacy program participants are hard-working contributors to New York City's economy: 72 percent of literacy students are working full- or part-time. Literacy services are keeping them in their jobs, helping them advance, and enabling them to contribute to our economy and tax base. As a direct result of these literacy programs, over 1,000 individuals obtained jobs last year. These jobs bring significant production and tax revenue to fuel New York's economy, and savings on public benefits.

In FY 2011-2012, the City Council restored \$1.5 million for Adult Literacy Services Initiative and \$1 million for Adult Literacy Programs PEG (this was a partial restoration of a \$3.5 million PEG restoration; in other words, in the end it was a \$2.5 million cut). FPWA urges the restoration of \$5.2 million for DYCD's Adult Literacy programs and \$1.5 million for the City Council's Adult Literacy Initiative.

DYCD – Youth Services

Support funding for the Summer Youth Employment Program – We strongly recommend that the City Council support funding for the SYEP so that 100,000 jobs can be provided to New York City youth this summer. Funding for SYEP has continued to decrease in the past several years. Currently, there is \$38.9 million in combined city, state and federal funding to support 26,000 jobs. For the summer of 2011, 30,628 jobs were made available to youth with the support of \$43.5 million in combined city, state and federal funds. In FY 2010, \$51.5 million was included in the budget to

support 35,725 jobs, which were about 16,530 fewer jobs than in 2009. This past summer, the demand for SYEP continued to be very high with 131,000 youth applying for the program. We urge a restoration and increase in funds for SYEP so that jobs are available to begin to meet the demand.

Restore and baseline \$7.2 million in funding for Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs – FPWA greatly appreciates the City Council's restoration of \$7.2 million in the FY 2011-2012 Adopted Budget. It is estimated that on any given night there are over 3,800 youth homeless in the city. Surveys of youth contacted from three major homeless shelters and drop-in crisis centers reveal there may be as many as 32,000 youth on the street in any given year. According to the report published by the Independent Budget Office, there were only 113 crisis beds and 122 transitional independent living beds (TIL) available to New York City's homeless youth in 2009. The shortage of shelter beds and TIL beds urgently needs to be remedied. We ask for the restoration of \$7.2 million for the RHY program.

City Council Initiatives

DOHMH – HIV & AIDS

Invest \$450,000 for the HIV prevention and health literacy education initiative that focuses on the older adult population – Social stigma and assumptions regarding the elderly, sex, and substance abuse, as well as confusion about HIV symptoms and age-related illnesses, are factors contributing to a steady increase in new HIV diagnoses among people age 50 or above in the past five years. Moreover, as advanced medical treatments and medication allow people to live longer and healthier lives, their numbers will continue to grow. Mainstreaming the needs of the older adult population, regardless of their HIV status, is the first step toward focused primary and secondary HIV prevention. FPWA commends support from the City Council on this initiative and asks the City Council to continue funding the collaborative effort between aging and HIV and AIDS services that has proven to help build the competency of service providers in response to the impact of HIV on the older adult population.

Restore Funding for the Communities of Color HIV and AIDS Initiative

FPWA fully supports the New York City Communities of Color HIV/AIDS Coalition's (NYCCOCHAC) request for funding from the City Council. FPWA strongly recommends the City Council to restore \$1.13 million in FY 2012-2013 to support HIV prevention, education, outreach, advocacy and support services to raise awareness and help lower the rate of HIV infection in communities of color.

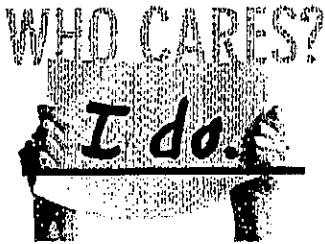
DYCD

Restore \$4.0 million for the Immigrant Opportunities Initiative (IOI) – These programs serve immigrant youth, their families and their larger communities by providing ESOL services and legal services for immigrants.

Conclusion

We thank the City Council for the opportunity to testify and for your historic commitment to making restorations to vital programs and services for New York City's most vulnerable residents and low-

income communities. We hope that you will consider our budget priorities and concerns about the Mayor's Executive Budget for the FY 2013 budget during this year's budget negotiation process.



TESTIMONY TO THE
NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL
ON THE FY12-13 EXECUTIVE
BUDGET
June 6, 2012



The Human Services Council of New York City (HSC) is an umbrella policy and advocacy organization representing a network of thousands of nonprofit human service organizations, including federations, coalitions, advocacy groups, and direct service providers. We are the voice of the human services sector.

Thank you Chair Recchia and all members of the City Council for the opportunity to submit testimony on behalf of nonprofit human service providers and the vulnerable clients they serve.

On May 3, 2012 the Mayor released a \$68.7 billion Executive Budget for FY13. While the proposal did not contain new cuts, it did reflect **\$175 million** in human services cuts from the November Plan and cuts to funding that the City Council restored in the adopted budget last year. These cuts come after approximately **\$165 million** in lost human services in the last two adopted budgets (\$45 million in FY11 and \$120 million in FY12).

Service cuts not only hurt people in need, but the low wage workforce responsible for meeting client needs. HSC estimates that a total of 5,500 jobs have been lost based on previous cuts and we can expect to lose an additional 6,200 jobs if the proposed cuts of \$185 million go through.

We understand that difficult choices must be made to close budget deficits - and as always - the human services sector will do its part. But we must **preserve the programs that are most desperately needed**. The effects of continued cuts on our communities will be dire. We are seeing record numbers of people enter the shelter system; receive food stamps and families having to choose between services or employment. This is a lose-lose situation for all and we need to focus on how to create a win-win.

HSC is specifically concerned with the following issue areas:

1. Threats to child care programs

Last year the Mayor made a sizable restoration base-lining funding to avoid proposed child care cuts that threatened to eliminate 125 classrooms and over 15,000 slots city-wide. This addressed a proposed cut of over \$90 million, but the child care sector still saw a total of \$22 million dollars in cuts for FY12. As providers await the awards for Early Learn funding, many are unsure how the announcements will affect the sector. Many families rely on child care as a work support allowing them to keep jobs, support their families and contribute to the city's economy. In his State of the City speech, Mayor Bloomberg stressed the importance of employment and job creation to the overall economic health of the City. Cuts to child care undermine that goal while increasing the numbers of people who seek additional human services. The availability and affordability of child care is a critical component to the City's health and growth and families cannot afford a cut of \$42 million in this area.

2. Dismantling of afterschool programs

New York City once boasted the most robust afterschool program in the country.

Serving 85,000 students at its peak, it was a national model that garnered significant attention. Today this program stands to lose half of its slots and the majority of its funding. If the proposed cuts are adopted the system serve 27,000 youth. This cut would not only impact the students participating in programs, but their families as well. Parents will have to make tough decisions about how to care for their children in non-school hours, many choosing to leave them home unsupervised. New York's youth and families cannot take any more cuts to afterschool programs.

3. Not letting run away and homeless youth live in the shadows

Mayor Bloomberg is proposing a \$7.17 million cut to run away and homeless youth programs would result in the elimination of 160 youth shelter beds. This is one of the most vulnerable populations of youth in our City with the majority being LGBT teens. It is estimated that 4,000 teens are living on the streets. There are currently 250 shelter beds for teens that find themselves with nowhere to go and advocates have continually called for an increase. But, the Mayor insists that the budget must be balanced on the backs of those most needing services.

4. Solutions to address the eliminated Advantage program

HSC is deeply concerned about a post Advantage New York City. While we applaud Speaker Quinn's proposal of \$10 million to aid previous subsidy holders, we know this isn't the sole solution to the problem. The Department of Homeless Services must take seriously the issue at hand and the sheer numbers of individuals and families that will begin to flood an already taxed shelter system. In total, 15,000 households will be re-entering the shelter system or finding unsafe and/or unhealthy alternatives.

Couple this with the proposed Client Responsibility Initiative and we are increasingly concerned that the door into shelter will become smaller and smaller while those who are fortunate to make it through will see increased length of stays because of no alternative to shelter.

5. Issues within the Human Resources Administration

HRA continues to see a variety of issues on multiple levels. What concerns us most are changes to the HASA program. HASA serves such a vulnerable and often forgotten population. Any changes to policy are detrimental to HASA clients. We look to the City Council and the General Welfare Committee to provide leadership on this issue and hold HRA accountable for its actions/inactions.

6. Impact of Medicaid Redesign at the City level

As the roll out of MRT begins to unfold we are increasingly tuned into impacts and issues that will arise. We are already seeing our Home Services providers begin the process of enrolling people in shelter into managed care plans. This process will continue for them throughout the summer. As we watch this we also see how MRT will impact the Juvenile Justice Community and HASA clients. We have convened some of our larger service providers in key areas and they are concerned with individuals and families falling through the cracks. We know that the City will be forced to pick up some of the slack and we hope a dialogue can be initiated around what the needs will be and how we can best address these issues. These changes affect some of our most vulnerable communities and we don't want the loss of services to the neediest populations.

These are just a few examples of issues facing the human services sector. These cuts impact our most vulnerable populations; the poor, the homeless, the elderly, children, and families. Human services have carried the brunt of cuts the past few years, and providers are at their breaking points. Additional cuts this year will result in more program and organization closures. This means that people in need will fall through the cracks, worsening their economic situation, and nonprofits will lay off staff, raising the unemployment rate at a time when job creation is crucial to recovery. Our government has a responsibility to protect investments in our communities and the people that live in them.

We need to re-invest in programs that are proven to be cost-effective and help get people to become and remain employed. We hope there is real recognition during the budget negotiation process of the role human services play as employers and as agents in removing barriers to work for struggling families. Human services help people get and keep jobs; they stabilize families by securing food, healthcare, housing, afterschool, child and elder care, and more. These services also promote work readiness through literacy programs, employment and training services, resume and job search assistance and other career preparation approaches.

HSC continues to engage in the *Who Cares? I Do.* Campaign which engages the public and lawmakers by highlighting what human services are, how they assist everyday New Yorkers, and how they improve communities and the City as a whole. We have amassed tremendous support throughout the City and have over 10,000 signatories to our petition. Please visit our website, www.WhoCares-IDo.org and join us today!

Thank you again for allowing HSC to provide testimony. Attached you will find a detailed summary of human services cuts.

About the Human Services Council of New York:

The Human Services Council of New York (HSC) is a passionate champion for human services and strengthens the sector's ability to serve New Yorkers in need. It proactively negotiates with State and City government for mutually beneficial, solutions-based budget, policy, and legislative reforms aimed at improving the lives of the men, women, children, and communities served by the 200 organizations that make up HSC. HSC provides a unified voice for this diverse collective – it is the "voice of the human services community."



The Children's Aid Society
www.childrensaidsociety.org

Testimony of Katherine Eckstein, Director of Public Policy, The Children's Aid Society
Prepared for the Public Hearing on the FY 2013 Executive Budget
Committee on Finance, New York City Council
June 6, 2012

My name is Katherine Eckstein and I am the Director of Public Policy at The Children's Aid Society (CAS). I'd like to thank Chair Recchia and the Finance Committee for the opportunity to submit testimony regarding the Mayor's Fiscal Year 2013 Executive Budget.

As one of the nation's largest and oldest community-based organizations, The Children's Aid Society (CAS) helps children in poverty to succeed and thrive. We do this by providing comprehensive supports to children and their families in targeted high-needs New York City neighborhoods. Today, CAS touches the lives of more than 70,000 children and families each year. Our network of community centers, community schools, and health clinics is organized into service hubs concentrated in the South Bronx, Harlem, Washington Heights and Northern Staten Island. Citywide we offer more than 100 programs in 45 sites, where we provide education and youth development services, foster care and preventive services, after-school, weekend and summer enrichment, early childhood programs, teen pregnancy prevention, comprehensive health services (including medical, mental health and dental), legal services, and programs for disconnected youth, including programs for young people who have been incarcerated or are at high risk of incarceration.

Every day, we see the cruel and unrelenting impact of the current economic reality on the children and families that we exist to serve. Families that are already struggling face additional and compounding challenges in housing, employment, health, education and other vital services. Similar to the past three years, demand for our programs and services has increased this year and families depend on us for childcare and early childhood programs, after-school programs, health services, preventive and child welfare services, summer jobs and direct assistance. We are concerned that as the economy improves, too many children and families in New York City will be left behind and that the proposed budget will *disproportionately impact low-income youth and their families*.

One in three children in New York, and two in three public school children, live in poverty. We know that at the end of the day a quality education and graduation from college are the most consistently reliable ways for kids to break free from poverty. High-quality early childhood/child care programs have proven to help prepare children for school; and high quality after-school programs increase attendance in school, improve achievement, and help young people develop aspirations for their lives. Both programs support working families.

It's very simple: the City must support better and more high-quality early childhood/child care and high-quality after-school programs because: 1) they improve outcomes for children; and 2) they enable families to work.

As a member of the Campaign for Children, we know we are not alone – the experience of The Children's Aid Society reflects that of organizations all over New York. The demand for our collective services is increasing just as public and private funding is decreasing. This is why the Mayor's proposed cuts to both early education and after-school programs that would leave 47,000 children who are currently in a program without crucial

services come September is so jarring. These proposed cuts are an assault on New York City's children, 43,000 of whom have already lost programs since 2009. More than \$170 million must be restored (and base-lined) in order to ensure that 47,000 children don't lose the very programs that prepare them for school and help them succeed once they're there.

Early Education/Child Care

We applaud ACS' objective to provide high-quality early learning experiences for New York City's children through EarlyLearn NYC. We know that when services and funding streams are aligned, children benefit. We support the kinds of innovative practices outlined in EarlyLearn NYC and are committed to the advancements that EarlyLearn NYC represents.

Now that EarlyLearn awards have been made, our biggest concerns center around the loss of capacity city-wide and the inadequacy of the rates of reimbursement. NYC cannot afford to lose child care slots for 15,368 children (a combination of contracted seats and vouchers). Given what we know about how high-quality early childhood programs prepare children for school and support working families, this decision to eliminate care for more than 15,000 children is penny wise and pound foolish. More – not fewer – NYC children should have access to high-quality early learning opportunities.

Regarding the rates, it will be extremely difficult to implement the quality programs outlined in the RFP to care for and educate NYC's young children. We, like so many other providers, have analyzed and developed the budget numbers for our early childhood programs using the EarlyLearn funding formulas (including the most up-to-date information) and have found that after incorporating the true cost transfers of health insurance, pensions, and rent costs, in addition to the staffing patterns and program hours required, we have significant deficits running in the hundreds of thousands of dollars per program. It will be virtually impossible for programs, including those with the most resources and private support, to absorb the extraordinary levels of financial liability built into the current proposed funding structure.

We understand that more than \$96 million (base-lined) is needed to maintain capacity in the early learning system (this is without addressing any of the rate challenges.)

After-school Programs

The proposed cuts to after-school programs, especially the Out-of-School Time (OST) program, would dismantle the after-school system – once the largest municipal after-school system in this country. We know that after-school and summer programs play an essential role in keeping children safe and engaged during non-school hours in addition to being a critical support for working families. We support the enhancements made in the OST RFP, however the City is not adequately funding this laudable vision. If significantly fewer young people have access to a high-quality program, what have we achieved?

At its peak in 2009, OST served 85,000 young people. As a result of 12 across-the-board reductions in the past three years and the new Request for Proposals, in September of 2012, the system will only serve 26,000 children. This critical program is looking at a nearly two-thirds reduction over 3 short years (and a 50% reduction from this year to next), despite families and communities counting on these services more than ever before. These cuts are not trimming around the edges and these cuts are not sacrifices that we must make in order to get through these tough budget times. These cuts will result in the dismantling of the very system the Mayor built and will deny educational and social and emotional supports for thousands of NYC children. We are also deeply concerned about the loss of seven Beacon programs and the across-the-board reductions in Cornerstone after-school programs.

We understand that in order to maintain current capacity, we need an \$80 million restoration (base-lined) to the OST system. An additional \$5.5 million is needed to maintain capacity for Beacon and Cornerstone programs.

Who are the 47,000? We're talking about real lives here: consider Chastity, 17, a Children's Aid Society student who is now a successful high school student in the Bronx. Growing up and facing homelessness, she cites her after-school program as a "shoulder to lean-on" with open doors. With literally nowhere else to go, it was a safe place for her to do her homework. Those doors are slamming on children all over the city.

Or take Gianni, a teenager from East Harlem who says, "I feel like it is wrong that the city is spending money on things like skyscrapers but they don't spend a lot of money on kids. People might not notice it but kids are the future. One thing I don't get is the mayor wants to stop gun violence and drug usage but then he wants to cut kids from the Children's Aid Society."

Or take Ja'nai, a young person from East Harlem who says, "because of the opportunities CAS has provided for me I have grown into a well-rounded young lady with a voice that is clear as well as determined."

Take Lilibet, a parent from East Harlem: "I work full time and live check to check. I depend on the Children's Aid Society extended day and holiday programs so that I can receive my full check and work in peace knowing that my sons have a safe place to be and are surrounded by a wonderful group of people who care about their well-being and educational needs. They also provide a clinic with a registered nurse so that I don't have to take any days off from work."

Or Jessica, a parent from the Bronx, who says that after-school programs guide, shelter and teach children while parents are at work or school. "The City wants to cut budgets and shorten programs. Who is then accountable for those children who wander aimlessly through the streets with nowhere to go?"

We urge the restoration, and the base-lining, of more than \$170 million, which would stabilize both the early education and after-school systems by preserving the current number of child care and after-school slots.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today. The Children's Aid Society is your partner in working to preserve critical programs and services for the children and families who need them the most. When the economy has improved – and it is beginning to – it would be a tragedy if we looked back and realized that we cut programs so much that we lost another generation of young people and dismantled key systems that would have actually helped us to be a stronger and more productive country.



It's about great public schools.

**Charter Parent Action Network
A Program of the New York City Charter School Center
Valerie Babb, Director**

**Testimony Presented to the New York City Council Committee on Youth Services
Public Hearing on Executive Budget Proposal
Wednesday, June 6, 2012**

Chairman Fidler and Members of the Committee on Youth Services:

My name is Valerie Babb and I am the Director of the Charter Parent Action Network (CPAN), an education, engagement and advocacy program of the New York City Charter School Center. CPAN supports charter school parents' and school leaders' efforts to work together to build strong schools for their children.

New York City's public charter school sector comprises a vibrant and diverse mix of 136 schools. Today, public charter schools serve approximately 47,000 students, most of whom are from disadvantaged communities. We are seriously concerned about the current Executive Budget's threatening cuts to Out-of-School-Time (OST) programs, which would affect 32,000 pupils including many charter school students, siblings, and families.

It is difficult to overestimate the far-reaching effects that cuts to after-school enrichment programs could have on a child and on a community. Public Advocate de Blasio's recent report underscores the tremendous toll such cuts could take on a community's health, crime rates, economy, and the individual development of its children. In addition to the threat these cuts pose to the personal growth and development of NYC's public school students, they would cause a serious disturbance to low-income parents who rely on after-school programs to care for their children while they are at work.

I relate personally to this issue as a mother of a charter school student who benefits from a city-funded after-school program, which helps her thrive and grow during her after-school hours when I am still at work. We must ensure that the Executive Budget considers the many long-term costs of these short-term cuts.

As the charter school sector continues to grow, the number of charter school families affected by these cuts will only increase. We urge the Committee to find ways to restore these funds in order that NYC's public school children, including those in charter *and* district schools, are awarded the enriching opportunities after school that they deserve and that their families are provided with the support they need. We hope the Committee can influence the City Budget in a way that is best for New York's children.

We thank you for your continuous efforts in defending the interests of New York City's children.



**FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT
FOR HEALTHY LIVING
FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

Testimony for Executive Budget Hearing: Fiscal Year 2013

NYC Council Youth Services and Community Development Committees

May 24, 2012

The YMCA of Greater New York is a community service organization which promotes positive values through programs that build spirit, mind and body, welcoming all people, with a focus on youth. The YMCA of Greater New York gives young people a place to come after school for safe, productive activities that encourage and support academic performance, help to build their self-esteem and develop healthy lifestyles. Among the hundreds of programs offered by the YMCA of Greater New York are a variety of youth programs, including child care, day care and after-school care programs mentoring, leadership training and development; service learning; computer training; college/career preparation and summer camps. These programs as well as others allowed us to serve over 200,000 New York City youth last year.

First and foremost, we would like to thank Finance Chair Domenic M. Recchia Jr., Youth Services Chair Lew Fidler and Community Development Chair Al Vann for the opportunity to testify regarding the Mayor's Fiscal Year 2013 Executive Budget.

As the largest non-government youth serving organization in the City, we felt it was our duty to submit testimony today. The YMCA is a member of the NYC Youth Alliance and echoes their concerns regarding cuts to Out of School Time, Beacons, Cornerstone, Council Initiatives and all other youth services program funding.

We know that once again, we will all need to do more with less. However, the impact of the proposed cuts to youth services seems to disproportionately affect low-income youth and their families. Cuts to afterschool programs specifically, are not only a "youth" issue. These programs not only provide a service that allows parents to work but these programs also provide jobs to thousands of New York City residents within the same communities served by the programs themselves. The loss of a program to a community is not the simple loss of service it is compounded by the loss of local jobs. With the increase in NYC unemployment rates, we feel the increased need to highlight the economic development issues raised by these cuts.

Without restating the entire testimony of the NYC Youth Alliance, we would like to focus on just a few of the programs being affected by the proposed cuts.

The YMCA, along with providers across the city, urges an \$80 million restoration to the City's Out-of-School Time (OST) after-school program. At its peak in 2009, the city's after-school system served 85,000 young people with a \$120 million investment in after-school. As a result of 12 across-the-board

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reductions in the past three years and a new Request for Proposals, in September of 2012, the system will only serve 27,000 children and youth in 261 programs with \$69M a loss of 26,000 slots or nearly 200 programs. This critical program is looking at a nearly 50% reduction over 3 short years, despite the ever-growing need for these particular types of programs.

The YMCA currently operates 26 OST sites throughout the five boroughs. These sites include elementary, middle and high school programs run both in schools and in two YMCA facilities. We believe that the changes to the program model require organizations to provide effective, academically rich programs for young people and is reflected not only in YMCA OST sites but is replicated through all YMCA after school programs. Year round programming is crucial for working families and the consistency of programming helps young people succeed academically and emotionally as they move from one grade to the next. That said, reducing the number of youth and families served by the program are detrimental to families throughout our City.

We urge the restoration and ultimately the baselining of \$80 million, which would allow the system to preserve the current number of OST after-school slots.

We would also urge the Council to restore a total of \$4.5 million to the Beacons program in FY13. The November Plan proposed a \$2.2 million reduction to Beacons, thereby eliminating 7 Beacon programs based on regions of lowest need, to commence on July 1st. In addition, the FY12 city budget restored \$2 million in City Council funding for Beacon programs. This restoration was not included in the Mayor's FY13 budget. Beacons, like many youth serving programs, have sustained 10 rounds of PEGs in the past 4 fiscal years. Protecting the infrastructure of Beacons is especially crucial when the need for social services is in high demand.

Once again, we would like to highlight the economic impact of these reductions. The YMCA runs 5 Beacons in three boroughs and employs hundreds of full-time and part-time employees as part of the programs. A reduction in services or the closure of a Beacon would be devastating to the communities we serve.

Finally, we want to highlight the need for and urge the City Council to fully restore funds to all Council Youth discretionary programs. We commend the Council for their continued use of these critical funds to support after-school and youth development programs throughout New York City.

We urge you to restore funds for initiatives which were eliminated in the Mayor's Preliminary Budget for FY13 such as: Council Afterschool Adventure (CASA), Dropout Prevention Initiative, the After-Three Program and Councilmember discretionary programs.

We would also like to highlight two core YMCA programs that receive City Council funding that we hope to maintain in 2012. In 2009 and again in 2011, the YMCA of Greater New York's City funding for Y After School (formerly known as the Virtual Y) and Teens Take the City, was significantly reduced. Prior to Fiscal Year 2009, the City supported our Y After School Program and our Teens Take the City Program with allocations of \$900,000 and \$100,000, respectively. For Fiscal Year 2009 our awards were reduced to \$500,000 and \$75,000, respectively. In 2011, they were again reduced to \$350,000 and \$50,000 respectively. We understand the City's need to make cuts, but also feel that additional cuts to these important programs would be detrimental to the programs as a whole and in turn to the thousands of youth and families they serve.

The Y After School Program is designed to build strong values, enhance education, improve academic performance, and promote healthy lifestyles. The program reinforces, rather than repeats, the efforts of

classroom teachers during the day. Y After School is the evolution of YMCA after school programming, stemming from 15 years of achievement in the Virtual Y program as well as decades of operating extensive and successful school age child care services throughout the five boroughs.

Teens Take the City is our premiere civic engagement program for New York City teens. The program engages teens from across the City with a program that teaches them the ins and outs of City government from Community Boards to the City Council to the Mayor's Office and Agencies. The program began six years ago and has more than quadrupled in size from just over 100 teens participating in 2005 to nearly 500 teens being served last year. The program serves teens in all five boroughs from over 20 locations including high schools and local YMCA branches.

The YMCA along with most other youth serving organizations cobble together the funding for our free programs using public and private dollars from a variety of sources. Facing cuts to OST, Y After School, After Three and others means that we all have less to cobble together this year. We know that as a community there is more need than we have the ability to serve, so to cut these funds at a time like this would only increase the hardship of the families that need us most.

We also want to take this opportunity to let the Council know that the YMCA is a proud member of the Campaign for Children, a partnership of the NYC Youth Alliance and The Emergency Coalition to Save Child Care. This coalition is advocating against the Mayor's proposed cuts to both programs that would leave 47,000 children without crucial services. These proposed cuts are an assault on New York City's children and without access to these programs, tens of thousands of children will be denied the opportunities they need for success, and their working parents will be forced to make potentially unsafe arrangements for their children in order to keep their jobs.

We support the administration's efforts to close the achievement gap and prioritize education for our city's children. However, we are very concerned that this is the fifth straight year that child care and after-school programs have been cut in the budget process. These are programs that have proven essential to closing the achievement gap. Since 2009, 43,000 fewer children have been served in the subsidized child care and after-school systems; if the proposed cuts outlined in the FY13 budget are allowed to stand, an additional 47,000 children will be cut from these systems. This would mean that in five short years, more than 90,000 children will have been left without care.

In the coming months, the Campaign will work with the Council and the Administration to find ways to restore funding for these crucial programs. We know that the economic recession of the past three years has made budget reductions a reality – tough choices needed to be made. That said, enacting these cuts will deal a devastating blow to struggling children and families.

In conclusion, we want to once again thank the Council and the Youth Services Committee specifically for your ongoing support for the youth of New York City. We also hope to work with you to maintain funding to the youth services programs that have been so successful in providing services in the past. If you have any questions regarding the above, please contact Joshua Wojehowski at 212-630-9693 or Sharon Levy at 917-575-2736.

LEGAL SERVICES FOR THE WORKING POOR

TESTIMONY

ON

BUDGET—FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES

PRESENTED BEFORE:

THE NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL
COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES

PRESENTED BY:

JEANETTE ZELHOF
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MFY LEGAL SERVICES, INC.

JUNE 6, 2012

Good afternoon. My name is Jeanette Zelhof and I am the Executive Director of MFY Legal Services, a member of the Legal Services for the Working Poor coalition. Thank you for the opportunity to testify this afternoon.

The Legal Services for the Working Poor coalition is made up of five civil legal services providers--CAMBA Legal Services, Housing Conservation Coordinators, MFY Legal Services, Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation Legal Services and the Urban Justice Center. We provide comprehensive civil legal services to working New Yorkers who otherwise could not afford an attorney. Together we have a combined history of serving New Yorkers for over 125 years. Annually, we help over 30,000 New Yorkers.

Our coalition was created five years ago with support from the City Council to help address the civil legal services needs of working poor and other low income New Yorkers whose financial situations are slightly better than our poorest citizens, but who cannot afford an attorney when they are faced with a legal problem such as a foreclosure, a wage garnishment or bank account seizure, a denial of government benefits such as unemployment compensation or food stamps, or a non-payment petition from a landlord. Problems like these threaten to send struggling New Yorkers into downward spirals of need and crisis that some may never escape.

I don't use the term "crisis" lightly. When tenants of a six-story walk-up in Little Italy found themselves out on the street after the building suffered extensive damage from an accidental fire, they were desperate for legal assistance after the landlord failed to make

timely repairs as promised. The tenants and their families were out of possession, displaced from their community and their children's schools. Many of the tenants spoke only Spanish, which put them at further disadvantage in being able to advocate. MFY immediately initiated a Housing Part (HP) proceeding to force action, after which the landlord began a series of maneuvers to delay the process, including filing for bankruptcy on the eve of trial, which generated an automatic stay of the HP case. MFY appeared in Bankruptcy Court and made a motion to lift the stay, which was granted, after which the landlord settled the HP proceeding by agreeing to a repair schedule which we closely monitored. After more than a year of litigation in multiple forums, the tenants were restored to their apartments. As a result of our appearing in the bankruptcy proceeding, we were also able to obtain property damage settlements for the tenants who lost property in the fire in the collective amount of approximately \$60,000.

When an undocumented immigrant found her way to Urban Justice Center (UJC), she had been working over 60 hours a week for over five years to take care of a child with special needs. During that time, her employer failed to pay her minimum wage and overtime. She developed health issues and was fired by her employer claiming she was "lazy." She then fell behind in her rent, putting her family, including her daughter and granddaughter, at risk of eviction. UJC demanded outstanding payment from the employer, who refused, so UJC commenced litigation. The litigation was quickly resolved with an agreement to pay the client outstanding wages, and the client was able to negotiate with her landlord to pay all outstanding rent which saved her housing and created more financial stability for her and her family.

Last fall, Chief Judge Lippman reconvened a task force comprised of bar, business, and labor leaders to look at the problem of unmet need for civil legal services in New York State. The task force's conclusions were sobering. With current funding, legal services organizations meet no more than 20% of the need of low and moderate income for civil legal services. Judge Lippman again has proposed new funding in the state judiciary budget to continue to address the unmet need, but in the meantime much of our existing funding base is under siege. This year, as he does every year, the mayor has proposed a budget with no funding for civil legal services. In addition, the state has eliminated funding for foreclosure and eviction prevention which totals millions of dollars in loss of funding for our organizations. In past years, the Council has added money to the budget for civil legal services through the civil legal services initiative, although in recent years there have been cuts in this funding.

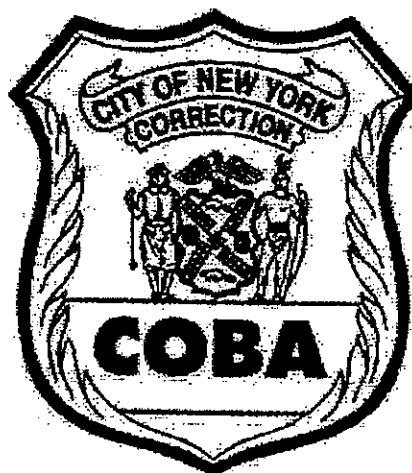
Needless to say, when we are already unable to meet the legal services needs of many of the people who seek our help, cuts in funding serve only to increase the gap between the demand for our assistance and the help we can actually provide. The human consequences of our inability to meet the demand are dire: children whose families have been wrongly denied unemployment benefits, or public assistance, or food stamps go hungry; families whose homes could be saved through aggressive foreclosure or eviction defense become homeless; people with disabilities are denied access to the disability benefits they need to

live in dignity; and workers who have been cheated of wages by unscrupulous employers go without redress.

Moreover, the Chief Judge's task force continues to document that funding for civil legal services is a good investment in purely fiscal terms. Relying on comprehensive data compiled by the State's Interest on Lawyers' Accounts (IOLA) Fund, the task force concluded that civil legal services representation brings over \$300 million in federal benefits into New York's economy each year and that it saves state and local government over \$100 million in avoided social services costs.

In light of a need that increases to grow as New Yorkers try to cope with this economic crisis, in light of the human toll when civil legal services needs go unmet, and in light of the positive benefits of civil legal services funding for the city's budget and its economy, we urge the Council to once again step in to restore and increase funding for the civil legal services initiative overall and for the Legal Services for the Working Poor allocation within that initiative in particular.

Once again, thank you for the opportunity to testify.



"Patrolling the Toughest Precincts in New York"

**COBA President Norman Seabrook's Testimony
Regarding the 2013
Department of Correction Budget**

New York City Council
Committee on Fire and Criminal Justice Services and
Committee on Finance
June 6, 2012

Good morning Chairwoman Crowley, Chairman Recchia, and honorable Council Members. My name is Norman Seabrook and I am President of the New York City Correction Officers' Benevolent Association, which is the second-largest law-enforcement union in the City of New York. Our members, New York's Boldest, patrol the toughest precincts in New York and run the largest municipal jail system in the nation.

I am grateful to you to have been given the opportunity to testify before you today on a subject that is of great importance to our members, to the COBA Executive Board, and to me.

Last year, I sat before this council and provided a detailed overview of the jail violence that plagues our city's jails and continues to escalate, jeopardizing the lives of Correction Officers as well as the inmates.

Since that time, the public has been inundated with reports in virtually every news paper detailing the dangerous conditions NYC's Boldest work in every day and the violence they face.

Beyond the headlines, behind the various lawsuits and behind the hype I'm here to tell you what the facts are.

I understand the city faces challenging economic times and I understand that every agency is being asked to make sacrifices. At just over a billion dollars, the Department of Correction's budget clearly reflects the City's continued demand that we do more with less. And while I applaud the Commissioner for hiring 332 new uniformed members, the fact remains that we are still over 800 short of the number of Correction Officers needed to maintain proper care, custody, and control of the nation's largest municipal jail system.

Last Friday, you heard the Commissioner's statement that "the workforce is the key means by which we keep the jails safe."

If that is indeed how the Department feels, then I need to ask point blank, what about the 76 Correction Officers involved in a Use of Force (A) in just the first five months of this year alone? What about the 48 of those officers who had to be hospitalized for broken noses, fractures, and multiple sutures? What about brave former Correction Officer Rodney Brown who had his thumb severed by an inmate two years ago and who will forever be traumatized by that horrific ordeal? And by the way, it's not just the officers who bear the brunt of these assaults, it's also their families. How many times have any of your relatives returned home from work with fractures or lacerations? How many times in the last few weeks have any of you gotten a call in the middle of the night informing you that your loved one was bitten by an HIV-infected felon and is recovering in the trauma room of a packed hospital?

Thank God this has not happened to any of you sitting in this room. But the fact is that the nightmares I've described before you are the day to day realities facing the men and women who patrol New York's toughest precincts. And they do it without any recognition and without any real acknowledgement. We can sit here all day and talk about the budget and numbers but this is not a numbers game and there are real lives at stake.

Yes it is true that this agency has hired more officers, has added more beds to the punitive segregation unit, has begun installing operable fire alarms in locations where none had previously existed, and has begun to act on the recommendations I have been making for years. But with all due respect, the pace of progress has been painfully slow. Let's not forget that it was through the COBA's persistence that an arbitrator ordered the Department to maintain proper temperatures for Correction Officers working at

the Bronx Courts. Apparently, the City had deemed it acceptable to force officers to work in sub-freezing conditions as if they were animals.

Beyond the situation at the Bronx Courts, COBA was forced to file a number of PESH grievances to address inoperable smoke alarms, sprinkler systems, and inadequate equipment.

Whether it is deteriorating facilities, inadequate equipment or cuts to security posts, it is abundantly clear that the COBA has and will continue to hold this agency accountable. We will continue to advocate for more resources, protect our members' rights and let the public know when those rights have been violated.

I sincerely wish that one year from now, as we gather again to reflect on a new budget and its impact on the municipal work force, we'll be discussing the lives we saved and the city we made safer.

Thank you again for inviting me to testify and I will be happy to answer any questions you may have at this time.



The City of New York

Queens Community Board 11

Serving the Communities of Auburndale, Bayside, Douglaston, Hollis Hills
Little Neck and Oakland Gardens

Jerry Iannece Chairperson / **Susan Seinfeld** District Manager

46-21 Little Neck Parkway, Little Neck, NY 11362 Tel (718) 225-1054 Fax (718) 225-4514
QN11@cb.nyc.gov www.nyc.gov/queenscb11

Testimony for the City Council Budget Hearing June 6, 2012
Parks Department

Community Board 11 in North Eastern Queens is a low density area with street trees lining every block and about 800 acres of parkland including, Alley Pond Park, Oakland Park, Crocheron Park and John Golden Park. We also have preserved wetland areas, Udalls Cove, Aurora Pond and Old Oak Pond. Budget items concerning the Parks Department have always been top priorities for this Community Board.

Funds for tree pruning and stumps removal must be increased NOT decreased. Forestry complaints accounted for 697 complaints to 3-1-1 from January through May in CB 11. Only DOT received more complaints for street conditions and street light outages. Additionally, calls to our office directly reflect the same concerns and complaints.

The Parks Dept. pruning cycle over the past 8 years, since I have been a District Manager, has gone from a 7- year cycle to a 10-year cycle to 7- year cycle and now I am told it will be a 12-14 year- cycle. Every year during budget consultations and OMB Budget submissions, CB11 pleads for more funding for pruning and stump removal. A pruning cycle of this length is not a long term strategy, and the department must continue to respond to emergency pruning complaints.

This community loves its trees and parks and residents know that maintenance is a key factor to keep a healthy tree. The Million Trees Program is great, providing the City with an increased tree canopy, but it is no use to plant new trees when existing ones need pruning or removal. Every year we ask, if the Parks Dept. cannot prune the existing trees, how are they going to maintain all the new trees being planted now? There is no answer.

Falling limbs and trees have made trees weapons which residents fear, especially during rain storms. This should not be. The NY Times series last month highlighted the most onerous legal cases against the City where fallen trees resulted in death and permanent disability, costing the City millions of dollars. There are many smaller claims against the City for broken car windows, dented cars parts, damaged fences, gutters and shingles due to fallen trees and limbs.

As District Manager, I have continually had to prove to the Parks Department that a tree is in need of pruning or removal. As cited in the NY Times Report, tree inspections have been rather poor with too few undertrained personnel. I, a layperson, who knows nothing of tree health, have continually had to go the forestry division with photographs to prove that a tree needs pruning or removal. Only, after aggressively pursuing the department, have we gotten results. Residents feel totally ignored when they complain about the poor condition of a tree and rightfully so because the department is not doing the right thing because they don't have the funds to respond.

Funds must be provided to prune the existing trees and remove old stumps *before* planting new trees. In a garden, don't we remove dead plants *before* planting new ones? The City is a garden of trees which should be cared for, pruned when needed and removed if no longer an asset to the garden.

Again, as I conclude this testimony, I urge the City Council to fund the Parks Department Forestry adequately in order to do a proper job.

cc: Hon. Chrstine Quinn
Hon. Mark Weprin
Hon. Daniel Halloran
Hon. Melissa Mark-Viverito
Hon. Brad Lander
Hon. James Oddo

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
From: [REDACTED]
Sent: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Fw: Community Gardens Matter- Community Gardeners VOTE!

From: Frances Mastrota [<mailto:fmastrota@yahoo.com>]
Sent: Wednesday, June 06, 2012 10:56 AM
To: Edwards, Tanisha
Cc: Matthew S. Washington <cb11washington@gmail.com>; Mark-Viverito, Melissa; George Sarkissian <gsarkissian@cb.nyc.gov>; Norma Ojeda <nojeda@cb.nyc.gov>; Lucian Reynolds <lucianreynolds@gmail.com>
Subject: Community Gardens Matter- Community Gardeners VOTE!

Dear Ms. Edwards,

Please include my message in the record for the Parks Department Executive Budget Hearing 06-06-2012.

Hello...I am Frances Mastrota, I have been a Community Gardener in East Harlem before there was a GreenThumb Program. As a Green Guerrilla in 1976, after the death of my husband, I found myself on the brink of a mental disaster. Community Gardening saved me from that kind of a future.

Today, my community suffers from 17% Heart Disease, 16% HIV related disease, 15% Cancer, 7% Drug related deaths, 5% Other deaths, 13% Diabetes, and 31% of adults in East Harlem (where I have resided + 50 years) are Obese. What has that got to do with Community Gardening, or Green Thumb?

Community Gardening can help to allay and alleviate these conditions as well as help to restore mental health. GreenThumb in 1978 came to the aid of many community residents struggling to create gardens on abandoned open spaces. GreenThumb helped us to organize our neighbors to help gardeners "Take Back" the abandoned public land. Residents transformed these unattractive and unsafe spaces into green havens. But gardens aren't just pretty spaces, they're also important community resources.

The majority of GREENTHUMB gardens, now managed by neighborhood residents, provide important green space, improving air quality, bio-diversity, and well-being of residents.

All GREENTHUMB gardens offer public programs that improve the quality of life for residents of all ages. Community gardens may offer educational workshops, children's programs, food pantries, or community-building events like Harvest Garden Celebrations, at the end of the growing year. Active garden sites create a stable force in the community that serve as anchors for area re-development initiatives, while making the city safer, healthier, and cleaner.

All GREENTHUMB gardens are open to the public a minimum of ten (10) hours per week. All registered garden members (key holders) have 24/7 access to their garden site in all seasons of the year (365 days). We had fresh collard greens from our garden on our table Christmas Day (12-25). Every community resident can tell you where to find the nearest community garden in their neighborhood.

GREENTHUMB has held an annual GrowTogether for 28 years, which 1,000 or more gardeners city wide attend. My grand daughter has grown within GREENTHUMB from a workshop attendee, to a workshop presenter.

GREENTHUMB holds an annual Harvest Fair, where Community Gardeners compete for vegetable, floral, herbal, and culinary prizes (the treasured Blue Ribbon, First Prize) from all five boroughs. Even the smallest, oldest, and least experienced gardener can "Go for the Blue Ribbon" or the 2nd Red, 3rd Yellow, or White Honorable Mention Ribbon.

GREENTHUMB remains the nations largest urban gardening program, assisting over 600 gardens and nearly 20,000 garden members throughout New York City. Despite the FACT that, GreenThumb has NEVER received an annual allocation of City tax levy funding to supplement federal funding.

GREENTHUMB should be included in the City budget and that CAN be changed by the Mayor and City Council. My Councilwoman, Melissa Mark Viverito, as Parks Committee Chair, can consider this an initiative of hers for which her community garden constituents will be forever grateful. COMMUNITY GARDENERS VOTE!!!

How important are Community Gardens to our nation- "AMERICAN GROWN" by Michelle Obama, (published 06-2012) tells the story of the 2009 White House's Kitchen Garden, and Gardens Across America. Dedicated to : " All the gardeners, farmers,educators,advocates,community leaders.parents, and others who have been leading the way for years, teaching us about the food we grow and the impact it has on our families' health. To our nation's children, who deserve to grow up healthy and strong and have every chance to pursue their dreams".

How important is GREENTHUMB to our gardens? It is our LIFELINE to our gardens, health, and dreams.

Thank you.

Frances Mastrotta, Ph. D.

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New York, NY 10035-4318

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Statement on the FY13 Executive Budget for the Department of Parks and Recreation

Submitted to the New York City Council Finance Committee

June 6, 2012

New Yorkers for Parks (NY4P), the citywide independent organization championing quality parks and open spaces for all New Yorkers in all neighborhoods, calls upon City Council and the Bloomberg Administration to **restore \$33.37 million to DPR's FY13 expense budget**. This is the base minimum to ensure that all of the city's swimming pools can be opened and sufficient seasonal staff can be hired this summer, that essential maintenance jobs are not slashed, and that trees are pruned and stumps removed to keep our sidewalks and streets safe.

Following is a detailed breakdown of the additional funding required:

Seasonal staff and services: \$13.12 Million

As has become the tradition in recent years, the FY13 Executive Budget does not include funding needed for summer seasonal staff - including Job Training Participants (JTP's) and Playground Associates - and four swimming pools, and would necessitate a reduced season for all pools. Not only should \$13.12 million be restored to avert these service cuts, but these functions should be baselined in DPR's budget going forward, as they are essential services of the Parks Department.

Job Training Participant (JTP) program: \$16.25 Million

JTPs make up the bulk of Parks' maintenance crews, yet this program may lose up to 700 positions in Fiscal Year '13, on top of seasonal reductions. In our comparison between the proposed FY 2013 budget and the FY 2008 adopted budget, NY4P identified a decrease of 1,435 JTP workers, a 62% cut. If the Council and Administration do not restore \$16.25 million to hold the JTP program harmless, New Yorkers will increasingly see a precipitous decline in park conditions across the city.

Pruning and stump removal: \$4 Million

At the same time the City is planting a million new trees, the budget for pruning and stump removal has been slashed by 80 percent since 2008. With a budget of \$1.4 million, trees are now pruned on a 15- to 20-year cycle rather than the recommended five-year cycle, and funding for stump removal, which stood at \$2.3 million in FY08, has been totally eliminated. Tree maintenance is not optional; unmaintained trees create dangerous conditions, and \$4 million for pruning and stump removal should be baselined in DPR's budget.

The City has committed generous capital funds to acquiring and building new parks, but vastly insufficient funds to taking care of our 2,100 existing parks. DPR faces a cumulative cut to its maintenance and operations budget of \$64.4 million – over 23 percent – since 2008. All New Yorkers – in every neighborhood and every borough – care about our city’s parks, and everyone is affected when they are not well maintained, or their hours are cut, or swimming pools are closed, or drinking fountains and restrooms are broken, or tree maintenance is deferred, due to insufficient resources. The time has come to start investing in the maintenance of our city’s park system as generously as we have in its expansion.



Testimony of Alison Tocci
President of City Parks Foundation
Wednesday, June 6, 2012
New York City Council Parks Committee Executive Budget Hearing

Good afternoon. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today. My name is Alison Tocci. I am the President of City Parks Foundation (CPF).

The City Council has a long tradition of supporting City Parks Foundation, and I am here to request your support for CPF's **\$200,000 Leadership Expense Request** to assist us in providing our free education, sports for youth and seniors, and community organizing initiatives in all five boroughs of New York City.

As many of you know, CPF works in over 800 parks city-wide and plays an indispensable role in sustaining parks as focal points of urban communities. Our free programs serve 600,000 New Yorkers of all ages, backgrounds and ethnicities, with a focus on underserved communities. We run *Partnerships for Parks* to help citizens become a force for change in their parks on a local level.

We have an annual budget of \$9.5 million, and 90% of our income is raised privately from corporations, foundations, and individuals with only 10% coming from the City of New York, federal and state agencies. The Council's support allows us to provide free programming to communities all over New York City. Since the economic downturn, it has been increasingly difficult to raise private funds.

New Yorkers need the free programs City Parks Foundation offers in neighborhoods around the city. Our programs are offered free of charge and our sports program not only provide free lessons, but also free use of all equipment. CPF's youth sports programs reach 12,000 kids city-wide, with instruction in track and field, tennis, and golf, emphasizing sports for a lifetime of fitness. All of our sports programs address the needs of the whole child—physical, cognitive, emotional and social—in a supervised, structured and supportive environment. With childhood obesity on the rise, our free, regularly scheduled sports programs provide kids with opportunities to stay active in their local parks. Our programs also provide alternatives for families that do not have the resources for summer camps and enrichment activities for their children during the summer.

City Parks Foundation contributes to New York City's economic engine by employing up to 350 people every summer to conduct its free programming city-wide. CPF hires sports instructors for our free tennis, golf, and track & field programs; artists and performers for our cultural programs; and dozens of production assistants, stagehands, security staff, clean-up crews, and street teams. Our programs also have a significant "multiplier effect" in neighborhoods all across the city, drawing citizens into their local parks and supporting vendors, restaurants, and other neighborhood businesses.

Below are detailed descriptions of our free sports, education, and community building programs. As always, we are grateful to the Council for its support.

Sports Programs

Our free sports programs promote physical fitness and healthy lifestyles by providing free, regularly scheduled sports lessons in neighborhood parks to over 12,000 kids and seniors.

- One of the largest municipal programs in the country, *CityParks Tennis* provides free equipment and instruction to more than 7,000 kids, ages 5-16, each year. This free program lets young people learn the sport and progress through three levels of instruction, with additional opportunities to build their knowledge and skills through tournaments, clinics, and an advanced training academy. Hundreds of graduates have won college scholarships, achieved regional and national rankings, and a talented handful has even played at the US Open.
- *CityParks Track & Field* offers free instruction and use of equipment in a variety of track and field events, including short distance running with hurdles, the javelin, and long jump, to more than 2,000 children ages 5-16 each summer. The program culminates with a citywide track meet held at Icahn Stadium, the world class sports complex on Randall's Island, where our young athletes compete individually and in teams representing their home park in six track and field events.
- *CityParks Golf* brings free instruction to over 3,500 children ages 5-16 each year. In addition to beginner and intermediate lessons, we offer an advanced training program for 25 talented youth under the direction of PGA professionals, supplemented by instructional clinics with professional players and advanced tournament play. By offering free instruction and access to equipment in communities across the five boroughs, CPF has been able to introduce thousands of kids to the game, who would not otherwise have the opportunity.
 - The *CityParks Junior Golf Center* is a state-of-the-art facility in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn that provides free golf instruction to more than 1,600 kids each year, ages 5-17. Completely free of cost and only open to juniors, The *Junior Golf Center* is first comprehensive facility of its kind in the nation, and features a six-hole golf course, practice putting green, chipping green with sand trap, covered driving range, and a clubhouse with classroom space for learning.
- *CityParks Seniors Fitness* presents two sessions of classes (spring and fall) that introduce seniors to athletic activities in a supportive and social environment. In addition to promoting fitness and well-being, the program also encourages seniors to enjoy and utilize the community resource of their local park.

Education Programs

City Parks Foundation's free education programs help over 6,000 students meet state standards and connect teachers, students, and families with parks. CPF works in Title I schools that need

educational support. Our education department works with teachers, providing development and training workshops, to equip educators with the skills to teach science and environmental classes in an outdoor setting. CPF works with special needs students, bi-lingual classes, and provides an alternative mechanism for children who may have difficulties learning in a traditional classroom setting.

- *Coastal Classroom* educates youth and adults about their waterfront and facilitates local action to improve it. The program uses the waterfront as an outdoor classroom with topics of instruction including the food chain; bioaccumulation; the impact of illegal dumping and sewage runoff; local habitats; invasive species; and restoration and preservation. *Coastal Classroom* fosters an increased awareness of the importance of the East River waterfront and local parks, and offers simple steps that everyone can take to protect and preserve them.
- *Seeds to Trees* introduces New York City elementary and middle school children to nature in the urban environment, and provides public school teachers with professional development workshops, empowering them to use city parks as an extension of the classroom. CPF asks partnering middle schools to implement a year-long project linked to the themes of the in-class lessons and coastal ecology. We have also launched an early childhood development version of the program, working with Head Start programs, to bring three and four year olds into parks for hands-on, exploratory lessons.
- *Learning Gardens* rehabilitates abandoned lots and turns them into vibrant community gardens, where we offer structured educational lessons to school children and community groups. CPF educators provide structured lessons during the academic year, a six-week summer program, a growing number of paid internships for high school students, and workshops, festivals and family days that are open to all community members. For elementary and middle school classes, the program offers a continuous series of interdisciplinary lessons in the classroom in the winter and in the garden in the warmer months. *Learning Gardens* also provides the teachers of participating classes with high-quality professional development workshops and sustained technical support, enabling them to effectively integrate garden lessons into their everyday teaching practice, thereby impacting students and classes for years to come. CPF currently maintains four *Learning Gardens*—at Grove Hill Community Playground in the South Bronx, Liberty Park in Jamaica, Queens, Umoja Community Garden in Bushwick, Brooklyn, and Abib Newborn Garden in Brownsville, Brooklyn.
- *CityParks Youth Made Media*, an expansion of CPF's technology after-school program formerly known as *CityParks Productions*, now operates out of six recreation centers, one in each borough, two in Brooklyn. The program combines video and sound production, media literacy, and creative writing activities with academic support and life skills for middle and high school students. By providing free access to training in a variety of technological applications, *CityParks Youth Made Media* gives teens tools for academic success, as well as transferable skills for the workplace. Activities include: video production training (documentary and narrative); creative writing, storytelling, scriptwriting and poetry projects; photography and animation training; leadership development and internship training; and cultural field trips and workplace site visits.

Partnerships for Parks

- *Partnerships* rallies people around park revitalization and stewardship, helping New Yorkers work together to make neighborhood parks thrive. *Partnerships* supports a growing network of 65,000 volunteers and 4,000 community groups respond to conditions in their parks where a strong, organized voice can make a difference. A joint public-private program in partnership with the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation, *Partnerships for Parks* operates on the belief that active, involved communities are essential to vibrant parks and a healthy city. *Partnerships for Parks* is a recognized model of success in bringing about concrete, lasting transformations in our parks and in changing the way various stakeholders work together to improve our city's public spaces.
- *Catalyst: Reclaiming the Waterfront* is a four-year, multi-million dollar initiative to revive three significant waterfront parks across New York City, Soundview Park in the Bronx, Kaiser and Calvert Vaux Parks in Brooklyn, and East River Park in Manhattan. *Catalyst* will focus an intensive investment of staff and resources to improve shoreline access for local residents, address gaps in citywide waterfront revitalization efforts, and transform underused waterfront parkland into active public spaces. CPF recognizes the importance of public involvement in revitalization efforts and is dedicated to cultivating local constituencies for the long-term protection of New York City waterfronts and the enduring revitalization of the communities they border. This round of *Catalyst* addresses needs outlined in the Waterfront Vision and Enhancement Strategy announced earlier this month by the Mayor and the Speaker.

Once again, thank you for hearing my testimony today. We hope we can count on the City Council's support for the free programming we provide in council districts all over the city.

[REDACTED]

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

----- Original Message -----

From: Coral Dawson [mailto:coraldawson@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, June 06, 2012 10:23 PM
To: Edwards, Tanisha
Subject: Statement in support of Parks

I am writing to urge our City Council to support the vital open space and greenery we have in New York City. Maybe there needs to be more accountability and more efficiency in how funds are deployed to maintain the Parks, but there is no question that there must be funds and workers to support maintenance of our playgrounds and parks. Too many of our parks are dirty, dangerous and not fulfilling their role to provide options to enjoy natural beauty and a healthy, outdoor and active lifestyle within New York City.

I live in Soho and personally have become very involved in taking care of our local parks because they are so neglected. At this point, a private Friends group I founded has hired ACE to clean our park once a week and has been paying for basic maintenance repairs that are the responsibility of the City. It's even gotten to the point that we are purchasing play equipment and privately funding a play associate. Soho is a relatively wealthy neighborhood and so private funds have come to the rescue. I am deeply saddened to think what is happening in other neighborhoods that may not have private funds available. It's truly disgraceful. If greater detail is helpful, I'm happy to provide either in person or in written form.

Please protect our open space and invest in our parks. It's an investment in our communities that will reap dividends for generations.

Many thanks,

Coral Dawson
Founder, Friends of Vesuvio Playground

Testimony before
The New York City Council
Finance Committee

Kimberleigh J. Smith, MPA
Senior Director for State & Local Policy

On behalf of:
Harlem United Community AIDS Center
Steven C. Bussey, Chief Executive Officer



June 6, 2012

Thank you, Councilman Recchia and members of the Finance Committee, for your attention. My name is Kimberleigh J. Smith, and I am the Senior Director for State & Local Policy at Harlem United Community AIDS Center. Thanks you for this opportunity to provide written testimony in response to Mayor Bloomberg's proposed New York City Executive Budget for FY2013.

For the past 24 years, Harlem United Community AIDS Center, Inc. (HU) has grown into an effective and comprehensive community-based model of care by implementing an integrated continuum of HIV/AIDS housing (586 units), prevention and treatment services in response to the needs of its clients—men and women living with HIV and AIDS whose diagnoses are often complicated by poverty, homelessness, mental illness, and substance use. Public funding plays a critical role in leveling the playing field for our clients, who, though resilient, are often cast aside from mainstream medical care, social services and housing.

We urge the City Council to work with the Mayor to restore the following funding to the final, approved budget.

Restore Funding for Supportive Housing Case Management in the amount of \$5.1

The Mayor fails to restore, in his Executive Budget, funding in the amount of \$2.368 million for an across-the-board cut to all supportive housing contracts of the HIV/AIDS Service Administration as well as \$2.718 million for HASA on-site supportive housing case management services for FY 2013.

With 586 supportive housing units representing nearly 1,000 people, Harlem United is one of the largest AIDS supportive housing providers in New York City and the nation. HASA funding supports more than 300 units of our congregate, scattered site and NY/NY III housing units, and pays for 17 case managers. We know that housing equals health and that stable housing is one of the strongest predictors of health outcomes for PLWHA. After placement in transitional housing, 100% of our clients visited a primary care doctor at least one in their first six months – a 26% improvement from the period prior to placement (74% → 100%). During the course of 2010, connection to primary medical care remained strong with transitional clients having on average 3.7 primary visits. Harlem United asked the Mayor and the City Council to restore funding for HASA supportive housing contracts, on-site case management services and enhanced rental assistance.

Restore cuts to Broker's Fees in the amount of \$4.8

Prior to March 2011, HASA would pay month's rent to brokers for HASA clients and anyone else on public assistance who is finding stable housing. For the last year, HRA has only paid a half month's rent to brokers. This policy has created an additional barrier to clients who are searching for apartments. In addition, this new policy has some brokers asking clients to pay the other half of the fee on their own, which has forced some to put themselves at health and safety risk to get the money.

As one of the city's larger housing providers, we have thus far been able to protect our clients from these policies but not without a substantial cost and burden to our organization and our clients. Furthermore, we are not certain how long we can continue to absorb these costs. Consider these implications:

- Harlem United's list of brokers for transitional housing has diminished from 85 to 5 since March, as a result of the policy changes;
- Our remaining brokers are receiving 100% of their fees only because Harlem United is paying the fees out of program contracts and general operating funds
- To date, Harlem United has leased 45 apartments subsidizing broker fees in the amount of \$27,876.70.
- These are funds that would normally pay for furniture, program supplies, maintenance, salaries, and repairs.
- In addition, bureaucratic delays mean that Harlem United must "front" the reimbursable part of the fees and wait to get paid back. Currently, we've got outstanding fees for 14 units pending; totaling \$8,165.00)

Restore funding for behavioral HIV prevention interventions \$1.4 million

The Mayor does not restore, in his Executive Budget, \$1.4 million in HIV prevention funding that supports behavioral intervention programming across the city. Programming for Harlem United's Black Men's Initiative was reduced by more than 20%, significantly impacting program staff's ability to reach the community with the Popular Opinion Leader intervention. The city DOHMH proposes to shift its focus in funding to community-level, rather than individual level. This is in response to the CDC's new prevention cooperative agreement with local health departments which requires DOHMH to prioritize HIV testing, prevention with positives, policy/structural changes and condom distribution over other activities, such as behavioral risk reduction interventions (EBIs).

Harlem United supports all of these interventions. However, we also submit that communities and localities must "know their epidemic and know their response." In New York City, a community-informed, combination approach to prevention is one that will optimize resources and outcomes. This approach would employ individual, group, community behavioral interventions and combines these with structural and biomedical options, as they are available. Further, we believe this approach aligns with the National HIV AIDS Strategy and CDC's goal to effect "high-impact" prevention. Effective behavioral interventions can complement these strategies and can be supported by local tax levy dollars.

We urge the City Council and the Mayor to restore \$1.4 million for HIV prevention funding.

Restore Funding for the Injection Drug Users Health Alliance (IDUHA) to \$1.5 million for Overdose Prevention and Addiction Treatment

FROST'D at Harlem United is a member of the Injection Drug Users Health Alliance. IDUHA's member programs are effective, yet City funding for IDUHA initiative has been cut by 55% since 2008, triggering the loss of \$844,000 in matching state funds annually.

We provide a kiosk at our fixed site for injectors to dispose of their used syringes, keeping infectious syringes off the streets. Through our routine engagement with our Expanded Syringe Access Program (or ESAP) clients, we are able to recruit them into testing services (HIV/HCV). With funds from IDUHA via the City Council, we furnished 4,840 sterile syringes to IDUs last year. The ESAP team was also able to educate

IDUs about safer injection and safer sex practices and basic wound care, offer a minimum amount of medical advice and triage, educate injectors about obtaining syringes at pharmacies registered through the ESAP initiative and link interested participants to appropriate drug treatment services. ESAP has established 5 mobile based sites throughout Upper Manhattan.

Similarly, in the last few years FROST'D's mobile syringe exchange programs have distributed a total of between **250,000 to 300,000 syringes**. FROSTD has six mobile SEP sites in Coney Island, Brighton Beach, Williamsburg, Bedford-Stuyvesant, East Harlem and South Bronx. We see a steady stream of clients at all sites and East Harlem and Coney Island are two sites of highest distribution. We provide not only provide Syringe exchange and safer injection materials at all sites, but safer sex materials, pantry bags, overdose prevention trainings (including Narcan Kit distribution), HIV, HCV and STI testing, Hepatitis A & B vaccinations, referrals to drug treatment, medical care and other social services. We conduct needle sweeps to remove hazardous waste for the communities we serve increasing overall public safety and educate the wider community on a range of harm reduction issues. Finally, we support New York City Policy Department by conducting presentations at roll calls to educate them on our services as well as to explain needle stick prevention measures to protect the officers in the course of their duties.

These funds help support a clinical provider. Harlem United asks the Mayor and City Council to restore \$1.5 million in funding for the Injection Drug Users Health Alliance Initiative.

Restore \$1.2 million in FY12 cuts for essential medical and behavioral health services at NYC homeless shelters

The Mayor does not restore \$1.2 million for the provision of medical services to the homeless in his Executive budget. Harlem United is a member of the NYC Providers of Healthcare for the Homeless. Together, with its allies at Homeless Services United, we are asking for restoration of these funds in order to protect the health and wellness of our homeless clients.

- **Medical providers serving patients in the shelter system** will lose funding to provide direct medical and behavioral health services, such as **psychiatric evaluations, urgent medical attention, treatment for chronic illness, and immunizations.**
- **Numerous studies have proven that, generally, homeless people have a higher burden of disease and a greater likelihood of behavioral health problems.** Homeless persons are 3 to 6 times more likely to experience illness and injury than the general population.
- **New York State Medicaid Redesign's recommendation to transition to managed care forced providers to restructure their staff and operational systems.** On April 1, 2012, Medicaid Redesign eliminated the exemption from managed care for all homeless persons. Although working diligently to become ready for managed care, initial reports from the first six weeks indicate that both the medical

providers and patients are experiencing numerous problems despite state Department of Health strategies designed to bridge the discord between the HCH model and MCP protocols.

- **Without convenient access to care, homeless men, women and children will receive treatment at later stages of their illness, affecting their long-term health, while at the same time costing the City more to treat them, and further burdening community based providers.**
- **Homeless people are very unlikely to obtain treatment from community agencies, rather than an on-site provider familiar with the illnesses and needs of homeless people.** One recent study found that homeless adults in the U.S. are up to 10 times less likely to get the health care they need than people in the general population.¹ They are much more likely to wait until a health or mental health problem deteriorates to the point of seeking costly emergency treatment.
- **Medical providers have to date received no additional funds to ease the transition to managed care.** In 1999-2000, NYS committed several years of supplemental funds to help health centers transition to managed care and ensure the availability of medical services to the low-income Medicaid population.

Specifically, these funds allow Harlem United to provide physical examinations, preventative health services, urgent care services, behavioral health care services and critical medications in an environment that addresses the complex barriers faced by homeless men, women and children. The receipt of these services within Harlem United's Health Care for the Homeless (HCH) program reduces expenses for the City by preventing costly emergency room visits and lengthy in-patient hospital stays. The loss of this funding would threaten the over **8,000 patient visits** to the HCH program at Harlem United each year.

With the costly transition to managed care and record numbers of homeless adults and families in the City, this funding will be essential to ensuring continuity of top-quality, highly accessible care for Harlem United's homeless clients. The state mandated enrollment of homeless persons into managed care has placed a significant burden on both providers and patients. This funding will preserve the strength of Harlem United's services throughout this transition.

Thank you for your consideration. For more information, please feel free to contact me directly at ksmith@harlemunited.org.

¹ <http://health.usnews.com/health-news/managing-your-healthcare/research/articles/2010/05/24/homeless-americans-unlikely-to-receive-basic-health-care.html>



THE COALITION FOR ASIAN AMERICAN CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

**New York City Council
Public Testimony
FY2013 Executive Budget
June 6, 2012**

**Testimony of Marissa Martin
Budget Policy Coordinator, Coalition for Asian American Children and Families**

My name is Marissa Martin, and I am the Budget Policy Coordinator of the Coalition for Asian American Children and Families (CACF). I would like to thank Chair Recchia and members of the Finance Committee for holding this public hearing on the city fiscal year (FY) 2013 Executive Plan.

Founded in 1986, CACF is the nation's only pan-Asian children's advocacy organization, and works to improve the health and well-being of Asian Pacific American (APA) children and families in New York City in three key policy areas: education, health and child welfare. CACF challenges the stereotype of Asian Pacific Americans as a "model minority" and advocates on behalf of underserved families in our community, especially immigrants struggling with poverty and limited English skills. We work with our membership of over 40 community based and social service organizations to promote better policies, funding, and services for East Asian, South Asian, Southeast Asian, and Pacific Islander children, youth, and families.

CACF has a membership of 45 Asian-led and Asian-serving organizations that work together to ensure that New York City's budget protects the most vulnerable Asian Pacific American New Yorkers. Coalition members employ thousands of New Yorkers and serve hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers. The Asian Pacific American community is by percentage the fastest growing group in New York City, nearly doubling every decade since 1970, and is approximately 13% of the population. Unfortunately, current levels of public funding for the Asian Pacific American community remain disproportionate to our community's needs.

- 1 out of 2 APA children are born into poverty.
- 26% of APA live in poverty, the second highest of all racial groups in NYC.
- APAs have the highest rate (28%) of linguistic isolation meaning that no one over the age of 14 in a household speaks English well.
- 1 out of 4 APA high school students does not graduate on time or at all.
- 1 out of 8 APAs in NYC are uninsured.

CHALLENGES & KEY PROGRAMS

The Asian Pacific American community is grossly underfunded with the City's health and human service dollars. APA-led and APA-serving organizations receive 0.24% or less than 1% in public social service contract dollars and 0.38% of City foundation grant dollars. And yet, while many of our members have long relied on City Council discretionary dollars to bridge the gap and continue to provide vital services in APA ethnic enclaves in Council districts city-wide, our analysis of publicly available budget documents from the

FY2012 Adopted Budget revealed that **APA-led and APA-serving organizations received only 2% of City Council discretionary dollars and 0.28%¹ of all initiative funding.**

City Council discretionary funding plays a valuable role for many APA organizations, and allows recipients to be flexible, innovative, and responsive to community needs. City agencies must reinvent their policies and approaches in contracting out health and human service funding to allow for more equitable funding and more flexibility and innovation in program design. This is particularly important as many of our members serve newly-emerging immigrant populations that may have unique needs and barriers to service.

With this economic downturn, any decrease in funding to our community will have a detrimental impact because current resources already do not meet current needs. Cutting vital services might save money in the short run, but will only cost the City more in the long run by exacerbating existing financial conditions and creating long term economic and human costs. Unfortunately, many vital programs and services targeting APAs were cut and eliminated from the FY 2013 Executive Budget.

- ❖ **Restore \$80 Million to Out of School Time (OST) programs** – Currently, the OST system serves over 53,000 children and youth in over 455 elementary, middle school and high school programs for \$90.7 million (down from its peak of 85,000 children with \$117 million in 2009). As a result of 12-across-the-board reductions in the past three years along with new Request for Proposals, as of September 2012, the system will be slashed to only serve 27,000 children and youth in 261 programs (224 elementary and middle school programs and 37 high school programs) – a total loss of 26,000 slots. Many APA-serving organizations face the dire prospect of having to eliminate entire OST programs. Restoring and base-lining \$80 million and ensuring APA-led and APA-serving organizations maintain their OST programs would allow the system to preserve the current number of OST after-school slots and the current level of service to Asian Pacific American children and families.
- ❖ **Restore \$91.5 in Child Care Funding** – These programs not only support working families, but also provide early education, helping to lay the foundation for future school success. While the Mayor recognized the need for a better education system for our youth by restoring funding to increase teachers, he proposed a \$67 million deficit created by Early Learn and a \$24.5 million deficit created by the loss of child care vouchers. These lost slots will have a detrimental effect on children and families in New York City.
- ❖ **Restore Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP)** – Currently, there is \$38.5 million in combined City, State, Federal and private funding to support 26,000 jobs. This would be the lowest number of youth served since 2004 and a reduction of 5,000 from the summer of 2011. We are requesting an additional \$3M to maintain the same number of jobs for summer of 2012. Last year, there were over 131,000 applications for 30,628 summer jobs. Less than 1 in 4 young people who applied to SYEP were able to obtain a summer job and without additional funding, that ratio will drop even further to less than 1 in 5. In the APA community, SYEP is an invaluable program that not only builds youth leadership and serves as a job creator, but also builds capacity at smaller culturally competent and linguistically accessible community based organizations (CBOs).
- ❖ **Restore \$4 million to the Immigrant Opportunities Initiative (IOI)** – Two-thirds of all New Yorkers are immigrants or children of immigrants. The Immigrant Opportunities Initiative funds programs that help these New York immigrant families obtain citizenship and language skills necessary for decent jobs, and to protect their legal rights. In FY 2012, IOI was funded at \$4 million which supported 74 organizations throughout New York City to offer these services. Even when the City funded IOI at \$10 Million a few years ago, this only met 10% of the need for ESOL and legal services programs. We have already seen huge cuts to IOI that has hindered the full integration of immigrants in becoming active New Yorkers who can participate in building a stronger economy and civic foundation for the City's future.

¹ 13% and Growing arrived at these percentages based on an analysis of publicly available information in Schedule C of the FY2012 Adopted Budget. Initiatives include both City Council sponsored-initiatives and agency programs.

❖ **Restore \$3 million to the HHC Unrestricted Operating Subsidy for our public hospital system and the vital services they provide to NYC Communities.**

Cuts in the budget of the Health and Hospitals Corporation (HHC) will have a tremendous impact on thousands of the neediest New Yorkers. HHC is the healthcare lifeline for 1.3 million New Yorkers and serves more than 450,000 uninsured patients. Of these, 8% or 104,000 Asian Americans are patients at HHC facilities.

Despite the progress we have made nationally through the Affordable Care Act, this is not the time to reduce investment into the safety net locally. Many individuals and workers will remain uninsured. The funding of safety net providers must be protected as they will continue to offer affordable care for many low-income individuals and families that do not qualify for affordability credits or get coverage through their employers. While the ACA will expand coverage to nearly 2.2million New Yorkers, there are approximately 1.4 – 1.8 million who will remain uninsured. Protection of the safety net becomes even more critical during an economic recession like this one.

❖ **Restore funding to the Early Intervention Program**— In the APA community, where 1 out of 8 do not have health insurance, preventive health services for children are one of the few resources left for the well-being of the family unit. The \$5.3 million dollars in cuts to this program, at a time of rapid growth for the Asian Pacific American community, will have dire consequences. These services are vital to helping APA families get the necessary supports for infants and children with developmental delays realize their full potential. These services are provided in a variety of Asian languages such as Cantonese, Bengali, Hindi, Tagalog, Korean, Mandarin, Punjabi, Shanghainese, Tamil, Thai, Urdu, Vietnamese, and Malayalam which is critical for limited English proficient Asian parents

❖ **Restore Council Discretionary Funds** – Member items, including discretionary for youth and seniors, are important to meeting the on the ground needs of community members. These dollars help to fund vital services in local districts and city-wide.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Asian Pacific American community is demanding our fair share in the City budget to ensure that our community does not get left behind. Therefore, we put forward the following principles in how our City government should address the financial crisis.

❖ **During budget deliberations, we ask the City Council to protect the most vulnerable members of New York during these tough financial times.** Budget cuts should not be detrimental to New Yorkers with the greatest needs. According to New York City's Center for Economic Opportunities, Asian Pacific Americans have the second highest rate of poverty at 26%. The City must preserve services to our most vulnerable, including recently arrived immigrants, low-income, limited English proficient, children, and seniors. Services such as workforce development, ESL, adult literacy, and child care all promote economic self-sufficiency. Therefore, cuts to these vital services hinder the participation of these communities to contribute fully to the economic growth of the city.

❖ **Once the budget is passed, we ask the City Council to look at the contracting process and award 10 points in the Request for Proposal (RFP) process for organizations providing culturally competent and language accessible services.** While City agencies are beginning to incorporate the condition of language and cultural competence in their RFP process, there are no definitions given to the term cultural competence, and there are no measurable standards to evaluate a funding applicant's level of cultural competence and responsiveness to the Asian American community. CBOs capable of responding to the unique cultural and language needs of community members help to ensure that community members can efficiently access needed services and to reduce misunderstandings caused by cultural and linguistic barriers. Culturally competent and language accessible services are wise investments. Without culturally competent and language accessible services, community members may experience delayed access to

Coalition for Asian American Children and Families

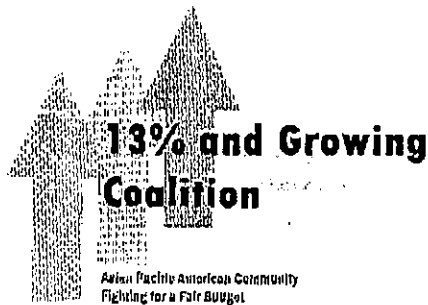
June 6, 2012

New York City Council

FY2013 Executive Budget

services in the short term, which can result in costlier interventions in the long term. Awarding 10% of points in the RFP process to culturally competent and language accessible services will ensure that diverse New Yorkers receive effective, quality services from both mainstream providers and people of color/immigrant led organizations. Mainstream providers will be incentivized to hire bicultural/bilingual staff and to serve communities of color and immigrant communities. People of color led organizations and immigrant led organizations will have a better opportunity to compete for social service contracts.

Thank you for this opportunity to submit testimony, we look forward to working with the City Council to ensure that all New Yorkers have access to the services and support they need to thrive.



**New York City Council
Public Testimony
FY2013 Executive Budget
June 6, 2012**

**Testimony of Marissa Martin
Budget Policy Coordinator, Coalition for Asian American Children and Families
on behalf of 13% and Growing Coalition**

My name is Marissa Martin, and I am the Budget Policy Coordinator of the Coalition for Asian American Children and Families (CACF). I would like to thank Chair Recchia and members of the Finance Committee for holding this public hearing on the city fiscal year (FY) 2013 Executive Plan.

CACF co-leads the 13% and Growing Coalition with the Minkwon Center for Community Action. The 13% and Growing Coalition is a group of over 45 Asian led and serving organizations that work together to ensure that New York City's budget protects the most vulnerable Asian Pacific American New Yorkers. Coalition members employ thousands of New Yorkers and serve hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers. The 13% and Growing Coalition advocates for budget priorities in six key areas: Children and Youth, Women, Low-Income Individuals, Seniors, Immigrants, and Health and Mental Hygiene.

The Asian Pacific American (APA) community is by percentage the fastest growing group in New York City, nearly doubling every decade since 1970, and is over 13% of the population. Unfortunately, current levels of public funding for the Asian Pacific American community remain disproportionate to our community's needs.

CHALLENGES & KEY PROGRAMS

The Asian Pacific American community is grossly underfunded in terms of the City's health and human service dollars. APA-led and APA-serving organizations receive 0.24% or less than 1% in public social service contract dollars and 0.38% of City foundation grant dollars. Many of our Coalition members have long relied on City Council discretionary dollars to bridge the gap and continue to provide vital services to APA ethnic enclaves in Council districts city-wide. However, our analysis of publicly available budget documents from the FY2012 Adopted Budget revealed that **APA-led and APA-serving organizations received only 2% of City Council discretionary dollars and 0.28%¹ of all initiative funding.**

City Council discretionary funding plays a valuable role for many APA organizations, and allows recipients to be flexible, innovative, and responsive to community needs. City agencies must reform their policies and approaches in contracting out health and human service funding to allow for more equitable funding and more flexibility and innovation in program design. This is particularly important as many of our members serve newly-emerging immigrant populations that may have unique needs and barriers to service.

With this economic downturn, any decrease in funding to our community will have a disproportionate and detrimental impact because current resources already do not meet current needs. Cutting vital services might save money in the short run, but will only cost the City more in the long run by exacerbating existing financial

¹ 13% and Growing arrived at these percentages based on an analysis of publicly available information in Schedule C of the FY2012 Adopted Budget. Initiatives include both City Council sponsored-initiatives and agency programs.

conditions and creating long term economic and human costs. Unfortunately, many vital programs and services targeting APAs were cut and eliminated from the FY2013 Executive Budget.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH-In New York City, 22% of all Asian Pacific Americans are under the age of 18, numbering over 230,000 youth. 1 out of 4 Asian Pacific American public high school students do not graduate on time or at all and 1 out of 3 Asian Pacific American students who graduate are not college career ready.

- ❖ **Restore \$80 Million to Out of School Time (OST) programs** – Currently, the OST system serves over 53,000 children and youth in over 455 elementary, middle school and high school programs for \$90.7 million (down from its peak of 85,000 children with \$117 million in 2009). As a result of 12-across-the-board reductions in the past three years along with new Request for Proposals, as of September 2012, the system will be slashed to only serve 27,000 children and youth in 261 programs (224 elementary and middle school programs and 37 high school programs) – a total loss of 26,000 slots. Restoring and baselining \$80 million would allow the system to preserve the current number of OST after-school slots.
- ❖ **Restore \$91.5 in Child Care Funding** – These programs not only support working families, but also provide early education, helping to lay the foundation for future school success. While the Mayor recognized the need for a better education system for our youth by restoring funding to increase teachers, he proposed a \$67 million deficit created by Early Learn and a \$24.5 million deficit created by the loss of child care vouchers. These lost slots will have a detrimental effect on children and families in New York City.
- ❖ **Restore Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP)** – Currently, there is \$38.5 million in combined City, State, Federal and private funding to support 26,000 jobs. This would be the lowest number of youth served since 2004 and a reduction of 5,000 from the summer of 2011. We are requesting an additional \$3 million to maintain the same number of jobs for summer of 2012. Last year, there were over 131,000 applications for 30,628 summer jobs. Less than 1 in 4 young people who applied to SYEP were able to obtain a summer job and without additional funding, that ratio will drop even further to less than 1 in 5. In the APA community, SYEP is an invaluable program that not only builds youth leadership and serves as a job creator, but also builds capacity at smaller culturally competent and linguistically accessible community based organizations (CBOs).

WOMEN-Asian American women, almost all foreign-born, accounted for 7% of the women killed by an intimate partner, but only 4% of women who were killed by someone who was not close to them.

- ❖ **Restore \$2.5 million in the Domestic Violence Empowerment Program (DoVE)** to provide community-based services to victims of domestic violence.
- ❖ **Restore \$350,000 to Legal Services for Domestic Violence Victims** to continue to provide legal services to indigent victims of domestic violence appearing in court.

LOW-INCOME INDIVIDUALS-In New York City, 17% of all Asian Pacific Americans are living in poverty, and 21% of all Asian Pacific American children are living in poverty.

- ❖ **Increase the Housing Preservation Initiative from \$1.25 million to \$2 million** to expand and support neighborhood-based groups to develop and implement a grassroots strategy to create more affordable housing.
- ❖ **Restore \$1.05 million to Legal Services for the Working Poor.**
- ❖ **Restore \$830,000 of Community Consultant Contracts** reversing the 50% cut that this essential program took 2 years ago when it was reduced to \$415,000.
- ❖ **Restore \$1.08 million to Neighborhood Preservation Consultant Program (NPCP)** to help provide early intervention and anti-abandonments services to privately owned buildings.

- ❖ During budget deliberations, we ask the City Council to protect **the most vulnerable members of New York during these tough financial times**. Budget cuts should not be detrimental to New Yorkers with the greatest needs. According to New York City's Center for Economic Opportunities, Asian Pacific Americans have the second highest rate of poverty at 26%. The City must preserve services to our most vulnerable, including recently arrived immigrants, low-income, limited English proficient, children, and seniors. Services such as workforce development, ESL, adult literacy, and child care all promote economic self-sufficiency. Therefore, cuts to these vital services hinder the participation of these communities to contribute fully to the economic growth of the city.
- ❖ Once the budget is passed, we ask the City Council to look at the contracting process and **award 10 points in the Request for Proposal (RFP) process for organizations providing culturally competent and language accessible services**. While City agencies are beginning to incorporate the condition of language and cultural competence in their RFP process, there are no definitions given to the term cultural competence, and there are no measurable standards to evaluate a funding applicant's level of cultural competence and responsiveness to the Asian American community. CBOs capable of responding to the unique cultural and language needs of community members help to ensure that community members can efficiently access needed services and to reduce misunderstandings caused by cultural and linguistic barriers. Culturally competent and language accessible services are wise investments. Without culturally competent and language accessible services, community members may experience delayed access to services in the short term, which can result in costlier interventions in the long term. Awarding 10% of points in the RFP process to culturally competent and language accessible services will ensure that diverse New Yorkers receive effective, quality services from both mainstream providers and people of color/immigrant led organizations. Mainstream providers will be incentivized to hire bicultural/bilingual staff and to serve communities of color and immigrant communities. People of color led organizations and immigrant led organizations will have a better opportunity to compete for social service contracts.

Thank you for this opportunity to submit testimony, we look forward to working with the City Council to ensure that all New Yorkers have access to the services and support they need to thrive.

The 13% and Growing Coalition is comprised of over 45 Asian led and serving organizations in New York City aiming for the State and City governments to have fair budgets that protect the most vulnerable Asian Pacific American New Yorkers. Coalition members employ thousands of New Yorkers and serve hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers.

Adhikaar • Andolan - Organizing South Asian Workers • APEX • Arab American Family Support Center • AsianAmerican Arts Alliance • Asian Americans for Equality • Asian American Federation • Asian Outreach Clinic, Child Center of New York • Asian & Pacific Islander Coalition on HIV/AIDS • Asian Youth Center of NY • Center for the Integration and Advancement of New Americans • Chhaya CDC • Chinatown Manpower Project • Chinese-American Planning Council • Chinese Progressive Association • Coalition for Asian American Children & Families (co-lead) • Council of Peoples Organization • Damayan Migrant Workers Association • Desis Rising Up and Moving • Family Health Project • Filipino American Human Services, Inc. • Greater Chinatown Community Association • Hamilton Madison House • Homecrest Community Services • Indochina Sino-American Community Center • Immigrant Social Services • Kalusugan Coalition, Inc. • Korean American Family Service Center • Korean American League for Civic Action • Korean Community Services of Metropolitan New York, Inc. • Korean Family Counseling and Research Center • Lower East Side Family Union • MAAWS for Global Welfare, Inc. • Mekong- MinKwon Center for Community Action (co-lead) • New York Asian Women's Center • New York Coalition for Asian American Mental Health • NYU Center for the Study of Asian American Health • NYU South Asian Health Initiative • SAKHI for South Asian Women • Sikh Coalition • South Asian Council for Social Services • South Asian Youth Action • Turning Point for Women and Families • United Chinese Association of Brooklyn • United Hindu Council Senior Center • United Sikhs • Women for Afghan Women • YWCA of Queens (List in formation as of May 14, 2012)

HEALTH & MENTAL HYGIENE-In New York City, 1 out of every 8 Asian Pacific Americans does not have health insurance.

- ❖ **Restore funding to the Early Intervention Program**– In the APA community, where 1 out of 8 do not have health insurance, preventive health services for children are one of the few resources left for the well-being of the family unit. The \$5.3 million dollars in cuts to this program, at a time of rapid growth for the Asian Pacific American community, will have dire consequences. These services are vital to helping APA families get the necessary supports for infants and children with developmental delays realize their full potential. These services are provided in a variety of Asian languages such as Cantonese, Bengali, Hindi, Tagalog, Korean, Mandarin, Punjabi, Shanghainese, Tamil, Thai, Urdu, Vietnamese, and Malayalam which is critical for limited English proficient Asian parents
- ❖ **Restore \$3 million to the HHC Unrestricted Operating Subsidy for our public hospital system and the vital services they provide to NYC Communities.** Cuts in the budget of the Health and Hospitals Corporation (HHC) will have a tremendous impact on thousands of the neediest New Yorkers. HHC is the healthcare lifeline for 1.3 million New Yorkers and serves more than 450,000 uninsured patients. Of these, 8% or 104,000 Asian Americans are patients at HHC facilities.

Despite the progress we have made nationally through the Affordable Care Act, this is not the time to reduce investment into the safety net locally. Many individuals and workers will remain uninsured. The funding of safety net providers must be protected as they will continue to offer affordable care for many low-income individuals and families that do not qualify for affordability credits or get coverage through their employers. While the ACA will expand coverage to nearly 2.2million New Yorkers, there are approximately 1.4 – 1.8 million who will remain uninsured. Protection of the safety net becomes even more critical during an economic recession like this one.

SENIORS-In New York City, the Asian Pacific American senior population grew by 150% since 1990. Asian Pacific American poverty rates among seniors (26%) are higher than New York City seniors in general (19%).

- ❖ **Restore Case Management Funding for Homebound Elders** - For FY12, \$3 million out of \$6.6 million was restored, a 55% cut from the full restoration level. This cut has led to caseloads skyrocketing from 70 to 90 per case manager. A full restoration, \$6.6 million, is requested to ensure the safety and well being of this vulnerable elderly population. The additional \$3.6 million to bring this to a full restoration is a worthy investment to allow frail elders, living in isolation, to age in place with supportive services and dignity.

IMMIGRANTS-In New York City, 73% of all Asian Pacific Americans are foreign born. 48% of all Asian Pacific Americans are limited English proficient, and 77% of Asian Pacific American seniors are limited English proficient.

- ❖ **Restore \$4 million to the Immigrant Opportunities Initiative (IOI)** – Two-thirds of all New Yorkers are immigrants or children of immigrants. The Immigrant Opportunities Initiative funds programs that help these New York immigrant families obtain citizenship and language skills necessary for decent jobs, and to protect their legal rights. In FY2012, IOI was funded at \$4 million which supported 74 organizations throughout New York City to offer these services. Even when the City funded IOI at \$10 Million a few years ago, this only met 10% of the need for ESOL and legal services programs. We have already seen huge cuts to IOI that has hindered the full integration of immigrants in becoming active New Yorkers who can participate in building a stronger economy and civic foundation for the City's future.
- ❖ **Restore Council Discretionary Funds** – Member items, including discretionary for youth and seniors, are important to meeting the on the ground needs of community members. These dollars help to fund vital services in local districts and city-wide.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Asian Pacific American community is demanding our fair share in the City budget to ensure that our community does not get left behind. Therefore, we put forward the following principles in how our City government should address the financial crisis.

NEW YORK CITY BUDGET HEARINGS
STATEMENT of RAYMOND FIGUEROA, Jr.
PRESIDENT

NEW YORK CITY COMMUNITY GARDEN COALITION

JUNE 6, 2012

The Parks Dept. - GREENTHUMB must be funded for the following reasons that highlight the benefits to the City of New York:

1. Parks and Public Spaces
 - a. community gardens promote parks and public spaces where they are most needed i.e., within inner city communities where population densities cry out for such access at the hyper-local level.
2. Water Supply
 - a. community gardens help with water conservation by
 - i. harvesting rainwater
 - ii. improving ground-level permeability that effectively serve to mitigate storm water run-off and sewage system overflows
3. Transportation
 - a. community gardens reduce the cost of transportation-related food costs, i.e., through 1) reducing labor and the trucking in of food and 2) savings on carfare and gas needed to get to a supermarket - all by facilitating the growing of food locally through urban farming - thereby making that food, which would otherwise be financially prohibitive - accessible - fresh nutrient-dense produce accessible in communities struggling with high poverty and economic marginalization
4. Energy
 - a. community gardens reduce energy cost of consumption as previously mentioned in the bullet on transportation
5. Air Quality
 - a. community gardens improve the air quality and cool down ambient air temperatures of the city and in the surrounding areas of the most vulnerable communities in particular as a result of the trees and plants that are planted therein
6. Solid Waste
 - a. community gardens divert significant portions of the municipal waste-stream away from landfills via composting of the organic portions of that waste-stream and effectively sequestering carbon and in turn producing fertile soil for agricultural, horticultural, and silvacultural-related activities.
7. Climate Change
 - a. community gardens proactively address climate change in the most cost effective manner as a result of all the wonderful, community volunteers who respectively engage in activities that cumulatively help communities throughout the city

NEW YORK CITY BUDGET HEARINGS
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- i. save on energy costs
- ii. conserve and build up natural resources
- iii. reduce carbon foot-printing associated with a) local transportation modalities and
b) the local municipal waste-stream
- iv. improve ambient air quality of local communities

8. Public Health

- a. community gardens proactively promote health and prevent disease through wellness activities that promote physical activity and nutritious food consumption
- b. community gardens also promote positive mental health outcomes by therapeutically mitigating:
 - i. attention deficit
 - ii. stress
 - iii. anger, aggression, and violence

9. Food

- a. community gardens grow nutrient-dense food that is as tasty as it is fresh - please note, in this regard, the work of the organizations FARMING CONCRETE and FIVE BOROUGH FARM respectively in regards to metrics on the food actually produced

10. Natural Systems

- a. community gardens, by their very nature, promote ecologically sustainable practices

11. Green Buildings

- a. community gardens build greenhouses and hoop houses as energy conserving, season-extending facilities

12. Economic Opportunity

- a. community gardens provide economic opportunities on multiple active and potential levels:
 - i. within the macro-economic economic climate of the current recession (which - make no mistake about it - is an actual full blown depression within the inner city) and the concomitant, draconian policies of cuts in safety-net programs - community gardens play a most significant economically relevant role at the local level here in New York City in the face of such cuts in the SNAP (Food Stamps) program, for example, by allowing individuals and families to make up for those cuts by
 - 1. harvesting fresh food directly from the community garden
 - a. TAQUA COMMUNITY FARM and FRIENDS of BROOK PARK are examples of this in the South Bronx

NEW YORK CITY BUDGET HEARINGS

STATEMENT of RAYMOND FIGUEROA, Jr.

PRESIDENT

NEW YORK CITY COMMUNITY GARDEN COALITION

JUNE 6, 2012

2. going to local pantry and meals programs that work with a local community garden to receive their harvest
 - a. BED STUY CAMPAIGN AGAINST HUNGER is an example of this in Brooklyn
3. joining a garden-affiliated CSA (Community Supported Agriculture) Food-buying CO-OP that facilitates EBT transactions
 - a. South Bronx CSA affiliated with FRIENDS of BROOK PARK is an example of this
- ii. by closely coordinating with FOODWORKS NYC, community gardens-based urban farming can potentially serve as grassroots hubs for local community and economic revitalization
- iii. all this is being (and can continue going forward be) accomplished in the most cost-efficient manner, because of all the wonderful local community volunteers that engage at the community garden level

13. Public Engagement

- a. most community gardens are located within desperately underserved inner city communities throughout the five boroughs of New York City, and indeed, historically community gardens represent local residents' efforts to reclaim their communities from the social-economic periphery of poverty and marginalization - that's because the sense of human dignity has never been extinguished even when for example the "Bronx was Burning". Community gardens have facilitated and continue to facilitate an extraordinary level of spontaneous civic engagement within the most underserved communities.
 - i. in addition to providing the environmental benefits outlined above, community gardens have been serving the city by:
 1. helping local schools by serving as value-adding outdoor laboratories for teaching and learning about everything from science to social studies and the humanities, and everything in between
 2. serving as SYEP employment sites
 3. serving as Alternatives-to-Incarceration placement sites for court-involved youth
 4. promoting overall neighborhood beautification
 5. providing a built-environmental solution for crime reduction
 6. providing safe green spaces for casual recreation, quiet conversation and reflection for young and old alike

NEW YORK CITY BUDGET HEARINGS
STATEMENT of RAYMOND FIGUEROA, Jr.

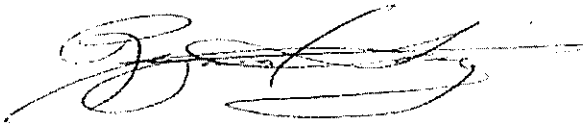
PRESIDENT

NEW YORK CITY COMMUNITY GARDEN COALITION

JUNE 6, 2012

7. serving as venues for community cultural events
- b. Again, because of our sense of human dignity , poverty has never been a defining condition for residents of the inner city. Rather, community gardens reflect our civic inventiveness and creativity. This, ladies and gentlemen, is the incalculable return on investment to be had by preserving GREENTHUMB funding. After decades of not receiving a single dollar in local tax levy funding - and decades of reaping such value-added returns, the City of New York and you, as our duly-elected representatives, must know that restoring and preserving GREENTHUMB is right for our city. I, therefore, implore you, in the strongest possible terms, to restore and preserve the funding levels that will help GREENTUMB maximize its work as the pre-eminent, most cost-effective civic facilitator of environmental stewardship in New York City. Thank you for the opportunity to present before you and for your thoughtful consideration of my remarks.

Respectfully Submitted



Raymond Figueroa, Jr., President
New York City Community Garden Coalition
June 6, 2012



The Samaritans A Safe Place to Turn in Times of Crisis

The New York City Council Executive Budget Hearing FY 2013

Public Testimony/June 6, 2012

The Samaritans of New York, the City's only community-based organization devoted to suicide prevention that operates New York City's 24-hour suicide prevention hotline wants to thank the City Council for its ongoing support and the opportunity to present testimony today.

In the two years since the Mayor terminated Samaritans DOHMH Suicide Prevention Hotline contract, the City Council, seeing the intrinsic need for the safety net provided by our highly cost-effective, completely confidential 24-hour crisis response service, has funded our hotline PEG restoration, literally keeping our doors open.

Today, Samaritans faces that same threat of closure and we ask you, once again, to fund our \$275,000 FY2013 PEG Restoration. For the City Council and its members have consistently made clear that suicide prevention must be a public health priority.

You have done this with your focus on the threat of suicide to returning veterans; with your hearings on the suicide attempts amongst young Latinas and older Asians; with your strategic planning around public education initiatives to address the last YRBS that found 10% of NYC public high school students attempt suicide each year.

In NYC, suicide is the 4th leading cause of death of those 15-34 and 6th of those 35-44. Almost twice as many New Yorkers 15-34 die from suicide as from AIDS; and *mental disorders* are one of the three leading causes of hospitalization in NYC for those 15-44.

Almost 6% of NYC adults report *clinically significant emotional distress* annually and there is a very close relationship between suicide, homicide and accidents, with accidents found in the top 4 leading causes of death among NYC 10-54 years olds.

So when we talk about the need for suicide prevention, we are talking about finding ways to stop people from hurting themselves or hurting others as well as ending their lives; all of which impact family, friends, communities and workplaces; especially when so many New Yorkers are dealing with layoffs, cutbacks and reductions in services.

Samaritans provides a service that people in crisis cannot receive anywhere else. When someone calls, they reach a caring volunteer professionally trained in active listening and suicide assessments. They receive immediate support at the time of the call and on an ongoing basis--morning, noon and night. The call diffuses their distress, reducing their chances of hurting themselves or someone else and needing more costly mental health and emergency services.

Samaritans provides NYC with a safety net that fills the service gaps preventing more people from needing hospitalization and seeking additional and more costly services; saving the City millions of dollars that would, otherwise, have been spent without our 24-hour hotline providing services. Examples of these savings include:

- 60,478 times last year Samaritans provided emotional support that helped to diffuse a crisis situation and/or reduce or alleviate depressive feelings or suicide ideation (often decreasing the demand on other clinical services)
- 8,203 times last year Samaritans responded to callers that mandated reporters and other programs would frequently be required to refer to medical care, emergency rooms or call 911, saving the City \$1,057 a visit in many cases (NYS Department of Health)
- 75 times last year, Samaritans responded to and diffused an *immediate life-threatening* situation each time potentially saving the City \$11,509 per incident (the estimated medical cost of a hospitalized suicide attempt)
- 16 times last year Samaritans responded to callers who had *already taken action to end their lives* and chose not to utilize existing City services, helping to save their lives and prevent tragedy (which, on an economic level is each valued at \$1,413,268, the average work loss cost of a suicide)

These are just some examples of how the thousands of Samaritans calls save the City money, which relates directly to *the City Council's concern about the expense tied to the overuse and inappropriate use of 911.*

Who calls Samaritans? At-risk youth, the elderly, shut-ins, the chronic sick, mentally ill; victims of violence, bullying, sexual assault and trauma; those who are unemployed, veterans, people with sexual identity, substance abuse or other issues. Often those who have little or no access to health care or who are very concerned about confidentiality.

And Samaritans benefits the City in so many additional ways. We promote education and awareness to underserved communities, free training and technical support to non-profits that serve at-risk populations but do not have the necessary budget and, most recently, developed and distributed the *NYC Guide to Suicide Prevention Resources* (free, in hard copy and on-line versions at www.samaritansnyc.org/resourceguide) to thousands of people who respond to and treat those who are depressed and suicidal.

By funding Samaritans 24-hour hotline service, which is staffed completely by unpaid volunteers who donate over 30,000 hours of labor annually (valued at \$750,000), the City Council (and the people of NYC) receive over \$1.2 million of service (for less than one-quarter the cost) providing needed savings during difficult financial times.

And, with so many cutbacks and closures, Samaritans hotline offers an additional benefit that no other program can provide. We can increase capacity, increase levels of service, help more people, without increasing funding; for our primary source of labor is motivated, caring unpaid volunteers who donate their services.

Something of value at a time when so many clinical and medical experts—seeing the high rates of suicide attempts by recently discharged patients, often before their next scheduled appointment—repeatedly call for local hotlines (most recently at Samaritans *Saving Lives in NYC Roundtable*, May 24) to expand their services and provide ongoing support and linkages to their thousands of chronic and mentally ill patients.

Samaritans provides NYC with a safety net, an emotional support crisis response service that makes NYC a more responsive and sensitive place to those who are overwhelmed, struggling to get through these difficult times or experiencing a crisis.

We ask the City Council to restore funding for our confidential 24-hr suicide prevention hotline and make sure that when someone calls for help, Samaritans is there!

Respectfully submitted by Fiodhna O'Grady, Director of Operations, Samaritans of NY



**Testimony for the
New York City Council General Welfare Committee
FY 2013 Public Hearing
June 6, 2012**

Good afternoon. My name is Edline Jacquet and I am the policy analyst at the Supportive Housing Network of New York. The Network is a member organization of 200 nonprofit agencies that build, manage and provide services in 43,000 permanent supportive housing apartments throughout New York State, including 28,000 units in New York City. I am here today on behalf of our members and the 4,500 tenants with HIV/AIDS that live in supportive housing, asking that the City Council help to restore funding for existing HIV/AIDS supportive housing programs.

Supportive housing is permanent, affordable housing linked to on-site services. It is the proven, cost-effective and humane way to provide stable homes for formerly homeless, disabled and low-income individuals and families, including tenants with mental illness, substance abuse, HIV/AIDS and other barriers to independent living. By offering tenants on-site case management services, supportive housing reduces the use of expensive emergency services like shelters, hospitals, prisons and psychiatric centers. The cost savings achieved by supportive housing are so significant that they often pay for the cost of building, operating and providing services in the housing. These cost savings are particularly substantial among formerly homeless tenants living with HIV/AIDS.

A 2010 analysis of HASA-funded supportive housing operated by Harlem United, found that on-site case management in supportive housing helped reduce tenants' reliance on nursing home care by 54%, and cut the costs of emergency room visits and hospitalizations by as much as 90%, for a savings of more than \$80,000 in acute care costs per person per year. This was accomplished even as tenants enjoyed a vastly improved quality of life in their own permanent apartments. Cost savings like these are why the State has made expanding access to supportive housing and case management for high-cost Medicaid recipients a central component of the Governor's Medicaid Redesign Team effort.

I am here today because the CFY2013 Executive Budget perpetuates a substantial cut to supportive housing case management made three years ago. I would like to share some stories about the work of onsite supportive housing case managers, the impact that work has on the lives of formerly homeless individuals with HIV/AIDS, and how this relatively small cut will have a big impact on nonprofit service providers and the people they serve.

Restore \$5.1 million for HASA Supportive Housing Contracts

The Mayor's Fiscal Year 2013 Executive Budget includes a budget cut to onsite case managers in HASA supportive housing by a total of \$7.2 million: \$5.1 million in City Tax Levy and a \$2.1 million match from the state. This PEG was originally introduced in CFY2011, but thanks to the efforts of the Council over the past two years, including extraordinary negotiations last year by General Welfare Committee Chair Palma and Speaker Quinn, we have been able to minimize or restore this cut each of the last two years. We are here again today to ask that you restore this critical funding for the third year in a row.

The work of Onsite Case Managers

To understand the work of onsite case managers, it is helpful to get a glimpse of the multiple barriers facing tenants who live in HASA-funded supportive housing. Not only are these formerly homeless residents living with the health complications and burdensome prescription regimen that accompanies life with HIV/AIDS, but many of them are battling co-occurring disabilities of mental illness, substance use, other chronic illnesses, and social isolation.

Onsite case managers connect tenants with primary services that help them live more healthy and independent lives. To be successful in their work, onsite case managers spend years developing nurturing relationships with tenants, establishing the level of trust necessary to encourage positive life changes. When a tenant moves into HASA supportive housing, they often have serious medical needs that must be addressed. But once case managers have helped tenants find a primary care physician, take medications consistently, or secure a home care assistant, the more difficult work begins.

After a lifetime of abusive relationships and years on the streets or in shelter, formerly homeless individuals with HIV/AIDS are reticent to open up to a case manager. Over time, the trust developed between tenants and onsite case managers allows them to identify and address larger issues, such as enrolling in outpatient programs and meetings to stay drug free, and obtaining therapy to cope with mental health and other issues. After developing meaningful relationships with case managers, tenants become ready to identify and seek out larger education, career, and life goals. Onsite case managers offer tenants an opportunity to pursue dreams small and large, in a way they couldn't before supportive housing.

Through persistent, unwavering support, supportive housing case managers are helping HASA tenants accomplish amazing things. Here are a few stories:

Mike

Mike used IV drugs and had conflicts with neighbors that regularly drew visits from building security and the police. He is now employed and teaching classes in the building's recreation programs. At 65 years of age, Mike had the audacity to admit he was illiterate, learn to read, enroll in a GED program and complete a computer training class. After 8 years of encouragement from onsite case managers in supportive housing, this tenant is physically and emotionally healthier, engaged in anger management counseling, and remains drug free.

Mary

Mary moved into a HASA supportive housing residence 4 years ago, after two years in a nursing home. She was unable to care for her developmentally disabled daughter, who was placed in foster care. Work with a case manager in

supportive housing helped Mary to identify and work toward their goals. This HASA supportive housing tenant is now employed full-time, living in fully independent housing, and taking care of their daughter, who is now a teenager.

James

Working with a supportive housing case manager over the last 10 years, James was another tenant previously involved in crime, drugs, and abusive relationship. He is now CEO of a nonprofit and has national speaking engagements educating others about preventing the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.

If this funding is not restored, thousands of tenants like Mike, Mary and James will lose the one person that they count on to help rebuild their lives, as an estimated 200 hardworking, dedicated supportive housing case managers lose their jobs.

Onsite Case Managers and HRA Staff

HRA contends that this cut is possible because there is a redundancy with the services that HRA staff provides to supportive housing tenants. This is not the case. Supportive housing case managers work intensively on-site with tenants in HASA supportive housing. They are accessible to tenants in a way that HASA city workers simply cannot be. Nonprofit case managers provide tenants with the resources they need to achieve their goals, and once tenants are connected with health, mental health, employment or educational resources, on-site case managers make sure they use them to full advantage, and that they stay connected. Caseworkers directly employed by HASA must concentrate on connecting individuals with cash assistance and related supports, and typically do not have the extended, in-depth relationships with supportive housing tenants that onsite nonprofit case managers do.

HRA has sometimes claimed that these two very different sets of workers do the same work and have comparable levels of training. The majority of HASA City caseworkers do not hold degrees in social work, as do on-site supportive housing case managers. As noted in HRA's testimony in past years, HASA workers are only required to complete a 4-week class on the principles of social work. They are not equipped to provide the individual care necessary to keep tenants healthy and housed, nor can they offer the level of services currently offered by on-site case managers. The primary role of HASA city workers is serving as a point of contact with HASA clients with cash assistance, an important but very specific role. By comparison, onsite nonprofit case managers help tenants set goals, and find the resources they need to achieve these goals. And once tenants are connected with health, mental health, employment or educational resources they need, onsite case managers make sure they use them. The biggest difference of all is access; tenants have 24 hour access to their supportive housing case management staff -- because crises don't happen just between the hours of 9-5.

To more fully understand the differences between HASA City caseworkers and on-site supportive housing case managers, see the comparison page attached to this testimony.

The Overall Impact of this Cut

While \$7.2 million is only a fraction of the City budget, it will have a significant impact on the already-reduced contracts held by nonprofits. Commissioner Doar stated during May 22 General Welfare Committee executive budget hearing that nonprofit providers do not have to cut case managers -- that they can make this cuts from other parts of their contracts. This is not possible. Supportive housing budgets are already on a shoestring budget with services being cut every year that the contracts are not increased to reflect rising operating costs such as gas, water, rent, etc.

Contracts include funding for both operating and services and when providers do not receive enough funding to cover their expenses – or receive budget cuts like this one – it must come at the expense of social services. Simply put, they can fire case managers but they can't stop paying the heating bills. Unfortunately this Sophie's Choice ultimately puts their tenants at risk of destabilizing and recidivating back to homelessness. HRA needs to take responsibility and pay for the care of HASA tenants; they need to do their part to help keep this vulnerable population housed, healthy and stable.

We are grateful to the Council for its ongoing support of HASA programs and for restoring these cuts last year. We strongly support the restoration to all critical HASA programs that the Administration proposes cutting, including the Momentum Project which provides congregate meals and pantry service to individuals with HIV/AIDS, the client advocacy and financial management contracts, the restoration of the full amount of brokers fees and HIV prevention contracts to community-based organizations. It is unfortunate that because HRA did not baseline these restorations, we are here again for the third year in row asking the Council to continue to make HASA supportive housing programs a priority and to restore these proposed cuts again.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

Respectfully submitted by:

*Edline Jacquet
Policy Analyst
Supportive Housing Network of New York
247 West 37th Street, 18th Floor
New York, New York 10018
646-619-9646
ejacquet@shnny.org*



Case Management Fact Sheet For HASA Funded Supportive Housing

In order to better understand the different levels of support each position provides, we have compiled a description of the services offered by HASA case managers and on-site Supportive Housing case managers.

Case Managers Employed by HRA

Most of the HASA case managers' contact with supportive housing tenants happens before they move into the housing. This work includes:

- Processing and issuing financial benefits for HASA clients.
- Assisting low-income HASA clients in finding housing.

After a tenant is placed into supportive housing, the HASA case manager has minimal contact with the tenant. Their role is to:

- Be available by phone or appointment during office hours.
- Contact HASA clients once a month.
- Liaise with the supportive housing case manager for additional financial needs of the tenant.

HASA case workers are not required to have a social work degree or any social work experience. They receive a four-week Principles of Social Work training.

On Site Supportive Housing Case Managers

Once tenants move in to supportive housing the non-profit social service provider becomes responsible for tenant case management. Under their agreement with HASA, they maintain at least a 20:1 tenant to case manager ratio. These case managers provide:

- Direct psycho-social case management to their tenants, developing and implementing service and independent living plans and providing counseling as often as needed.
- Immediate access daily and 24 hour emergency access.
- Connect tenants to a variety of services, including health care, mental health services, and substance use treatment programs.
- Eviction prevention services by working with property management staff to mediate rent arrear or behavioral issues.
- Monitoring of tenants' health and activities, keeping an eye on physical or behavioral changes that could risk the health of their clients.
- Keep HASA case managers informed of tenants' most current and pertinent case file information.

All case managers are trained social workers, some with a Masters Degree in Social Work.

COMMUNITY ACCESS
212-780-1400
www.communityaccess.org

My name is Carla Rabinowitz. I am a community organizer with Community Access, a 37 year-old non profit that empowers people with mental health concerns and other special needs by providing housing, employment services and other supports.

I ask the New York City Council to restore the cuts to supportive housing for those living with HIV and AIDS. This 14% cut in funding would devastate onsite support services.

Citywide there are over 4,500 tenants living with HIV and AIDS. Many of these tenants also struggle with mental illness, addiction, social isolation and the effects of living for years in institutional housing or shelters or on the streets. Supportive services are key to these tenants.

On site supportive services is what makes supportive housing so successful. These supports reduce the risk of expensive emergency services like hospital stays, stays in shelters, or prisons, or psychiatric centers.

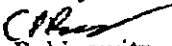
Within 1 year if 2% of those in HASA housing lose their way and end up in hospitals, shelters, prisons, or psychiatric centers, the cost to New York City will outweigh any savings from these cuts.

Community Access receives over \$600,000 in HASA funding annually to support people living with HIV and AIDS. These funds provide rental assistance, a nutritional program, service coordinators, counseling, medication education, budgeting, advocacy to obtain and maintain benefits, harm reduction services, and connection to primary care services.

The 14% cut to our HASA funding would cause Community Access to reduce staff and services which would significantly reduce the level of care we provide to this vulnerable population.

Enclosed find the statements of 4 tenants explaining how their lives were saved by HASA funded services.

Respectfully submitted,


Carla Rabinowitz
Community Organizer
Community Access
2 Washington Street, 9th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10004
www.communityaccess.org
212-780-1400 x7726

Community Access Testimony
The New York City Council
June 6, 2012

COMMUNITY ACCESS
TESTIMONY

June 6, 2012

Yolanda Birthwright

I have lived at Community Access' Gouverneur Court since 1994, 17 years. I am a 61 year old woman living with HIV.

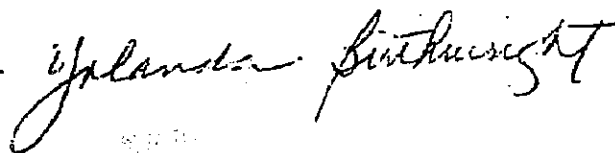
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I rely on the service coordinators at Gouverneur Court(GC) for a lot. When I get a letter from Medicaid or SSI, I can take the letter to any service coordinator at GC and they explain the letter to me. If I need someone to talk to, I turn to service coordinators here at GC. If I have a problem with a neighbor I can talk with a service coordinator about the situation.

Gouverneur Court is a great place to live. We have doormen, service coordinators, and air conditioning in every room. And as part of HASA funding I get meals. The food is important but it is also a chance to socialize every day.

Please don't take my home of 17 years away from me.

Yolanda Birthwright .



Statement of Rodney Walker

My name is Rodney Walker. I have lived at a residence run by Community Access, Gouverneur Ct, for 4 years. I am a person living with HIV.

Previously where I was living my care taker was abusive to me. I was in the hospital and was very sick. It took me a long time to get myself together.

I don't have family and I need the support of my service coordinators.

When I lose my benefit card, the service co-ordinator helps me get another. Without that I can't get medication. I give service coordinator a list of my medications, we talk about how I can maintain my mental and physical wellness. I rely on the support of my service coordinators

Gouverneur court also provides me with support from tenants and groups. I attend a Men's group and a group called change your brain- where we talk about healthy eating, motivation etc..

Last, Community Access HASA funding provides me with Meals every day. The site where I live, Gouverneur Ct, is down to one cook. Previously we had two cooks. We can not take any more cuts to services.

Please restore HASA funding so I can stay well.

Respectfully

Rodney Walker

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Rodney Walker". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

MEMORANDUM

To: Speaker Christine C. Quinn and the
New York City Council

From: Gregory Howard
Client and Resident of New York Housing Services Incorporated

Date: June 4, 2012

Re: New York Housing Services Case Management

Hello Ms. Speaker and Members of the City Council. I am writing to share with you that having access to a case manager as part of the professional relationship I have with New York Housing Services Incorporated has been imperative to my becoming a responsible, productive, New York resident. Moreover, before coming into this program, I was irresponsible, and had no guidance and since coming into this program, the case managers have been a life line to me. Too, I can go to my case manager with any problem I might have and they not only have the expertise and experience and means to help me, but they also have access to local government agencies' help and support that I would not know about or would not have access too. Furthermore, I know that the devolution of funds to city agencies is of utmost concern, and I just wanted to share that case managers are a crucial element when it comes to growing, learning, rehabilitation, substance abuse, counseling etc. Lastly, I wanted to share that success at one level is mediocrity at the next, so to cut the case managers from your budget or to minimize the funding for case managers would be utterly unfortunate because while I credit a lot of my personal and professional growth to case managers, I'm not where I want to be and to cut case managers now would impede, not only my continued growth and the need for support on the ground, but it will also impede the growth and success of millions of others. So, I ask humbly that you make it possible for me to continue to see my case manager as I continue to grow and succeed as a New York Resident.

Thank you,

Gregory Howard

**Testimony of
New York Lawyers for the Public Interest
to The City Council's Committee on Finance on the
New York City Council's Fiscal Year 2013 Executive Budget Hearings**

June 6, 2012

New York Lawyers for the Public Interest together with the Organization of Waterfront Neighborhoods and the New York City Environmental Justice Alliance Supports the Full Implementation of the City's Landmark 2006 Solid Waste Management Plan, Including the Siting of the Upper East Side Marine Transfer Station, and the Reduction of Waste Handling in Overburdened Communities.

The City's landmark 2006 Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) was passed by Mayor Bloomberg and the City Council after several years of robust public debate. We applaud the Mayor and the City Council for their continued efforts to implement the Plan, which will eliminate millions of miles of diesel truck traffic in New York City each year. The Plan also calls for the creation of a fair and equitable system that would distribute waste equally across all five boroughs. Currently, a few low-income communities and communities of color are forced to handle the great majority of waste generated in New York City. Key to the success of the Plan is the creation of rail- and marine-based waste handling capacity throughout the City, including Manhattan.

The full implementation of the Solid Waste Management Plan, including the creation of a Marine Transfer Station on at East 91st Street in Manhattan, is essential to bringing relief to the overburdened communities that have long handled the great majority of waste generated in NYC. It will also significantly improve environmental conditions related to the handling of waste, providing public health and quality of life benefits to New Yorkers.

Each MTS site has undergone a full environmental review, and, in addition, the City has repeatedly engaged with host communities to understand and address local concerns. The MTSs will have state-of-the-art emissions controls and will eliminate the long-haul truck traffic typical of existing transfer stations. As a result of the state permitting process, a number of conditions have been put in place that will further minimize community impacts at each MTS, including the E 91st Street facility.

Furthermore, to fully and finally achieve the Plan's overarching goals of sustainability and fairness it is critical that the Council pass legislation that reduces the amount of waste handled at truck-based transfer stations in overburdened communities.

We thank Speaker Quinn and the Council for the critical leadership you have shown on this issue and for the opportunity to testify today.

The Organization of Waterfront Neighborhoods
New York City Environmental Justice Alliance
New York Lawyers for the Public Interest

TESTIMONY REGARDING THE MENTAL HEALTH INITIATIVE
FOR OLDER NEW YORKERS

PRESENTED BY ROBERT M. BREWSTER, LCSW
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, RIVERDALE MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION

JUNE 6, 2012

GOOD AFTERNOON. MY NAME IS ROBERT BREWSTER AND I AM EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF RIVERDALE MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION (RMHA) WHICH PROVIDES A BROAD RANGE OF MENTAL HEALTH, SUBSTANCE ABUSE, HOUSING AND VOCATIONAL SERVICES TO PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THE NORTHWEST BRONX.

SINCE 2007 RMHA HAS RECEIVED CITY COUNCIL FUNDING TO PROVIDE GERIATRIC MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES TO PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THE NORTHWEST BRONX. OUR PROGRAM, INNOVATIVE SERVICES FOR SENIORS, HAS A TWO-FOLD GOAL: TO PROVIDE INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ABOUT A RANGE OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES AND SERVICES TO SENIORS WHO LIVE IN OUR COMMUNITIES, AND TO PROVIDE CLINICAL ASSESSMENTS AND TREATMENT TO SENIORS WHO ARE OFTEN RELUCTANT TO UTILIZE THE TRADITIONAL MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM.

THE NEED FOR A PROGRAM SUCH AS OURS IS OVERWHELMING:

1. ACCORDING TO A RECENT REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL, THE NUMBER OF OLDER ADULTS WITH A MENTAL DISORDER WILL INCREASE BY OVER 50% BETWEEN 2000 AND 2030.
2. WE KNOW FROM THE CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION THAT THE SUICIDE RATE OF OLDER ADULTS IS 50% HIGHER THAN THAT OF THE GENERAL POPULATION.

3. ACCORDING TO THE NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF MENTAL HEALTH AND THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, 75% OF OLDER ADULTS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS DO NOT RECEIVE CARE FROM MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, EITHER IN THE PUBLIC OR THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

HOW DO WE ACCOMPLISH OUR GOALS?

- WITH BILINGUAL, BICULTURAL STAFF WHO WORK WITH SENIORS IN THEIR COMMUNITIES – IN THEIR HOMES, IN SENIOR CITIZEN CENTERS, IN CHURCHES AND TEMPLES.
- BY MEANS OF DISCUSSION GROUPS FOR SENIORS ON TOPICS RANGING FROM DIABETES, NUTRITION AND OBESITY TO UNDERSTANDING DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY AND MANAGING STRESS.
- WITH A PSYCHIATRIST WHO MAKES HOME VISITS TO THOSE WHO ARE HOMEBOUND, AND THOSE WHO ARE ISOLATED IN THEIR HOMES AND APARTMENTS.

WITH THE CITY COUNCIL'S SUPPORT, IN THIS CURRENT FISCAL YEAR RMHA HAS:

- SCREENED 110 SENIORS FOR DEPRESSION AND PROVIDED TARGETED CLINICAL SERVICES INCLUDING THERAPY AND MEDICATION 28 OF THEM.
- SCREENED OVER 225 SENIORS FOR PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES AND MADE REFERRALS FOR MEDICAL FOLLOW-UPS AS APPROPRIATE. PROVIDED 89 COUNSELING SESSIONS TO 21 HOMEBOUND SENIORS.

- PROVIDED WEEKLY PSYCHOEDUCATIONAL DISCUSSION GROUPS TO SEVERAL HUNDRED SENIORS ON RELEVANT HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH TOPICS AT FOUR SENIOR CENTERS AND ONE CHURCH, ALL IN THE NORTHWEST BRONX.
- PROVIDED EVALUATIONS, TREATMENT (INCLUDING PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY IF NEEDED) AND CASE MANAGEMENT SERVICES TO APPROXIMATELY 160 SENIORS WHO PRESENTED WITH SOME COMBINATION OF LONG TERM PSYCHIATRIC ILLNESS, SUBSTANCE ABUSE (ESPECIALLY ALCOHOL AND PRESCRIPTION AND OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICATION), DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY OFTEN ASSOCIATED WITH A LOSS OF FRIENDS AND RELATIVES AND/OR A DECLINE IN FUNCTIONING.
- MY PRESENTATION THUS FAR HAS PROVIDED AN OVERVIEW OF OUR INNOVATIVE SERVICES FOR SENIORS PROGRAM. IT IS IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER THAT THESE ARE REAL PEOPLE WITH UNIQUE SETS OF CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES. THE FOLLOWING BRIEF VIGNETTE WILL HOPEFULLY ILLUMINATE THAT POINT. SINCE 2008 WE HAVE OFFERED A GROUP THERAPY TO A LARGELY HISPANIC POPULATION WHO SUFFER FROM SEVERE DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY; MANY OF THEM HAVE A HISTORY OF DOMESTIC ABUSE. OUR CLINICAL STAFF IDENTIFIED THESE PEOPLE AS A RESULT OF INFORMAL MEETINGS WITH CLIENTS AND STAFF AT SEVERAL SENIOR CENTERS. WE REACHED OUT TO THEM, WE ENGAGED THEM AND THEY HAVE BEEN REGULARLY ATTENDING FOR THREE YEARS. WHEN THEY CAME TO US, A NUMBER OF THEM WERE SUICIDAL, ALL OF THEM EXPRESSED HOPELESSNESS ABOUT THEIR FUTURE AND NONE OF THEM WERE RECEIVING ANY CLINICAL SERVICES. THROUGH A COMBINATION OF GROUP THERAPY, MEDICATION AND CASE MANAGEMENT, THESE PEOPLE ARE NOW PSYCHIATRICALY STABLE, MORE ACTIVE IN THEIR COMMUNITY, HAVE IMPROVED RELATIONSHIPS WITH FAMILY MEMBERS, COPE BETTER WITH THEIR MULTIPLE MEDICAL

PROBLEMS, PROVIDE SUPPORT TO EACH OTHER BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE GROUP AND ARE ABLE TO CONTINUE TO LIVE IN THEIR HOMES.

IN THESE FISCALLY CHALLENGING TIMES, THE CITY COUNCIL'S FUNDING FOR INNOVATIVE SERVICES FOR SENIORS HAS ENABLED RMHA TO REACH THOUSANDS OF SENIORS IN A WAY THAT IS CULTURALLY COMPETENT, REDUCES STIGMA, AND INTERVENES EARLIER IN THE TRAJECTORY WHEN PROBLEMS ARE OFTEN MORE AMENABLE TO INTERVENTION. WE ARE ABLE TO ACHIEVE STRONG CLINICAL OUTCOMES, REDUCE THE NEED FOR MORE EXPENSIVE INPATIENT OR RESIDENTIAL CARE AND, MOST IMPORTANTLY, HELP SENIORS TO CONTINUE TO LIVE IN THEIR COMMUNITIES WITH DIGNITY AND AUTONOMY. IT IS CITY COUNCIL FUNDING THAT HAS SO IMPROVED THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR THESE BRONX RESIDENTS.

ON BEHALF OF ALL THE SENIORS IN OUR COMMUNITIES WHO NEED PROGRAMS SUCH AS INNOVATIVE SERVICES FOR SENIORS, I WISH TO THANK OLIVER KOPPELL AND ALL THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMMITTEE FOR YOUR SUPPORT AND I URGE YOU TO CONTINUE TO FUND THIS IMPORTANT WORK IN THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

THANK YOU.

Community Access Testimony
The New York City Council
June 6, 2012



BUILDING HOMES.
HOPE AND FUTURES.



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I ask the New York City Council to restore the cuts to supportive housing for those living with HIV and AIDS. This 14% cut in funding would devastate onsite support services.

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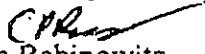
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Enclosed find the statements of 4 tenants explaining how their lives were saved by HASA funded services.

Respectfully submitted,


Carla Rabinowitz
Community Organizer
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2 Washington Street, 9th Floor
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212-780-1400 x7726

BUILDING HOMES, HOPES AND FUTURES

Community Access, Inc. ■ 2 Washington Street, 9th Floor ■ New York, New York 10004 ■ 212.780.1400 F 212.780.1412 ■ www.communityaccess.org

Yolanda Birthwright

I have lived at Community Access' Gouverneur Court since 1994, 17 years. I am a 61 year old woman living with HIV.

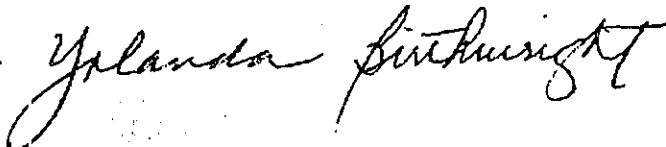
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Please don't take my home of 17 years away from me.

Yolanda Birthwright .



Statement of Rodney Walker

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I don't have family and I need the support of my service coordinators.

When I lose my benefit card, the service co-ordinator helps me get another. Without that I can't get medication. I give service coordinator a list of my medications, we talk about how I can maintain my mental and physical wellness. I rely on the support of my service coordinators

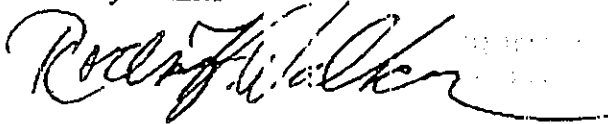
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Please restore HASA funding so I can stay well.

Respectfully

Rodney Walker



Steven Halvorson

I am a 60 year old male who is living with HIV. I have lived at Community Access' Gouverneur Court residence for 3 years. I vote at every election.

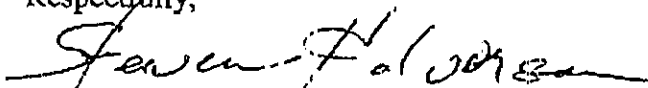
I was a medical staff assistant for a hospital in California for 8 years.
I was in the antique business for a number of years, managing an antique shop on Union Street in San Francisco.

About 25 years ago I found out I was HIV positive.

Before coming to Community Access I experienced full blown Aids. I spent 15 months in a hospital in New York City.

I have lived in other facilities and Community Access is the most positive place to live. They provide meals 7 days a week. Thanks to HASA funding, I can live in a safe building, with doormen, at a modest rent. Please don't take that away from me.

Respectfully,


Steven Halvorson

Alejandro Pagan

I am HIV positive and have lived at Community Access' Gouverneur Court for about 5 years.

I came to Community Access from Beth Israel Hospital. Before that time I was living on the streets for 7 or 8 years.

Community Access service coordinators help me a lot. They help me clean my apartment and maintain a decent place to live.

Living at Community Access has allowed me to be stable.

Please don't take away the services I need to survive.

Please don't cut HHS funding.

Respectfully

Alejandro Pagan

A Pagan

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: FW: Youth Farm statement in support of increasing GreenThumb funding

From: Martha Jackson [martha@bkfarmyards.com]
Sent: Tuesday, June 05, 2012 9:54 PM
To: Edwards, Tanisha
Subject: Youth Farm statement in support of increasing GreenThumb funding

This statement is to be included in the record for the Parks Department Executive Budget Hearing on June 6th, 2012.

As the farmers and educators representing the Youth Farm at the High School for Public Service, we offer testimony in support of increasing funding to GreenThumb.

The Youth Farm has transformed a Brooklyn high school's front lawn from an unused space into a thriving 1.25 acre urban farm where students, faculty, and the local East Flatbush and Crown Heights community can participate in growing fresh, healthy produce. Our programs include in-school curriculum, after-school programming, community volunteer days, free gardening workshops, training programs for youth and adults, and a popular farmers market. In 2011, the Youth Farm produced 16,000 pounds of fresh produce for the community, helping families and kids eat healthfully; Green Thumb gardens across the city do the same. With the obesity crisis we are facing in NYC, access to fresh nutritious produce could not be more important. GreenThumb helps growing spaces like ours to exist.

The resources and support we have received from GreenThumb have been invaluable to the success of the project. GreenThumb has provided 5 truckloads of compost to date, at least 1400 seedlings, and generous amounts of lumber, and has sponsored a community workshop by providing materials to give away.

In addition to looking forward to the future of our project, we also want to see many more projects like ours take root in the city, making more underutilized land available to communities. We know that support from GreenThumb can help make these projects a reality, and we know that with the appropriate funding, GreenThumb will be better able to offer that support. That is why we strongly urge the City Council to not only refrain from cutting GreenThumb's budget, but to find a way to increase their funding in any way possible.

Sincerely,

Bee Ayer, Molly Culver, Martha Jackson, Stacey Murphy
The Youth Farm at the High School for Public Service

Anderson, Nicole

From: Edwards, Tanisha
Sent: Tuesday, June 05, 2012 11:23 PM
To: Anderson, Nicole
Subject: Fw: Funding for Green Thumb-Support For Community Gardens

From: Pauline Reid [<mailto:delfreda679@yahoo.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, June 05, 2012 11:14 PM
To: Edwards, Tanisha
Subject: Funding for Green Thumb-Support For Community Gardens

Ms. Edwards:

Good evening.

It is surprising on a world wide basis what takes priority politically.

Does Green Thumb serve a purpose? and how does a chain stays in place without its weakest link?

The mayor might be able to save more money by eliminating "The Summer School Program" in Public School or have the parents pay for the summer keep since enough tax payers money have already been invested for 10 months of school

I am positive that if this crutch is removed, more parents and children will take the matter of education for better and more productive citizenship seriously.

The children do not need Sumer School when they can learn in regular school, but they do need recreation during the summer time

Also, the health benefits that are directly linked to gardening, especially for the elderly who gets the opportunity to do gardening.
greatly outweighs any therapy that can be had through drug or sitting on a couch.

Alongside of the physical and mental support from gardening, there is fresh and naturally grown food for the elderly and the young.
which is produced right here for six months in this great industrial city. (Among the high rise building in several neighborhood are vegetable gardens and farmers market that makes a difference on health which does impact how much money is being spent on treating certain illnesses with public funds.

The services Green Thumb provides definitely outweigh spending more money in the prison system to support a number of millionnaies who benefit tremendously from the prison industry; Which as a result directly affects the welfare of poor black and hispanic males in the poor community by preconditioning them through profiling for future recruitment for the prison industry.

All things considered, If an urban city which is over populated can provide greenery within its walls like an oasis in a desert, then other options mentioned might be looked at, and leave the funding for Green Thumb in place.



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June 4, 2012

Dear Council Members:

Thank you for the opportunity to submit this statement to be included in the record for the Parks Department Executive Budget Hearing.

I am writing on behalf of the members of the East New York Farms! Project in Brooklyn, New York. We are a network of over twenty community gardens and over 60 gardeners who work together to keep our community vibrant and healthy. Since we formed in 1998, we have grown over 110,000 pounds of fresh produce in gardens, and provided internships to over 180 young people. We would like to register our support for providing tax levy funding to restore full funding to the Parks Department's GreenThumb program.

I want to stress three points in this testimony – a) the importance of gardens, b) the cost effectiveness of gardens, and c) the importance of the GreenThumb program in creating equitable access to gardens (as a crucial resource) throughout the city.

a) Importance of gardens

Some of the benefits that gardens bring to a community are commonly known – green space, fresh air, and beauty. I want to stress even more ways that gardens are essential to our communities, and are worth not only tolerating but also investing in.

I would like to commend the Council for its focus on health and healthy eating in the past few years. From taking on trans-fats to passing Green Carts legislation, it is clear that New York City is making the health of its residents a priority. It would be a huge oversight in to ignore gardens as a crucial part of this effort. *Gardens are feeding this city, and have been for over 30 years.* In many working class communities throughout New York, where fast food restaurants, corner stores, and liquor stores far outnumber grocery stores and parks, gardens have been some of the only sources of fresh food for years, with the added benefit of creating public green spaces and gathering places. Gardeners in East New York grew over 14,000 pounds of fresh, organic produce for sale at our market last year. And that number does not even include the produce that these gardeners brought home to their families and gave to the neighbors. Even though the recent growth in farmers markets across the city has benefited some low-income neighborhoods, the competition for farmers to supply these markets has also grown, meaning markets in outer-borough neighborhoods have difficulty attracting farmers.

b) Cost effectiveness of gardens

Gardens across New York City are by and large managed by committed, motivated residents who volunteer their time to cultivate formerly vacant lots. These residents took the initiative to clear out lots that were dumping grounds and magnets for crime and turn them into vital resources. A relatively small investment from the Parks Departments' GreenThumb program – providing a some tools, a delivery of compost, some lumber, and occasional repairs to the site perimeters – can convert vacant lots into assets. Gardeners change these lots from spaces that drain community resources – by attracting crime, dragging down property values, and accumulating waste that negatively affects residents' health – to spaces that *are* community resources, and promote the positive development of the community.

Gardens also provide crucial green space in communities where parks are few and far between, with below average ratios of green space to inhabitants. As land owned by the Parks Department, gardens are expected to and would ideally function much like parks, and just like parks, they investments from the city to keep them from falling into disrepair.

c) The importance of the GreenThumb program in creating equitable access to green space and the ability to grow one's own food

Community gardens are a victory for our community. A horrible history of racial discrimination in mortgage lending spurred a vicious cycle of urban decline that left East New York and other poor communities of color riddled with vacant lots. The fact that community residents have joined together to convert these lots into community assets through gardening is symbol of our resilience, and an opportunity for our residents to take the lead in addressing our own problems.

However, the past few years have shown a disturbing trend. While interest in community gardening and urban agriculture is growing, GreenThumb's budget is being cut. Without the crucial support that GreenThumb can provide, few groups of residents can cover the costs of putting up fencing, repairing sidewalks, or bringing in loads of soil and compost to remediate contaminated lots. This has meant that gardens are increasingly managed by non-profit groups and business from *outside* the communities that they operate in, simply because these groups have more resources. This creates a huge missed opportunity to support organized and committed residents in building their own solutions to community problems. As East New York has seen before, times change and businesses and organizations may leave, but resources that are managed by the residents themselves will more likely be there for the long haul.

The GreenThumb program ensures that a certain basic set of resources are available to all community gardeners throughout the city, and ensures that committed groups of residents in New York's poorest neighborhoods (where gardens are most concentrated precisely because vacant lots were so abundant) are supported in their efforts to improve their communities.

This City needs gardens, but they also need support from the City through the GreenThumb program.

Thank you again for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Sarita Daftary
East New York Farms! Project Director



CITIZENS BUDGET COMMISSION

Two Penn Plaza ▪ Fifth Floor ▪ New York, NY 10121

TESTIMONY SUBMITTED TO THE NYC CITY COUNCIL FINANCE COMMITTEE

Maria Doulis, Director of City Studies, Citizens Budget Commission

June 6, 2012

Good afternoon. I am Maria Doulis, Director of City Studies at the Citizens Budget Commission (CBC). The CBC is a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization devoted to influencing constructive change in the finances and services of New York City and New York State government.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today on the Executive Budget for Fiscal Year 2013. I would like to stress two points to members of the Council as they consider and amend the Mayor's proposed budget. First, the economic climate has changed dramatically, and budget practices must adapt. The traditional "budget dance" of Council restorations of proposed Mayoral cuts is no longer appropriate; the Council should instead focus on structural changes to municipal finances that will make budgeting easier in future years. Second, while some important changes require action through state legislation or collective bargaining, the City Council can move promptly on one front: phasing out the unusual practice of reimbursing retired municipal workers for their Medicare Part B premiums.

What's different?

The City has recovered the jobs lost in the recession, and private employment has surpassed the previous historical peak. While this is good news, it is important to note the jobs gained are not the same jobs that were lost. The heaviest job losses were on Wall Street, but the industries adding the most jobs are professional services, tourism-reliant trades (retail and hospitality) and health care services. The average wage in each of these sectors is markedly lower than in the securities industry. Retail, hospitality and health care jobs have average wages between \$28,000 and \$48,000; professional services and information industries average more than \$100,000, but are still below the \$360,000 average securities wage. As Wall Street continues to transform under federal regulations, its employment and profitability levels are unlikely to reach pre-recession levels – and this has important implications for City revenues.

Wall Street's record profitability over the last decade led to extraordinary growth in tax revenues for the City. Taxes grew 6.6 percent a year from fiscal years 2002 to 2012, compared to 2.7 percent a year in the decade prior. Even during the recession, economic activity exceeded budget assumptions, and the City customarily ended each fiscal year with a multi-billion dollar tax surplus, as high as \$5.3 billion in fiscal year 2007.

Strong revenue growth allowed the City to pay for rapidly-growing costs and to make expansive investments in its workforce, services and infrastructure. From fiscal years 2002 to 2010, the city workforce grew by 26,000 positions. Labor contracts were negotiated that increased wages 26 percent for civilian employees, 32 percent for teachers and 42 percent for uniformed employees. Pension benefits were enhanced and health insurance costs began to grow more rapidly, combining for a total of \$12.8 billion and 20 percent of the budget in fiscal year 2012. More than \$80 billion in capital commitments were made, and the outstanding debt financing them grew to \$100 billion.

But the City cannot rely on fast-growing revenues and large surpluses going forward. In sharp contrast to previous years, total tax revenues are not higher than anticipated: only \$39 million more has been recognized to date in



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fiscal year 2012. Even if greater collections are recognized in the next few weeks, the tax surplus will not reach the order of magnitude of previous years. More importantly, tax revenue growth over the financial plan will be modest – 4 to 5 percent annually, according to forecasts by the Office of Management and Budget and the Independent Budget Office.

How is this addressed in the financial plan?

The Executive Budget benefits from prior revenue and expenditure actions taken by the Mayor and the Council. First, the budget includes \$2.5 billion in revenues from increases to property, sales and hotel taxes enacted at the onset of the recession. Second, 11 rounds of agency cost-cutting will produce more than \$6 billion in savings in fiscal year 2013. The program-to-eliminate the gap has been an important restraint on expenditures; combined with a three-year wage freeze assumed in the financial plan, it will help limit growth in city expenditures to 2.7 percent a year.

Despite the significance of these efforts, they are not sufficient to balance the budget; over the financial plan period, total spending growth will outstrip revenue growth by one percent a year on average. Driving spending increases are large items like health insurance and debt service, which will continue to grow at a rapid pace – 9.4 and 7.2 percent a year, respectively. Rather than tackle these items, the Executive Budget relies on \$3.6 billion in “one-shot” resources to close the fiscal year 2013 gap: \$1.6 billion from fiscal year 2012 that includes \$455 million from the CityTime settlement (which are more properly used to pay down the debt incurred to pay for the project); \$1 billion in new revenues from the sale of taxi medallions (which appears to be more and more uncertain); and a \$1 billion withdrawal from the Retiree Health Benefits Trust Fund (RHBT).

The Mayor and the Council took an important positive step in 2006 by creating the RHBT to begin to address the City’s \$90 billion unfunded liability for retiree health benefits. Unfortunately, the financial plan proposes depleting the RHBT by withdrawing \$1 billion each year in fiscal years 2013 and 2014. These withdrawals are short-sighted; they provide temporary budget relief while increasing the long-term liability.

What should be done?

One-shots only delay the tough choices ahead. In the adopted budget, the Council should:

1. *Sustain the three-year wage freeze.* All major labor contracts will be expired by the end of the current fiscal year, and no reserve exists to pay any wage increases for the 2010-2012 round of bargaining. A wage freeze is not unreasonable; municipal wage increases exceeded inflation over the past decade, particularly during the recession, when many employees received four percent raises. Much of the State workforce has agreed to a similar freeze. The Council should support the Mayor’s bargaining position and a quick resolution of expired contracts; failure to do so is a serious risk to the budget. Even wage increases no greater than the rate of inflation would open the budget gap by \$5 billion in fiscal year 2014.
2. *Tie depletion of the RHBT fund to health insurance reforms, most importantly, phasing out the reimbursement of Medicare Part B premiums.* New York City is uniquely generous in paying the full premium cost of health insurance for its employees, retirees and their families – and especially in reimbursing the cost of Medicare Part B premiums for retirees over age 65. The Council should use its



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authority to phase out the reimbursement through local legislation; this step alone would save \$280 million in fiscal year 2013 and grow to \$380 million by fiscal year 2016.

3. *Support the Mayor in seeking premium-sharing arrangements for employees and retirees.* If employee contributions of 10 percent for single coverage and 25 percent for family coverage were implemented, the City would save \$700 million a year and would still be more generous than the State and many other large cities.

Premium contributions for retirees under age 65 should be phased in over the course of the financial plan. A 50 percent contribution toward the premium cost would save more than \$700 million a year and go a long way toward reducing the City's unfunded liability.

4. *Reexamine the level and nature of capital investments.* As debt service continues to grow, more than \$40 billion in capital spending is planned over the next five years. Little is known about how priorities in the capital budget are established and how projects are evaluated. For example, the capital plan calls for \$1.5 billion in economic development projects over the fiscal years 2012–2015 period, but no cost-benefit analysis is available to explain or justify them. In contrast, state-of-good-repair needs are persistently unmet: the most recent Asset Information Management System (AIMS) report shows that only 52 percent will be funded in fiscal years 2013 to 2016. Growth in capital commitments should be restrained, greater scrutiny should be placed on capital projects, and clear criteria should be established for prioritizing projects based on condition, need, or return on investment.

The City's economic recovery is underway, but that will not solve the City's financial dilemma. The Council has an important role to play in the budgeting process that should not be limited to debate over restorations and member items at the margins; rather, it should focus attention on the important structural changes needed to place the City on firmer footing.

Thank you.

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: FW: Please support funding for Green Thumb

***** tedwards@council.nyc.gov *****

Tanisha Edwards, Counsel

Finance Division, New York City Council

212-227-2923

212-788-7061 (fax)

From: Michaela Hayes [<mailto:michaela.hayes@gmail.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, June 05, 2012 5:39 PM
To: Edwards, Tanisha
Subject: Re: Please support funding for Green Thumb

Please include this in the record for the Parks Department Executive Budget Hearing.

On Tue, Jun 5, 2012 at 5:35 PM, Michaela Hayes <michaela@crockandjar.com> wrote:
Dear Ms. Edwards and City Council Budget Committee,

I am writing to request your support for the NYC Parks Department Green Thumb program. Green Thumb is vital to the continuing growth of green space and urban farming in New York City.

As a small business owner who depends on local produce as a major part of my supply chain, I recognize the great need for more local farmers in our community and surrounding area. The Green Thumb program is often a major beginning boost to residents of New York City who don't otherwise have exposure to agriculture in their communities. The program is a vital part of creating access for people to opportunities that will lead them to become local farmers, food business owners and green job entrepreneurs. I grew my first eggplant at a Green Thumb garden in the Bronx, and it was a huge factor in developing my interest in local food, and also the creation of my own food manufacturing business in Brooklyn.

I encourage the Committee to see the Green Thumb program as an investment in a better future for all of New York City. Please step up and support this program.

Respectfully yours,

Michaela Hayes

Michaela Hayes

Chief Food Preservationist

Crock & Jar

646.382.3612

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Caribbean Women's Health Association, Inc.

3512 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11203 • Tel: 718.826.2942 • Fax: 718.826.2948

Infant Mortality Reduction Initiative

**Testimony of Shoshana M. Brown,
Deputy Executive Director For
Caribbean Women's Health Association
FY 2013 Budget Hearing on Health
June 6, 2012**

My name is Shoshana Brown, and I am the Deputy Executive Director for Caribbean Women's Health Association, Inc., a community-based organization in East Flatbush, Brooklyn serving immigrant women and families citywide.

For thirty years, the Caribbean Women's Health Association (CWAHA) has provided health, support, and immigration services to the diverse residents of Central Brooklyn. CWAHA has a solid record of addressing community health concerns, conducting research into the issues affecting the lives of immigrants, and translating findings into interventions, programs, and policy guidelines that are responsive to community needs. CWAHA is a regional coordinating body of the Infant Mortality Reduction Initiative (IMRI) funded by the New York City Council. Through IMRI, CWAHA coordinates city-wide efforts to improve the health of pregnant and postpartum immigrant women through research, training, and technical assistance.

As an active member of the Citywide Coalition to End Infant Mortality (CCEIM), I am writing to request your urgent consideration in the continuation of funding for the IMRI program. While the NYC infant mortality rate (IMR) has declined to 4.9 deaths, the problem persists in significantly higher proportions in neighborhoods of color throughout New York City, including Brownsville, East New York, and Bedford-Stuyvesant in Brooklyn. The infant mortality rate is an important indicator accepted worldwide by public health authorities measuring the health and well being of a community. If we want, as a city, to reduce poverty and continue to protect the most vulnerable among us, then we must ensure that infant mortality programs are adequately funded, especially in communities of color where the problem is so grave.

The CCEIM calls on the Mayor and the New York City Council to restore and allocate the **3.0 million dollars** to the budget to bring infant mortality funding up to approximately **4.577 million dollars** when one includes the State matching funds. The CCEIM is composed of thirty (30) community-based providers of maternal and child health care funded through the New York City Council's Infant Mortality Reduction Initiative. During the last ten years, the CCEIM has worked hand in hand with the City Council and the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to reduce high infant mortality, low birth weight rates, and preterm births in high-risk communities throughout NYC.

Caribbean Women's Health Association urges the New York City Council to support this vital program for women and families across the city. If you need any further information regarding the IMRI, please feel free to contact me at sbrown@cwaha.org or (718) 826-2942 x212.

Thank you for your time and consideration regarding this important matter.

Testimony of Fajah Ferrer,
IMRI Program Coordinator at
Northern Manhattan Perinatal Partnership, Inc

My name is Fajah Ferrer, and I am the Program Coordinator for IMRI at the Northern Manhattan Perinatal Partnership, Inc., A maternal child health agency for women and families in Central and East Harlem.

I write to you to thank you and also call to your attention the importance of advocating the restoration of adequate funding for the Infant Mortality Reduction Initiative (IMRI). The Mayor has consistently excluded this vital Council Initiative from his proposed budgets. Although we fully understand the current economic reality facing the city, our work is needed and through those same efforts NYC has been hailed as “getting it right” when it comes to decreasing infant mortality. In spite of this, there is still work to be done to address this challenging and ever changing reality and services need to be in place to assist those women that may not pursue prenatal care and infants that are born at a low birth weight, so low that the rest of their lives are impacted by negative health outcomes.

Northern Manhattan Perinatal Partnership works with the community, the local hospitals and with community health clinics to improve birth outcomes, prenatal care, and reproductive health for all women of Manhattan. Citywide, the 33 IMRI agencies provide culturally competent, multilingual health education and case management that especially draw in hard-to- reach women and their families. These programs help at risk moms manage life stress and overcome barriers to obtaining needed services. Research on the high costs of care for low – birth-weight babies suggests that preventing each low birth weight birth frees up to \$90,000 in funding, allowing 25 pregnant women to receive health promotion services that can reduce their risk of bearing low-birth- weight infants.

This year, the Manhattan IMRI program is run by 5 community – based organizations that will provide:

- Will provide a 1015 Case Management visits to help women through difficult health and social issues.
- Will provide health education to 409 preconceptional and interconceptional, women and men.

- Will offer special initiative trainings to medical and social service providers on preconceptional health care implementation.
- Will provide (6) three series Breastfeeding workshops to pregnant and post partum women and their partners.

Funding levels for the IMRI – which currently totals less than 0.01% of the overall City budget – have been cut for the past two years, at the same time the state’s matching grants have also decreased and will do so even more this coming year. Each year Council members and community-based organizations fight to restore the already inadequate level of funding to the budget. We are living in a difficult time for non-profits and government agencies that provide services to the poor, and we cannot afford to further limit the programs supported by this Initiative.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Contact Information

Ms. Fajah Ferrer

Program Coordinator

Northern Manhattan Perinatal Partnership, Inc.

fferrer29@yahoo.com

212-665-2600 ext. 371



HARLEM RBI
PLAY • LEARN • GROW

Testimony for the June 6, 2012

City Council Budget Hearings

Prepared By:

Richard Berlin
Executive Director, Harlem RBI

Good Afternoon. My name is Richard Berlin and I am the Executive Director of Harlem RBI, a 21-year old community-based organization located in East Harlem.

Harlem RBI's mission is to provide inner-city youth with opportunities to play, learn and grow. We use the power of teams to coach, teach and inspire youth to recognize their potential and realize their dreams.

Harlem RBI has been a program provider for the Department of Youth and Community Development's Out of School Time programs for the past six years. This year, we are serving 145 middle and high school students in OST Option 1 and 2.

Impact of current Funding Levels

We are concerned about current funding levels for OST in the East Harlem community. East Harlem is a high-need neighborhood with demand for OST services that is already higher than the current number of OST slots. East Harlem is part of Councilmember Melissa Mark-Viverito's district which is currently slated for only five OST programs. This is reduced from 17 programs funded last year. This decrease is a devastating blow to our community.

We are concerned about the effect of a diminished level of services in our community without a full restoration of funds for OST. Specifically:

- Parents in our community rely on OST programs as a stable source of childcare during the afterschool hours, school vacation days and summertime hours. Fewer OST slots are an economic and psychological hardship for working families.

- Our school partners rely on OST programs for quality reinforcement and extension of school day learning, including in-depth fostering of social and emotional learning and high quality physical activity. Fewer school/CBO OST partnerships make it harder for schools to achieve their outcomes.
- OST programs are a significant employer of low-income college students who reside in our community and surrounding neighborhoods. Fewer OST programs mean fewer jobs for college students who rely on part-time jobs to support their education and living expense. Often times these jobs are the difference between young adults contributing to their communities and having the means to pursue their education, and young adults becoming disconnected youth.
- In East Harlem, there is already an inadequate number of structured summer activities for teens who are too young to work summer jobs or participate in DYCD's Summer Youth Employment Program. Diminishing the number of summer program slots is an invitation for at-risk behavior by young adolescents. We are currently concerned about rising levels of youth violence in East Harlem. Fewer OST slots would exacerbate this grave issue.

For all of these reasons, I urge the City Council to fully restore funds to OST programs. Thank you very much for your time and attention.

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Fw: Greenthumb and Parks

From: Andrew Blancero [mailto:ablancero@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, June 05, 2012 11:52 AM
To: Edwards, Tanisha
Subject: Re: Greenthumb and Parks

Hello,

I've just gotten off the phone with the offices of my representatives (Diane Savino, Matt Titone, Debi Rose). As an active, involved, and concerned citizen I urge you, as I had urged them, that *NYC Parks matter*. I try to stay aware of civic goings-on, and so I am confused: if the state granted adequate funds for parks, why are we back to discussing city-wide cuts in such vital greening programs as Greenthumb? There are real tangible benefits - economic benefits, even! - for green space in cities. Again, I urge you, save our parks, save Greenthumb from more cuts!

Best,
Andrew Blancero
Master Composter
Tree Steward
Citizen Pruner

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Fw: Please do not cut GreenThumb Budget

From: nancy kyriacou [mailto:nkyriacou@yahoo.com]
Sent: Tuesday, June 05, 2012 12:23 PM
To: Edwards, Tanisha
Subject: Please do not cut GreenThumb Budget

Dear Tanisha,

Please include our statement in the record in the Parks Department Executive Budget Hearing.

Thank you.

Oasis Community Garden strongly opposes any cuts to the GreenThumb budget.

Our gardens, gardeners and our City benefit mightily from the assistance and resources provided by GreenThumb. GreenThumb has helped Oasis to grow into a very beautiful, very restful space for both the community and all New Yorkers. In addition, we are draw visitors from all over the world who are amazed and delighted to see that such spaces exists in our hectic city.

Oasis is located in Hell's Kitchen on Tenth Avenue and 52nd Street in the area served by Community Board 4 which has one of the fewest per capita community gardens in the City.

Please don't cut the budget and please ensure that GreenThumb receives all funds to which it is entitled from the City.

Thank you,

Nancy Kyriacou
Oasis Board President

cc: Christine Quinn, City Council
Michael Bloomberg, Mayor
Edie Stone, GreenThumb

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Fw: testimony

From: nora painten [<mailto:npainten@gmail.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, June 05, 2012 09:54 AM
To: Edwards, Tanisha
Subject: testimony

Please include this testimony in the hearing on Green Thumb.

Green Thumb provides an invaluable service to community and school gardeners in NYC. The support us with countless resources and services such as lumber, soil, mulch, tree services, trash removal, educational workshops. They also act as the interface between city gardeners and city government agencies. What they provide to us is extremely valuable not only to us city gardeners, but to residents of every neighborhood where our gardens are located. In many of these neighborhoods, our gardens are the ONLY green spaces - an oasis in a sea of concrete. Often, visiting our gardens is the ONLY opportunity for neighborhood children and community members to interact with the natural world. Our gardens would either not exist or be much less effective without the help of Green Thumb and that would be a major disservice to not only the gardening community, but the community at large. Every New Yorker benefits from green spaces and cleaned up lots. Please consider continuing to fund Green Thumb.

Thank you,

--
Nora Painten
<http://studentfarmproject.com/>
[917-620-8333](tel:917-620-8333)

[REDACTED]

From:

Sent:

To:

Subject:

[REDACTED]
FW: Green Thumb Gardens and Parks Department Funding

***** tedwards@council.nyc.gov *****

Tanisha Edwards, Counsel

Finance Division, New York City Council

212-227-2923

212-788-7061 (fax)

From: Shawn Hill [<mailto:tetshill@gmail.com>]

Sent: Tuesday, June 05, 2012 8:09 AM

To: Edwards, Tanisha

Subject: Green Thumb Gardens and Parks Department Funding

Hello,

As a resident of East Harlem I have to say that with our neighborhoods horrifyingly high rates of asthma, Green Thumb Gardens are our lungs. I urge you, and everyone involved in the budget process, to insure that the Parks Department and Green Thumb Gardens get adequate funding to continue to grow and thrive. Green Thumb Gardens help East Harlem breathe.

Shawn Hill
161 East 110th Street
2C
New York, NY 10029

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: FW: Written Statement...

***** tedwards@council.nyc.gov *****

Tanisha Edwards, Counsel

Finance Division, New York City Council

212-227-2923

212-788-7061 (fax)

From: Elisabeth von Uhl [<mailto:e.vonuhl@me.com>]
Sent: Monday, June 04, 2012 1:55 PM
To: Edwards, Tanisha
Subject: Written Statement...

This statement is to be included in the record for the Parks Department Executive Budget Hearing.

It is disheartening to hear that the expense budget for New York City Parks is going to be cut so drastically when, in fact, residents of New York City need our public parks more than ever before. Without our parks, asthma and obesity rates will increase. Neighborhoods surrounding neglected parks will experience an increase in crime. Air pollution will thicken. The mental and physical health of all New York City citizens is at stake when the maintenance for our parks is cut. We need these public green spaces.

While relying on private funding to maintain our parks seems like a good short-term solution, it only furthers residential inequality. Neighborhoods, all across the city (not just in areas with affluent residents who are able to donate money and resources to their area parks), need staff to help clean and maintain park structures. Furthermore, these publicly-funded jobs help train workers for future jobs.

While I have sympathy for those who must create the budget, I know that cuts to New York City's Parks' maintenance budget will be detrimental for neighborhoods, children, schools, and the economic health of New York City.

Thanks.

Lis von Uhl

<http://www.elisabethvonuhl.com/>

"Good prose does not come from a one-time inoculation. It has to be sustained by the standards of society, by that society's sense of style. It has to be encouraged, appreciated, and rewarded. Its countervailing ugliness has to be mocked."

- Richard Lanham

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: FW: Written Statement to the City Council on Parks Department budget cuts

***** tedwards@council.nyc.gov *****

Tanisha Edwards, Counsel

Finance Division, New York City Council

212-227-2923

212-788-7061 (fax)

From: Benny Wong [<mailto:asiaticmythology@yahoo.com>]
Sent: Monday, June 04, 2012 2:27 PM
To: Benny Wong; Edwards, Tanisha
Cc: ewalker@ny4p.org; jvolles@ny4p.org
Subject: Re: Written Statement to the City Council on Parks Department budget cuts

Please include my written email statement shown below in the record for the Parks Department Executive Budget Hearing.

From: Benny Wong <asiaticmythology@yahoo.com>
To: "tedwards@council.nyc.gov" <tedwards@council.nyc.gov>
Cc: "ewalker@ny4p.org" <ewalker@ny4p.org>; "jvolles@ny4p.org" <jvolles@ny4p.org>; Rosa Wong <asiaticmythology@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, June 4, 2012 1:42 PM
Subject: Written Statement to the City Council on Parks Department budget cuts

Hello, my name is Benny Wong. I am a vice president of West Cunningham Park Civic Association located in Fresh Meadows, Queens. Doing more with less. That is the concept being applied here. At first, the idea sound good. Reduce the financial burden to the city to save money. Get the park department working with less support. Why should they? What is the incentive for the park department to do the same amount of work with less support? Doesn't this concept sound more like a form of punishment? What did the park department do wrong? Even if you somehow managed to get the park department to work more while reducing support, there is a barrier that will be reached. It's called the Law of Diminishing Returns. You can't make lemonade from a lemon that is already squeezed!

Testimony to the City Council of New York, Committee on Parks and Recreation and
Committee on Finance
May 16, 2012

Dr. John Krinsky, Associate Professor, The City College Of New York-CUNY

To the City Council Committee on Parks and Recreation and Committee on Finance:

I am John Krinsky, Associate Professor of Political Science at The City College Of New York. I am currently completing, with Dr. Maud Simonet, of the *Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique* in Paris, a three year-long study, funded by the National Science Foundation,¹ of maintenance and operations work and workers in New York City's parks. I am also the author of *Free Labor: Workfare and the Contested Language of Neoliberalism*², which analyzed the politics of workfare and the expansion of the Work Experience Program from 1998-2004. Further, in 2000, I worked with Community Voices Heard to complete and analyze a survey of 650 workfare workers that showed the extent to which they were doing work otherwise done by municipal workers, and documented what is called "partial displacement" of unionized municipal workers.³ My testimony will be directed at the Mayor's proposal to cut funds from the Parks Opportunity Program (POP) and funding of the Job Training Participant (JTP) title concurrently with the expansion of the Work Experience Program in the parks. It reflects my own views, and not that of my employer, but it is based on research I am currently completing.

Need to expand, not cut, POP.

If anything, POP should be *expanded*, as should the regular parks workforce. As a *transitional jobs* program, in its original design, pushed *fifteen years ago* by some of the same advocacy groups opposing Parks cuts today, POP paid prevailing union wages for the work done, and had an education and training component⁴. POP's training programs have expanded⁵, but its working conditions have eroded. Mayor Bloomberg changed POP beginning in 2003, after a spat with DC 37 over cutting the tenure of POP workers in their positions, and standardizing their wages at levels below those prevailing for the work they were doing.⁶ The Mayor brought the program back eight years ago, with six-month postings instead of eleven, and with a standard wage of \$7.50 an hour instead of the average \$9.38 that had obtained under the earlier version of the program.⁷ Since that time, wages have gone up, so that they are now \$9.21 per hour, and the Parks Department made nine-month placements instead of six in large part because the department recognized that a better, more secure POP was good for the department, good for maintenance, and good for New York.⁸ To keep improving POP, and to stop pretending that good work can be done completely on the cheap, is necessary both for the lives of POP workers and the public assistance recipients who rely on POP for an opportunity to reenter the workforce, and for the ability of parks districts—the frontline workers and supervisors—to fulfill their mission of providing clean and safe recreation for the entire city.

This would take a *greater* financial commitment and not cuts.

It Is Imperative to Abolish WEP

WEP is exploitative and everyone knows it. During our interviews with the people who make the parks run—from WEP workers to volunteers—we have often heard the word “slavery” to describe WEP. WEP is dreadful for morale; supervisors and managers at the district and departmental level recognize this when they are guaranteed anonymity, as our research protocol requires. WEP is a management nightmare. Because WEP hours are assigned to WEP workers according to the size of their welfare and food stamp benefits, they can vary a great deal. Like POP-JTPs, WEP workers largely staff the mobile crews that care for playgrounds and parks in the various Parks districts.⁹ In larger districts—those with the most need for mobile crews—the most efficient way to operate is to drop smaller groups of workers in a number of playgrounds and to arrange a rendezvous point and time to pick workers up and bring them back to district headquarters. When workers have different schedules, however, it means that they have to be picked up at different times, turning the City Parks Workers and Crew Chiefs—those authorized to drive vehicles—into taxi drivers, thus taking away from their ability to supervise work crews and actually do maintenance work themselves. Moreover, district staff members need to be trained in managing an ever-shifting group of WEP workers. In one district we looked at, a delay in paperwork from the district to HRA resulted in *all* of the district’s WEP workers being given Failure to Comply (FTC) notices. This was massively disruptive in their lives and very disruptive to the district’s ability to meet their maintenance demands in the short term.

WEP workers historically have been victimized at the worksite; they have no rights to speak of at work, and the few rights they have were gained through lengthy litigation with the City.¹⁰ For example, it took more than six years and a split decision in Federal court for WEP workers to be protected from sexual and racial harassment.¹¹ Nevertheless, even these rights are difficult to enforce, in large measure because of fear of case closing; the more vulnerable a WEP worker’s life situation, the more susceptible they are to abuse.

Further, WEP leads to fulltime employment less than POP (and POP can only place about a quarter to a third of its participants, and it is not clear whether this is in full- or part-time positions).¹² When WEP leads to employment, it often leads into POP. So if you we cut POP, we cut one path out of welfare for WEP workers. At the height of WEP’s deployment in parks in the late 1990s, it was impossible to tell how many WEP workers actually gained full-time employment because the Giuliani administration’s numbers were famously opaque.¹³ But even if one looked behind “official” numbers, it was clear that the numbers were quite small, and likely under ten percent.

We are likely to hear that WEP will not displace either regular workers or POP-JTP workers. As my work with Community Voices Heard showed in 2000, this is not true. In fact, in 1999-2000, WEP workers we surveyed did most of the tasks in a regular City Parks Worker’s union job description.¹⁴ Today, POP workers do those tasks, while many CPWs are designated—with or without a Crew Chief step-up¹⁵—to drive POP workers and alternative sentencing program workers around districts to do routine maintenance. As with the “happy side” of free labor in the parks—the volunteers—supervisors tend to talk about WEP workers as “extra help” rather than as core providers of maintenance. In the volunteers’ case, this is more often true, though volunteers often provide crucial work that would otherwise go undone for long periods of time. With WEP workers, the claim of their providing mere “help” is utterly unsustainable in practice. When WEP workers do the *same* work as POP-JTPs—and this normally includes sweeping and

picking up litter, emptying garbage cans, painting benches, raking or blowing leaves, shoveling snow, etc.—they are not just “helping,” but fulfilling core functions of maintenance and operations that were once done by unionized civil servants. If City Council does not restore funding to the Parks, it will again be done by compulsory labor officially defined as compensating the public for the below-poverty-level benefits they receive.

The only way that the non-displacement fiction can be sustained is through support from DC 37, since it is the only organization with the standing to contest it. WEP's last great expansion occurred with union support while DC 37 was in the midst of a massive corruption scandal (which only “broke” two years later). Even then, the chorus of support was far from unanimous. Union supporters of WEP in council hearings in 1996 included Dr. Charles Hughes¹⁶, who was later indicted for stealing nearly two million dollars from his own members¹⁷, while the arrangement to expand WEP was worked out with Martin Lubin, who later went to jail in the vote-fixing scandal at the union.¹⁸ Others in the union, however, called for a moratorium on WEP, and repeatedly worked to end the program, even filing several anti-displacement lawsuits against the program. If DC 37 were to agree to WEP's expansion as the “price” for saving other jobs, it suggests just how seriously the Bloomberg administration holds the people who make the city function in haughty contempt and strong-arms them into having to make unprincipled and dreadful choices.

Conclusion

In the Mayor's proposal to slash forty percent or 800 workers from the Parks Opportunity Program, City Council finds itself at a crossroads that pertains not just to the Parks Department and its staffing, but to a larger question of how we get the work of the city done. In October 2010, the Mayor claimed that it “cost too much” to hire city workers.¹⁹ One way to get around this problem is to bring on city workers whom you do not have to pay. WEP and alternative sentencing program workers fit this bill. But the result is that a great deal of the regular maintenance work—first in the parks, and then, you can bet, elsewhere²⁰—will be done by people who are compelled to do so, with no freedom, no rights, and at least for WEP workers, for no crime other than being poor. And when WEP workers are put alongside POP workers and regular city workers, morale will plummet at everyone realizes that they are doing the same work under vastly different conditions of pay, opportunity, and even freedom. And this will transpire, even as the Parks Department and other parks advocacy groups recognize that well-maintained parks are important amenities that boost neighboring real-estate values.²¹ The social and political implications of this reverberate to the very question of what kind of a city we want to live in, and what kind of a city we want to be.

¹ “Division of Labor and Labor Relations in Public Sector Service Work” (NSF Grant #0848590); the opinions, conclusions, arguments and recommendations expressed in this testimony are those of the author and should not be interpreted as being those of the National Science Foundation.

² John Krinsky, *Free Labor: Workfare and the Contested Language of Neoliberalism*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2008.

³ Laura Wernick, John Krinsky, Paul Getsos, and Sondra Youdelman, *WEP: New York City's Public Sector Sweatshop Economy*. New York: Community Voices Heard, 2000.

⁴ Ann Schwartz, "Parks Opportunity Program," *Gotham Gazette* (April 2004), online at <http://www.gothamgazette.com/article/parks/20040420/14/956>; Christine Lagorio, "Welfare: Parks Program Withering," *City Limits* (April 15, 2004), online at <http://www.citylimits.org/news/articles/3067/welfare>

⁵ "Parks Opportunity Program," Power Point presentation, online at peerta.acf.hhs.gov/uploadedFiles/LizaEhrlich.pdf

⁶ See Lagorio, *ibid.*

⁷ See Schwartz, Lagorio.

⁸ See "Parks Opportunity Program" presentation (note 5).

⁹ Since the early 1980s, DPR has shifted from reliance on "fixed-post" parks workers to mobile crews. Beginning in the mid-1990s, City Parks Workers (CPWs), a noncompetitive class civil servant, could get a step-up promotion to "Crew Chief", with higher pay, for supervising WEP workers on mobile crews. The designation survived through the waning of WEP in the department in the 2000s and the rise of JTPs as the critical workers in mobile crews.

¹⁰ E.g., *Colon, et al. v. City of New York; Capers v. Giuliani*.

¹¹ See decision in *Colon* (which turned into *United States of America v. City of New York*, 359 F.3d 83; 2004 U.S. App. LEXIS 2439).

¹² See "Parks Opportunity Program" presentation.

¹³ See e.g., Demetra Smith Nightingale, Nancy Pinder, Fredrica Kramer, John Trutko, Kelly Mikelson, Michael Egner, *Work and Welfare Reform During the Giuliani Administration: A Study of Program Implementation*. Washington, DC: The Urban Institute, July 2002, pp. 22-23. Online at http://www.urban.org/uploadedPDF/NYC_welfare.pdf.

¹⁴ See Wernick, et al., 2000.

¹⁵ The Crew Chief designation is reserved for those who take out vans of workers. If one routinely drives three WEP workers or POP-JTPs in a pickup truck, it does not "count"; no matter how routine, it does not qualify officially as "out-of-title" work if done by a regular CPW (whereas if the same number of POP-JTPs are in a van, it does count as Crew Chief work). Much depends on the number and type of vehicles available to staff in the districts, and the personnel available to operate them.

¹⁶ Charles Hughes, Testimony to the General Welfare Committee, New York City Council, March 22, 1996.

¹⁷ Barbara Ross, "Ex-Union Big Gets 3 Yrs; Scammed Local for \$2M" *New York Daily News* (June 6, 2000).

¹⁸ Steven Greenhouse, "Ex-Officials of City Union Convicted of Rigging Vote" *New York Times* (July 26, 2000).

¹⁹ Mark Toor, "Mayor: 'Costs Too Much' to Hire City Employees." *Chief-Civil Service Leader* (October 12, 2010).

²⁰ DPR has been one of the innovators in the use of WEP, but WEP workers have been assigned to other city agencies in large numbers, including HRA (doing clerical work), DCAS (maintenance work), Department of Sanitation (maintenance work and highway cleanup), and the MTA.

²¹ See: Appleseed, Inc., "Valuing Central Park's Contribution to the New York City." Study Report. New York: Central Park Conservancy, 2009. Online at <http://www.appleseedinc.com/reports/centralpark-may2009.pdf>; Crompton, John L. "The Impact of Parks on Property Values: A Review of the Empirical Evidence." *Journal of Leisure Research* 33, 1 (2001): 1-31; Friends of Hudson River Park, "The Impact of Hudson River Park on Property Values." Study Report. New York: Friends of Hudson River Park, 2008. Online at http://www.rpa.org/pdf/20080719_FOHRP_Report_Impact_on_Property_Values.pdf; New Yorkers for Parks, "Supporting Our Parks: A Guide to Alternative Revenue Strategies." Study Report. New York: New Yorkers for Parks, 2009. Online at www.ny4p.org.

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: FW: Save Green Thumb

***** tedwards@council.nyc.gov *****

Tanisha Edwards, Counsel

Finance Division, New York City Council

212-227-2923

212-788-7061 (fax)

From: Deidre Nelms 13 [<mailto:dnelms13@amherst.edu>]
Sent: Monday, June 04, 2012 11:07 AM
To: Edwards, Tanisha
Subject: Save Green Thumb

Dear Ms. Edwards,

I encourage you to restore Parks Department funding for organizations such as Green Thumb. The urban gardening work this organization is doing have important positive economic effects. Urban gardens give youth healthy, reasonably priced food. They provide entrepreneurial opportunities for low-income gardeners. They build community and provide safe, positive activities for children and young adults.

Please include this statement in the record for the Parks Department Executive Budget Hearing.

Sincerely,
Deidre Nelms
14 Hancock St.
Brooklyn, NY 11216
208-863-2027

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: [REDACTED] AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: FW: Please don't cut funding for Greenthumb

***** tedwards@council.nyc.gov *****

Tanisha Edwards, Counsel

Finance Division, New York City Council

212-227-2923

212-788-7061 (fax)

From: Danya Sherman [<mailto:danya.sherman@gmail.com>]
Sent: Monday, June 04, 2012 12:24 AM
To: Edwards, Tanisha
Subject: Please don't cut funding for Greenthumb

Dear Ms. Edwards,

As a community garden member and past employee of a community gardening organization, I know how important Greenthumb's modest programs are to NYC's gardeners. At a time when healthy eating, living, and a sense of place are increasingly harder to find, community gardens offer all these and more. Please do not cut these vital services that improve so many people's lives. Community gardens are part of what make NYC's neighborhoods vibrant and unique.

Thank you,
Danya Sherman
446 Classon Ave #2 Brooklyn NY 11238

596 ACRES

find the lot in your life.

www.596acres.org

My name is Paula Segal. I am writing in support of city council funding for community driven parks projects and, specifically city funding for the GreenThumb program.

596 Acres connects communities with land resources around them to enable the formation of community-controlled public spaces where New Yorkers can work together and play together in their own neighborhoods. Our project is a data project -- we use maps and hand-made signs to identify unused public land in Brooklyn. Our pilot project, which started by labeling a dozen unused Housing Preservation and Development sites last summer and supporting community members who saw those signs in navigating the existing processes for getting access. Four of those sites are now GreenThumb gardens -- the Java Street Garden Collaborative in Greenpoint, Feedback Farms in Gowanus, Patchen Community Square in Bedford Stuyvesant and 462 Halsey Community Gardens, also in Bedford Stuyvesant.

GreenThumb provides materials and gardening support for gardens on public land. They provided an already-established process for these three community groups to actually open their fences and put public land to use that the people who live right near those lands could control and use for recreation and food production. Without the help and support of GreenThumb, these groups would be going it alone.

One of the things that I find myself doing a lot as a community advocate through 596 Acres is telling community members not to give up -- GreenThumb is swamped. Sometimes materials take a long time to arrive. Sometimes emails take a long time to get answered. City funding for this crucial program that is serving the needs of New Yorkers who want to work together to create community controlled spaces would increase the capacity of the program, and have the effect of increasing the capacity of all New Yorkers to affect the use of our common lands in our own communities.

596 Acres is here today to ask the City Council to use the Parks budget process as an opportunity to add city funding to GreenThumb. Even a small amount of funding added directly from the City budget would immediately increase green space capacity in our neighborhoods, especially those where parks are scarce.



Puerto Rican Family Institute, Inc.

A Stronghold for Families - A Pathfinder for Children

June 1, 2012

Honorable Council Member Oliver Koppell, Chairman of the Committee on Mental Health, Mental Retardation, Drug Abuse & Disability Services and distinguished Council Member of this committee.

Agustín González
(1919-1986)
*Founder and First National
Executive Director*

María Elena Girone
President and CEO

Board of Directors

Milagros Baez-O'Toole
Chair

Miguel A. Camacho
1st Vice Chair

John Robert
2nd Vice Chair

Cristian Correa
Treasurer

Sonia Villanueva
Secretary

Dr. Mildred Allen
Angela Cabrera
Father Tomás Del Valle
Aleyda Zamora Martínez

My name is Dr. Anderson Torres, Vice President of the Puerto Rican Family Institute, Inc., a not-for-profit culturally-competent, multi-program family oriented health agency whose primary mission is to prevent family disintegration and enhance the self-sufficiency of the Latino community. Each year more than 35,000 New Yorkers benefit from our programs in Queens, Bronx, Brooklyn and Manhattan.

I am grateful for the opportunity to testify on the high need for more Latino social workers in New York, a major mental health challenge.

I wanted to take this opportunity to provide you with highlights of our consumers from our mental health program:

The Latino Social Work Taskforce program is very unique because it provides cultural competence in the assessment and treatment of mental illness to Hispanic patients.

I thank you again for the opportunity to share Puerto Rican Family Institute's experience in responding to the shortage of Latino social workers.

The ability for us to have culturally competent social work therapists enables us to provide services to the Hispanic/Latino community. It is through this engagement, that we reduce visits to the emergency room, and avert in-patient psychiatric hospitalizations. Research supports the cultural relevance in service delivery, and we continually demonstrate our effectiveness. Cuts in mental health services, high rates of social workers not passing the licensing exams, and low salaries pose as challenges to mental health providers.

Our Latino Social Work taskforce at Puerto Rican Family Institute, Inc. (PRFI) addresses these challenges, and addresses workforce development in the Social Work profession in the Latino community, through scholarships and mentoring.





Puerto Rican Family Institute, Inc.

A Stronghold for Families - A Pathfinder for Children

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Father Tomás Del Valle
Aleyda Zamora Martínez

Case updates are provided below and all clients are Hispanic/Latino and Spanish is the primary language.

Luis M.

Before starting treatment at PRFI, client, had many years where he was in and out of inpatient psych units due to suicidal ideation and attempts. Client was homeless and came in with severe depressive symptoms as well as having audio hallucinations. Almost three years since starting treatment, client remains free of psychotic symptoms as he is medication compliant and has no inpatient stays. Client also attends sessions every two weeks as his depressive symptoms have been considerably reduced. Client also resides in his own apartment and has increased the number of social interactions he has on a daily basis.

Allison F.

Client started at PRFI as an adolescent patient. She was highly symptomatic for Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) as she had obsessive thoughts about school, paced, did not sleep, and bit her nails. Ct would miss many days of schools and would become physically ill because of her OCD. With treatment, client has learned how to reduce obsessive thoughts and what coping mechanisms to put in place to combat compulsions (all without the use of psychotropic medications). Client is going to graduate high school this coming June 2012 and is attending Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT) in the fall of 2012 where she will be studying fashion studies.

Maribel R.

Client came into this clinic at the ending of 2011 as she was discharged from the inpatient psych unit of a Medical Center for suicidal ideation. Client arrived to this clinic complaining of symptoms of sadness, crying everyday, feeling worthless, with feelings of guilt, not wanting to get up in the morning, insomnia, overeating, no pleasure or interest in activities outside of her home, fatigue, and lack of concentration. Client stated that she was in remission from breast cancer and recently had a total mastectomy and hysterectomy. Client has been compliant with attending individual sessions weekly, support group bi-weekly, and medication management





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appointments on a monthly basis. Client is beginning to understand the roots of her depression and how her family has played a large role in how she feels about herself and how she interacts with others. Client is beginning to set boundaries/limits with family members so as to reduce their negative impact on her functioning. Client is also going to have gastric bypass surgery soon so as to improve her overall physical health.

Shirley C.

Client requested that her caseworker refer her to a mental health clinic as she wanted to work through her issues of depression and anxiety brought on by years of emotional, physical, and sexual abuse as well as neglect. Client is compliant in attending weekly sessions and is now starting on psychotropic medications to better control her fluctuating moods. Client has verbalized feelings of sadness and anxiety in session and has vocalized that she has found it helpful to come to therapy to learn about herself and the impact of trauma on her overall functioning. Client attends community college to become a nurse, lives on her own, and financially supports herself with a full-time job.

We have provided mental health services to over 36,890 individuals and their families, of which about 32,000 were Hispanic/Latino. We hope that our testimony to the culturally relevant work that we provide will help you continue to advocate for the needs of our agency and our community. We need your support more than ever to prevent losing quality staff due to regulations in social work licensure at the state level, and addressing cuts to mental health.

Regards,

Anderson Torres, Ph.D., LCSW-R
Vice President





Rosa M. Gil, DSW
President/CEO

**TESTIMONY BY DR. ROSA M. GIL
PRESIDENT & CEO
COMUNILIFE, INC.**

**PRESENTED AT THE PUBLIC HEARING
OF THE CITY COUNCIL**

**THE COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, MENTAL RETARDATION,
ALCOHOLISM, DRUG ABUSE & DISSABILITY SERVICES. THE
COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

JUNE 6, 2012

HONORABLE COUNCIL MEMBER OLIVER KOPPEL, CHAIRMAN, OF THE COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, MENTAL RETARDATION, DRUG ABUSE & DISABILITY SERVICES. WE ALSO RECOGNIZE OTHER DISTINGUISHED COUNCIL MEMBERS OF THIS COMMITTEE.

MY NAME IS DR. ROSA M. GIL, FOUNDER, PRESIDENT & CEO OF COMUNILIFE, INC. A HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY FOUNDED IN 1989 THAT PROVIDES CULTURALLY-COMPETENT MENTAL HEALTH, SOCIAL SERVICES AND UPPORTIVE/AFFORDABLE HOUSING FOR PERSONS LIVING WITH SERIOUS AND PERSISTEN MENTAL ILLNESS AND/OR LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS. EACH YEAR MORE THATN 2,500 NEW YORKERS BENEFIT FROM OUR PROGRAMS IN QUEENS, BRONX, BROOKLYM AND MANHATTAN. NINETY FIVE (95%) IS HISPANIC OR AFRICAN AMERICAN; ROUGHLY HALF IS SPANISH SPEAKING. COMUNILIFE IS A PREMIER ORGANIZATION THAT PIONEERED THE MULTICULTURAL RELATIONAL APPROACH FOR DIVERSE POPULATIONS™. IN ESSENCE OUR PROGRAMS ARE INFORMED BOTH BY BEST CLINICAL PRACTICE APPROACHES AND BY THE PERSONAL/CULTURAL VALUES AND PREFERENCES OF THE PEOPLE THAT WE SERVE. AS A RESULT, THOSE PROGRAMS ARE ACCEPTABLE, USER-FRIENDLY, AND EFFECTIVE IN WORKING WITH DIVERSE POPULATIONS.

I AM GRATEFUL FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY ON THE ALARMING RATE OF ATTEMPTS SUICIDE AMONG HISPANIC ADOLESCENTS, A MAJOR PUBLIC MENTAL HEALTH CHALLENGE.

IN THE CITY AS A WHOLE, ONE IN SEVEN (15%) YOUNG LATINAS ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN 2009 –A SUBSTANTIALLY HIGHER RATE THAN FOR THE U.S. (11%). IN BROOKLYN, MORE THAN ONE LATINA HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS OUT OF EVERY FIVE (22%) ATTEMPTED SUICIDE ONCE OR TWICE. FIFTEEN PERCENT (15%) LATINA HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN THE BRONX; 16% IN STATEN ISLAND; 12% IN QUEENS AND 11% IN MANHATTAN. LATINA TEENS GENERALLY ATTEMPT SUICIDE AT A RATE FAR GREATER THAN THEIR NON-HISPANIC COUNTERPARTS –MORE THANT TWICE THE RATE OF WHITE YOUTH (14% VERSUS 6.2%) AND 44% MORE FREQUENTLY THAN AFRICAN AMERICAN GIRLS (14.7% VERSUS 10.2%). AN ALARMING HIGH NUMBER OF LATINA TEENS IN NEW YORK CITY ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A NUMBER OF INTER-RELATED STRESSORS CONTRIBUTE TO THIS CRISIS SUCH AS “ACCULTURATION STRESS”; FAMILY CONFLICTS; SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS; HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT; DISCRIMINATION; PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL ABUSE; AND PSYCHOLOGIAL STRUGGLES.

IN RESPONSE TO THIS RAPIDLY GROWING EPIDEMIC, IN 2008 COMUNILIFE CREATED A UNIQUE SUICIDE PREVENTION PROGRAM *LIFE IS PRECIOUS™*, FIRST LAUNCHED IN THE BRONX THROUGH A GRANT FROM NEW YORK COMMUNITY TRUST. THE PROGRAM WAS EXPANDED TO BROOKLYN IN 2009 WITH THE SUPPORT OF CONGRESSWOMAN NYDIA VELAZQUEZ AND PARTNERING WITH

WOODHULL MEDICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH CENTER. OF THE 200 ADOLESCENTS SEEKING EMERGENCY HELP AT WOODHULL HOSPITAL FOR SUICIDE ATTEMPTS, 45% WERE LATINAS IN 2008.

LIFE IS PRECIOUS™ ADDRESSES THE UNIQUE CULTURAL FORCES AS WELL AS THE UNDERLYING PSYCHOLOGICAL CAUSE OF LATINA TEENAGE SUICIDE BETWEEN THE AGES OF TWELVE (12) TO EIGHTEEN (18). THE PROGRAM'S PARTICIPANTS MUST BE RECEIVING PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT. *LIFE IS PRECIOUS™* OFFER SERVICES FROM 3:30 P.M. TO 7:30 P.M. MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY; AND SATURDAY IS FAMILY DAY FROM 10 A.M. TO 2 P.M. THE PROGRAM ACTIVITIES INCLUDE CREATIVE ART THERAPY, TUTORING, ACCESS TO COMPUTERS, HEALTHY EATING AND WELLNESS, ADVOCACY WITH SCHOOLS AND CASE MANAGEMENT. MOTHERS RECEIVE COUNSELING AND ASSISTANCE WITH HOUSING, EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER PRESSING NEEDS TO REDUCE STRESSORS IMPACTING THE ENIRE FAMILY.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PARTICIPANTS; THE MEAN AGE IS 14.9 YEARS. THEY ALL ARE ATTENDING SCHOOL; FIFTY PERCENT (50%) REPEATED GRADE BEFORE ATTENDING THE PROGRAM; TWENTY FIVE (25%) HAVE BEEN SEXUALLY ABUSED WHILE NINETEEN (19%) EXPERIENCE PHYSICAL ABUSE; TWENTY TWO (22%) USES ALCOHOL OR OTHER DRUGS; AND THIRTY FOUR (34%) PERCENT HAVE A FAMILY HISTORY OF SUICIDE.

THE PROGRAM'S OUTCOMES FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS SHOW; A REDUCTION IN SUICIDE BEHAVIORS AND HOSPITALIZATIONS; INCREASED COMPLIANCE WITH MEDICATION AND PSYCHOTHERAPY APPOINTMENTS IN MENTAL HEALTH CLINICS; IMPROVED ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND BEHAVIORS; AND IMPROVEMENT IN MOTHER/DAUGHTER RELATIONSHIPS.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF *LIFE IS PRECIOUS™* IS DETERMINED BY THE MODEL THAT INCORPORATES HISPANIC CULTURAL VALUES AND NORMS INTO CLINICAL INTERVENTIONS AND SERVICES PROVIDED BY BILINGUAL/BICULTURAL MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS.

THIS PROGRAM IS VERY DIFFERENT FROM MOST OF THE ESTABLISHED PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES THAT LACK CULTURALLY COMPETENCY IN THE ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ILLNESS, INSUFFICIENT BILINGUAL/BICULTURAL MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS, LONG WAITING LIST FOR INTAKE AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS AND LOW UTILIZATION BY HISPANIC PATIENTS.

REGRETFULLY, THE FUNDING FOR THIS EXEMPLARY PROGRAM *LIFE IS PRECIOUS™* HAS BEEN CHALLENGING. COMUNILIFE'S ANNUAL CORPORATE BREAKFAST FUND RAISE FOR THIS PROGRAM FROM CORPORATIONS AND NEW YORKERS. WE ARE GRATEFUL TO THE CITY COUNCIL FOR PROVIDING \$100,000

LAST YEAR THAT PREVENTED CLOSING THE PROGRAMS. ONE HUNDRED LATINAS ADOLESCENTS HAVE BEEN SERVED SINCE LAST YEAR. WE NEED THE SUPPORT OF THE CITY COUNCIL TO CONTINUE LIFE IS PRECIOUS IN BRONX AND BROOKLYN.

WE ARE EAGER TO EXPAND *LIFE IS PRECIOUS™ TO QUEENS* BECAUSE WE RECEIVE MANY CALLS FROM QUEENS HISPANIC MOTHERS EXPRESSING A NEED FOR THEIR DAUGHTERS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROGRAM, BUT HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO OFFER SERVICES DUE TO LACK OF FUNDING.

WE ARE REQUESTING FUNDING FROM THE CITY COUNCIL FOR FY 2013 TO MAINTAIN SUICIDE PREVENTION SERVICES FOR LATINA ADOLESCENTS, LIFE IS PRECIOUS™, IN THE BRONX AND BROOKLYN AND ALSO OPEN A NEW CENTER IN QUEENS. WE WOULD APPRECIATE THE SUPPORT OF THE MENTAL HEALTH COMMITTEE TO THIS REQUEST.

THANK YOU FOR GIVING US THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY HERE TODAY.

TESTIMONY CONCERNING THE PROPOSED CLOSING OF LADDER COMPANY #53
ON CITY ISLAND IN THE BRONX
BEFORE THE NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

JUNE 6, 2012

Honorable members of the of the New York City Council Finance Committee, Good Afternoon, my name is Kenneth Kearns and I am the District Manager of Bronx Community Board #10 the host Community Board for Ladder #53. Each year the Office of Management and Budget and the Fire Department of the City of New York recommends the removal of the overnight ladder service from the City Island fire house. This recommendation is based on the number of calls answered by this particular unit. While the number of calls for this particular ladder company may be smaller than others, we submit that relying solely on the number of service calls is faulty and belies a certain misunderstanding of the Island's unique status. For instance, this ladder company is not permitted to leave City Island

City Island is just that, an island and its only connection to the mainland is the City Island Bridge, which is over a hundred years of age and is structurally compromised. The main street of the community is City Island Avenue, the sole, uninterrupted east to west conduit. If Ladder #53 were to be closed during the nighttime hours, the nearest ladder companies, located in Pelham Bay and Co-op City would have to traverse the New England Thruway, the Pelham Bay Draw Bridge, Bartow Circle and the City Island Bridge. An alternate route exists over the Hutchinson River Parkway, over the Amtrak bridge, which is currently under construction. This is an equally cumbersome route that still requires the crossing of the City Island Bridge. Whichever unit responds, will result in a ladder company arriving on City Island 9-10 minutes after the first alarm, giving City Island the dubious distinction of having one of the longest response times of any community in the City.

Additionally, by removing Ladder #53 from nighttime service, the Department will be removing the one apparatus assigned to the City Island that carries most, if not all of the specialized life saving equipment. This decision also removes from City Island, the protection of the tall ladder, which is used to reach the upper stories of buildings and also utilized in extinguishing fires from above the street level. This ill conceived decision places the residents of City Island in jeopardy.

Page2

In closing the Board would like to impart to the Committees its belief that the proposed nighttime closing of Ladder #53 is both fiscally imprudent and dangerous.

Thank you for your attention and consideration in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

Bronx Community Board #10

Elaine Short from Lucille Rose
Day Care Center in Far Rockaway.

Far Rockaway has been hit extremely
hard in regards to the Early Learn Award.

When the Panel for Early Learn met
with the people. I asked the Panel
what does it means to be in a
non-target area - for my area 11692
was in a non-target area. The
question was asked would you not read
our RFP since we are not in your
target area. I was told "no,
please fill out the RFP because all
that mean is that we will have to
compete against one another. If
that was true then at least
one program in my area should have
received a contract. There are 4
centers in the 11692 and all were
denied. There are six centers
in the Rockaways that will
be close leaving only 3 centers
in place on the peninsula, from
135 st to 44 street there will be
no service. Over 4/6 students
will be displace.

How can the Mayor say he care for children and they would have quality education; when he is putting over 416 children in the street with no type of education.

The Mayor have no respect for the Day Care system. We are the only group of people that have been working for 6 years without a contract.

The cost of living has increased, rent, clothing everything has gone up but ~~our~~ salary. And the program who received Early Learn are told they have to take a pay cut. The rich get richer and the middle working class get eliminated to the poor.

Where are all of these children on the Peninsula going to go.

Please reconsider the Early Learn for it was designed to limit the future of our children.

Any program that displaces Thousands of children is an injustice and it's violate the civic rights of these children to have an Education.

Elai Short

Center for Court Innovation Testimony
New York City Council
Executive Budget Hearing
June 7, 2012

Good Afternoon, my name is Phil Zielinski and I am here today to represent the Center for Court Innovation, a public/private partnership that works with courts, government agencies, and local communities to reduce crime, assist victims, and increase public confidence in justice. Thank you for this opportunity to speak.

I am here to urge the members of the Council, as they consider the proposed executive budget, to support funding for the Center for Court Innovation and its groundbreaking efforts to tackle chronic challenges like domestic violence, substance abuse, mental illness, homelessness, reentry, and juvenile delinquency. Many of the most challenging problems facing the residents of our city find their way into the court system each year. New York City criminal and family courts are overwhelmed by high caseloads, many driven, in large part, by drugs, mental illness, homelessness, and family matters. Conventional courts typically approach cases by tackling only the legal issues, failing to adequately address the underlying problems that lead people into the court system in the first place. As a consequence, many of the persons committed to our juvenile correctional facilities, adult jails and prisons are more likely than not to return home far worse-off than when they were initially confined. The recidivism rates of those coming out of residential confinement are startlingly high. Courts and justice system stakeholders must identify safer, less costly, and more effective approaches to address the challenges presented by the people caught up in the justice system.

The Center for Court Innovation believes that courts, governments, and communities can work together to solve the problems I've just described, to reduce both crime and incarceration, and do so while saving taxpayer dollars. Since 1993, the Center for Court Innovation has functioned as the court system's independent research and development arm, creating innovative projects like community

courts, reentry courts, drug courts, domestic violence courts, and mental health courts. The aim of each of our problem-solving justice initiatives is to combine punishment with help: by using meaningful alternatives to incarceration and linking offenders to social services such as drug treatment and job training, these courts hold offenders accountable for their crimes while ensuring that they have the tools necessary to escape the revolving door of the justice system.

The Center has helped the City achieve measurable public safety gains while saving money. The Center helps promote cost-effective juvenile and criminal justice reform by reducing the use of ineffective short-term jail sentences for adults and creating alternatives to detention and state placement for juveniles, by changing the criminal behavior of offenders, by contributing hundreds of thousands of dollars in community service each year, and by leveraging the City Council's investment in our work to bring additional private and federal dollars to New York City.

By sentencing low-level offenders to pay back the neighborhood through community service, our Midtown Community Court saves the city over \$500,000 each year in jail costs. But Midtown and our other jail diversion programs are not only cost-effective, they also promote public safety. These courts offer help to offenders to address problems that often underlie criminal behavior and work in partnership with local residents, businesses and social service agencies to organize community service projects and provide on-site social services, including drug treatment, mental health counseling, and job training. Independent studies have documented that Midtown's compliance rate of 87 percent for community service is the highest in the city. In conjunction with aggressive law enforcement and economic development efforts, the Court has had an impact on neighborhood crime: prostitution arrests have dropped 56 percent and illegal vending is down 24 percent.

Another Center project, the Red Hook Community Justice Center seeks to reduce crime and juvenile delinquency and improve the quality of life in southwest Brooklyn. The project has a demonstrated track record of improving public safety. Once labeled one of the ten most crack-infested neighborhoods in the country, Red Hook's local police precinct is now the safest in Brooklyn. By building confidence in the justice system, the Justice Center has helped to promote economic development in Red Hook, encouraging businesses like Ikea and Fairway to invest in the neighborhood – something that would not have been possible just a few years ago. And by mandating offenders to

community service, the Red Hook Community Justice Center contributes over \$500,000 in neighborhood restitution projects each year.

Building on the lessons of Red Hook and Midtown, the Center developed Bronx Community Solutions, an initiative that expands our neighborhood problem-solving approach throughout the borough of the Bronx. The project is the largest of its kind, and is the nation's most ambitious experiment in going to scale with problem-solving justice. The project has cut the use of jail for misdemeanor offenders by 40 percent, increased compliance with court orders by nearly 50%, and returned nearly \$2 million in community service labor to local neighborhoods in the Bronx. The U.S. Department of Justice has named Bronx Community Solutions a national model. Equally important, Bronx Community Solutions has worked to revitalize court-community relations, engaging citizens in the justice system through a community advisory board that helps select restitution projects. By connecting thousands of clients to job training, drug treatment, and other social services, Bronx Community Solutions helps defendants lead productive, law abiding lives and break the cycle of arrest and incarceration.

The Harlem Community Justice Center is home to the state's only Parole Reentry Court, an initiative which helps parolees make a successful transition from life in prison to responsible citizenship. Each year, 2,200 people are released to parole in Upper Manhattan neighborhoods, and in East Harlem, 1 in 20 males has been incarcerated – the highest concentration of parolees in the city. The Reentry Court works with parolees and their families, providing them with jobs, drug treatment, mental health counseling, and intensive monitoring. The goal is to prevent parolees from re-offending by helping them find jobs and assume personal responsibility. The program has been awarded a federal Second Chance Act grant to expand its work with returning offenders. The program works with our Upper Manhattan Reentry Task Force to build neighborhood support for reentry and to promote parolee compliance.

This kind of success doesn't happen without the involvement of dozens of partners. Each of our projects is structured as a public-private partnership, involving collaborations among the courts, prosecutors, defense, police, probation, providers, communities and funders. For each dollar the City contributes to the Center, we leverage an additional nine dollars in private, state and federal support.

I am here today to request that the City Council continue to support the Center's critical work. The Council's support has been invaluable to the success of the Center for Court Innovation, helping us maintain core operations and launch new initiatives at our problem-solving courts throughout the city, which collectively serve over 60,000 New Yorkers each year.

City Council funding in the last year helped the Center to sustain existing projects throughout the five boroughs and introduce several new programs. Among the Center's newest initiatives are:

- Our Crown Heights Community Mediation Center has expanded its successful Save Our Streets program (S.O.S) – an anti-violence initiative modeled after Chicago's successful CeaseFire Program – to include a program for teens 14-17 to become community leaders and organizers. The project treats gun violence as a public health problem, working with offenders and potential victims to reduce resort to the use of firearms when conflict arises.
- In the Bronx, the Center launched a new alternative to juvenile detention and placement program, providing mental health services to individuals who are arrested, on probation, or facing revocation of probation. The Bronx program, Bronx Futures, is modeled after our successful QUEST Futures program in Queens, a project that Council funding helped to launch.
- In the past year, the Center has dramatically enhanced services to women and girls who have been arrested in Manhattan and the Bronx, providing on site domestic violence and sexual assault counseling at the Midtown Community Court and Bronx Community Solutions. We are currently working to expand these programs to Queens during the coming year.
- The New York City Juvenile Justice Corps is an AmeriCorps service program recently launched by the Center which brings 58 volunteers together to work with young people at risk of becoming involved in the juvenile justice system. Members receive intensive training and serve for one year at Center, community and government projects throughout New York City.
- And finally, the Center's research department has released several new studies in the past year, including a national multi-site study of adult drug courts that found that these courts substantially reduce crime and drug use, in part because of the positive role that judges play in motivating compliance.

We request Council funding in the amount of \$925,000 to continue this work and to introduce several new programs designed to improve the city's quality of life while saving money. Council funding will enable the Center to sustain existing programs and introduce new, sorely-needed projects, including:

- Building on the model of the Red Hook Community Justice Center, the Center is in the early stages of launching the Brownsville Community Justice Center, our newest problem-solving court project, which seeks to reengineer how the justice system works in Brownsville. Like Red Hook, the Brownsville Community Justice Center will be a neighborhood-based court dedicated to improving public safety, reducing the use of incarceration, and restoring faith in the legitimacy of the justice system. The Justice Center will offer a range of on-site social, educational, and youth development services, and will be home to service providers and municipal agencies, as well as the community court. The Justice Center will include diversion, alternative to confinement and reentry programming and will focus particular attention on the challenges posed by “crossover youths”, those concurrently in the child welfare and justice systems. In the last year, the Center has completed the analysis of a community-wide survey of residents’ perceptions of the quality-of-life, public safety and the justice system; introduced a new teen-led youth court in Brownsville; started a vocational and educational program for justice-involved adolescents; and, assisted in organizing a Safe Surrender warrant clearing initiative with the courts and local churches that resulted in warrants for more than 400 people being vacated in just two days this past December. We have also submitted a capital funding request to the Council to help support the renovations required to include a courtroom within the facility identified to house the Justice Center.
- Launched in January, 2012, the Adolescent Diversion Program is a pilot initiative spearheaded by Chief Judge Jonathan Lippman. Center for Court Innovation demonstration projects are providing assessments and services to the pilots in all five boroughs, helping to improve the judicial response to 16 and 17 year olds charged with misdemeanors in criminal court. The program provides judges with the tools they need to address offenders’ behavior and help young people avoid criminal records and related collateral consequences. The Center is conducting rigorous evaluations of these pilot programs, hoping to demonstrate that a less punitive approach to adolescents will actually promote public safety and provide valuable support to the legislative reform efforts around the age of criminal responsibility.

- The Center operates QUEST Futures, a juvenile mental health initiative that offers a comprehensive, coordinated response to young people with mental illness in the juvenile justice system in Queens. As noted, the Center has implemented a replication of this project in the Bronx this past fall. Both the Queens and Bronx juvenile mental health programs have been highly successful in addressing previously unmet needs for young people at risk of detention, placement, and re-offending. In addition, these programs are vitally important to the City's ability to implement the new Close to Home initiative, which seeks to reform residential placement. Without programs like these, courts will likely be compelled to place more young people in confinement seeking to get them the help and treatment they need.
- The Center continues its commitment to provide assistance to women involved in the criminal justice system as well. We have begun planning for the city's newest felony domestic violence court in Manhattan. The court will focus on enhancements to victim safety and defendant accountability.

In addition to helping us plan and launch new projects, funding from the Council helps the Center sustain its cost-effective problem-solving projects that address substance abuse, mental illness, homelessness, child abuse and neglect, community disorder and juvenile delinquency.

The Center for Court Innovation looks forward to continuing to work with the New York City Council to improve the justice system's response to the city's most pressing problems. We urge you to support our efforts to improve how courts and their partners tackle the social problems driving huge caseloads in our justice system, improve the quality-of-life in the City's communities, and promote public safety. Thank you again. I would be happy to answer any questions you may have.

CENTER FOR COURT INNOVATION DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

Attendance Court is a truancy prevention program that provides students and their families with services and other resources in a supportive community setting in order to keep chronically absent students out of family court.

NYC Council Districts: 7, 8, 9

Bronx Community Solutions is an initiative that seeks to apply a problem-solving approach to non-violent cases in the Bronx. Its goal is to provide judges with additional sentencing options for non-violent offenses such as drug possession, prostitution, and shoplifting.

NYC Council Districts: Borough-wide program (Districts 11 – 18)

Brooklyn Domestic Violence Court adjudicates all indicted domestic violence felonies in the borough of Brooklyn. A dedicated court team—judge, attorneys, victim advocates, and a resource coordinator—ensures that defendants are carefully monitored, victims have access to comprehensive services, and the judges have the information they need to make quick and effective decisions.

NYC Council Districts: Borough-wide program (Districts 33 – 48)

Brooklyn Mental Health Court is a specialized court that seeks to improve the court system's ability to identify, assess, evaluate, and monitor offenders with mental illness. The goal is to enhance public safety by ensuring that participants receive high quality community-based services.

NYC Council Districts: Borough-wide program (Districts 33 – 48)

Brooklyn Treatment Court links nonviolent, substance-abusing defendants to drug treatment as an alternative to incarceration. After being operated by the Center during its pilot phase, the Brooklyn Treatment Court has been institutionalized by the New York State Unified Court System, which has assumed administrative oversight of the program.

NYC Council Districts: Borough-wide program (Districts 33 – 48)

Brownsville Juvenile Justice Center is a community court currently in the planning phase that will focus on juvenile and adolescent crime in a neighborhood that is one of the most violent in all of New York City. The Justice Center will be a neighborhood resource center that will include a range of on-site social, educational, and health service providers, as well as a fully-operational court that will hear juvenile delinquency and low-level criminal cases.

NYC Council Districts: 37, 41, 42

Child and Adolescent Witness Support Program provides mental health support and referrals to children and adolescents exposed to violent crime in the Bronx. The participants in the program are young people, ages 3-15 years, who have been a witness or victim of physical abuse, sexual abuse, domestic violence, or homicide.

NYC Council Districts: Borough-wide program (Districts 11 – 18)

Crown Heights Mediation Center works to improve community problem-solving, collaboration, and inter-group relations out of a storefront in Crown Heights, Brooklyn.

NYC Council Districts: 35, 36, 40, 41

Harlem Community Justice Center seeks to solve neighborhood problems in East and Central Harlem. Among the many non-traditional services the Justice Center has assembled under one roof are: programs to help local landlords and tenants resolve conflicts; programs for at-risk youth, including a youth court; and reentry programs for ex-offenders returning to the community.

NYC Council Districts: 7, 8, 9

Integrated Domestic Violence Courts combine multiple jurisdictions (family, criminal, matrimonial) to improve the judicial response to domestic violence. Victims gain a greater voice in their cases and are better able to address critical family issues—such as safe visitation and timely support—that often impede safety.

NYC Council Districts: Citywide program – All NYC Council Districts

Manhattan Family Treatment Court addresses the problems of children neglected by substance-abusing parents or guardians. The program has been institutionalized by the New York State Unified Court System, which has assumed administrative oversight of the treatment court.

NYC Council Districts: Borough-wide program (Districts 1 – 10)

Midtown Community Court targets quality-of-life offenses, such as prostitution, illegal vending, graffiti, shoplifting, farebeating, and vandalism. The Midtown Community Court sentences low-level offenders to pay back the neighborhood through community service, while at the same time offering them help with problems that often underlie criminal behavior.

NYC Council Districts: 3, 4, 5, 6

NYC Community Cleanup is a citywide initiative that puts low-level offenders to work repairing conditions of disorder throughout New York City. The goal is to create meaningful community service work projects that emphasize the values of immediacy, visibility, and accountability.

NYC Council Districts: 25, 26, 27, 30 (Queens); 33, 34, 36 (Brooklyn); 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 (Manhattan)

New York Juvenile Justice Corps is an AmeriCorps service program that seeks to prevent young people in New York City from becoming enmeshed in the criminal justice system.

NYC Council Districts: Citywide program – All NYC Council Districts

Parole Reentry Court helps parolees returning to the Harlem community make the transition from life in prison to responsible citizenship. It was created in cooperation with the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services and the Division of Parole.

NYC Council Districts: 7, 8, 9

Queens Engagement Strategies for Teens (QUEST) is a community-based program that provides an alternative to detention for youth who have open delinquency matters pending in Queens Family Court.

NYC Council Districts: Borough-wide program (Districts 19 – 32)

Red Hook Community Justice Center is the nation's first multi-jurisdictional community court. Operating out of a refurbished Catholic school in the heart of a low-income Brooklyn neighborhood, the Justice Center seeks to solve neighborhood problems like drugs, crime, domestic violence, and landlord-tenant disputes.

NYC Council Districts: 33, 38, 39

Staten Island Youth Justice Center consists of two principal components—a teen-led youth court, in which local teenagers hear actual cases involving peers, and an alternative-to-detention program, in which young people arrested for delinquency are supervised in the community while their cases are pending in family court.

NYC Council Districts: 49, 50, 51

Youth Courts use positive peer pressure to ensure that young people who have committed minor offenses pay back the community and receive the help they need to avoid further involvement in the justice system. Youth courts train teenagers to serve as jurors, judges, and attorneys, handling real-life cases involving their peers.

Greenpoint Youth Court

NYC Council Districts: 33, 34

Harlem Youth Court

NYC Council Districts: 7, 8, 9

Newark Youth Court

Red Hook Youth Court

NYC Council Districts: 33, 38, 39

Staten Island Youth Court

NYC Council Districts: 49, 50, 51

Youth Justice Board is an after-school program that brings together young people to study and propose solutions to the public safety challenges that most affect them.

NYC Council Districts: Citywide program – All NYC Council Districts

Brooklyn Youthful Offender Domestic Violence Court is the first court to address exclusively misdemeanor domestic violence cases among teenagers between the ages of 16 and 19.

NYC Council Districts: Borough-wide program (Districts 33 – 48)

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Fw: support for GreenThumb
Attachments: lettuce and basil.jpg; collard greens and swiss chard.JPG; beans.JPG

From: Tatiana Dierckx [<mailto:tatianadierckx@hotmail.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, June 05, 2012 12:04 PM
To: Edwards, Tanisha
Subject: support for GreenThumb

Dear Ms Edwards

I am writing to you in support of GreenThumb. I am a parent at PS38 in Brooklyn and earlier this year we were able to start a small garden at the school. PS38 is a title one school, with absolutely no budget for a garden, nor are parents able to donate much. As no school garden was in place before, it would have been nearly impossible to start it without the help of GreenThumb. They provided us not only with lumber, soil, plants and seeds, but also helped us along the way with advise and great workshops.

We now have 5 raised beds with flowers and vegetables and it has not only changed the face of the school, but all the kids are super excited about the garden. We hope that this garden will give children in this neighbourhood a chance to plant their own food, experience digging in soil and seeing things grow. Most kids live in the nearby projects with no outdoor space and it is great to see them working in the garden, growing the food that they will eat and realizing that food is grown and harvested, not "made".

I have attached some pictures of our garden. Please consider our story and do not cut the budget for GreenThumb. They are doing so many good things and even though starting a school garden seems like something small, the impact is overwhelming and the benefits for the kids and the community reach well beyond it's investment. As Robert Stevenson said: "Don't judge each day by the harvest you reap, but by the seeds that you plant". What we are teaching our children now, will benefit them for the rest of their lives.

Thank you for considering our story!
Tatiana







Anderson, Nicole

From: Edwards, Tanisha
Sent: Monday, June 04, 2012 7:26 PM
To: Anderson, Nicole
Subject: FW: Saved by GreenThumb!
Attachments: HarlemRose2.JPG; HRG2.jpg

From: Carolyn Schaefer [csphotony@nyc.rr.com]
Sent: Monday, June 04, 2012 7:05 PM
To: Edwards, Tanisha
Subject: Saved by GreenThumb!

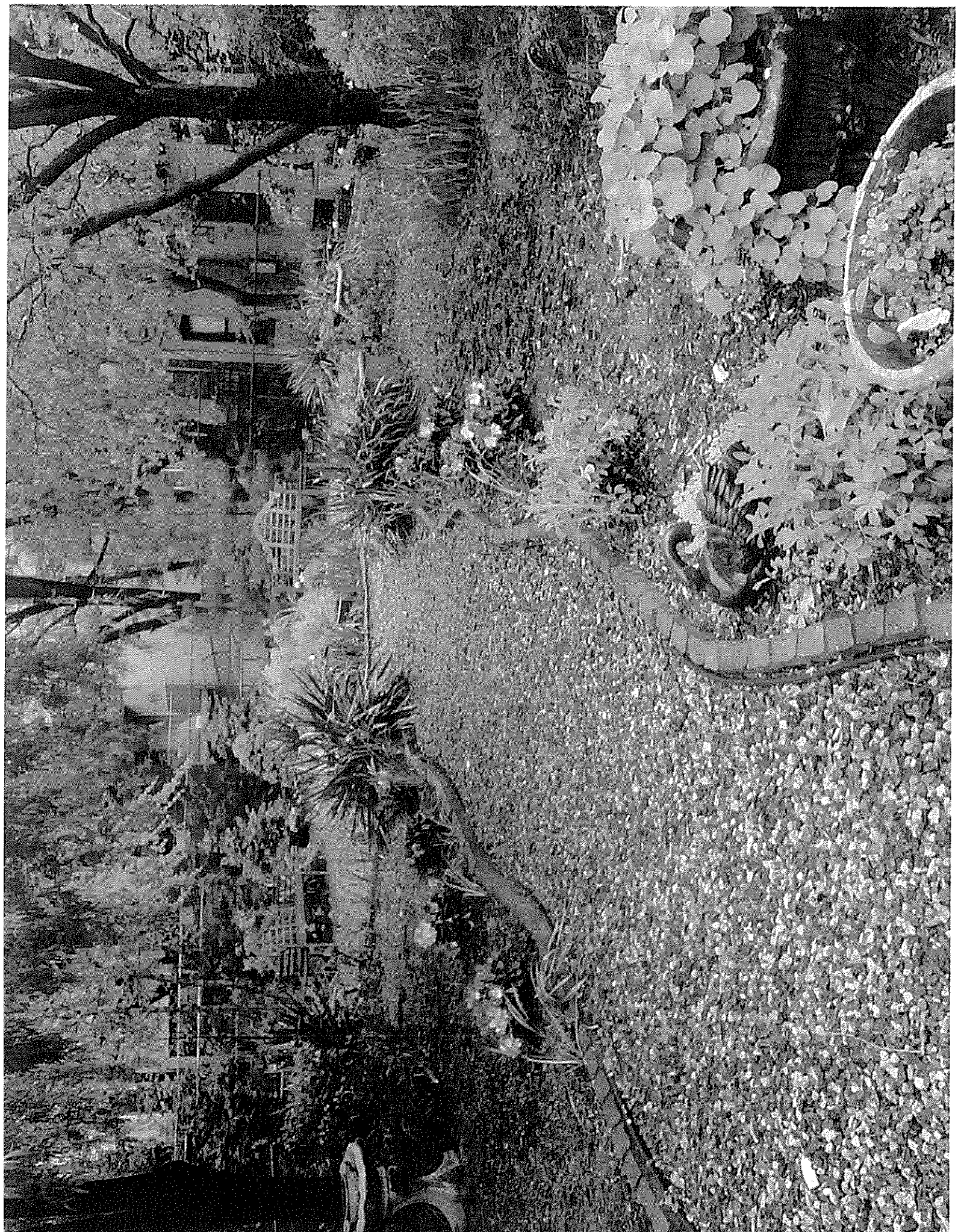
Dear Council Person:

We are the Harlem Rose Garden. Please see the "before" and "after."

We could not have done it without GreenThumb. Please save their funding!

Carolyn Schaefer
President
The Harlem Rose Garden







**TESTIMONY OF ROBERT LEDERER,
RESEARCHER AND POLICY ANALYST FOR
THE BRONX HEALTH LINK, INC.**
**Public Hearing by the City Council Finance Committee on
The Mayor's Budget for FY 2013
June 6, 2012**

My name is Robert Lederer, and I am the Researcher and Policy Analyst for the Bronx Health Link, Inc., a health education and policy organization for Bronx consumers and health and human service providers. Thank you for the opportunity to speak today.

I am here to impress on you the urgency of providing adequate funding for the Infant Mortality Reduction Initiative (IMRI), and specifically the need to restore last year's level of \$3 million. The Mayor has consistently excluded this vital Council initiative from his proposed budgets. We understand the very difficult economic situation that the city is facing – but cost savings cannot be borne by mothers and infants. The City has heralded the decline of infant mortality citywide, which is indeed good news, but the rate in the Bronx remains persistently higher than that of any other borough.

The Bronx Health Link works with the community and with IMRI-funded health care providers to improve birth outcomes, prenatal care, and the reproductive health of Bronx women. Citywide, the 30 IMRI agencies provide culturally competent, multilingual health education and case management that especially draw in hard-to-reach women and their families. These programs help at-risk moms to manage life stress and overcome barriers to obtaining needed services. Research on the high costs of care for low-birth-weight babies suggests that preventing each low birth weight birth frees up at least \$90,000 in funding, allowing 25 pregnant women to receive health promotion services that can reduce their risk of bearing low-birth-weight infants.

This year, the Bronx IMRI program is run by 9 community-based organizations that will provide:

- Workshops that teach health and parenting skills to 2800 people, mainly women.
- Outreach, screening and service referrals to 500 people
- Case management to help 180 pregnant women through difficult health issues, and
- The latest health information on pregnancy and child care through conferences, trainings, and newsletters, to hundreds of consumers and providers.

One quote from a Bronx new mother trained through the IMRI in breastfeeding speaks volumes. She wrote: *"Thank you so much for coming to my house to help me do this. There should be more people like you and the agency you work for. Many women would be happier and feel more accomplished because breastfeeding is not as easy as it sounds."*

These programs are a highly cost-effective contribution to improving maternal and child health in our city.

(OVER)

Funding levels for the IMRI – which currently totals less than 0.01% of the overall City budget – have been cut for the past three years, at the same time the state’s matching grants have also decreased. Each year Council members and community-based organizations fight to restore the already inadequate level of funding to the budget. We are living in a difficult time for non-profits and government agencies that provide services to the poor, and we cannot afford to further limit the programs supported by this Initiative.

Finally, the Bronx Health Link is part of the People’s Budget Coalition for Public Health, and we strongly support their call for full funding of all the crucial public health programs that the Mayor has constantly proposed be cut or eliminated. They include (besides IMRI) such Council initiatives as asthma control, HIV/AIDS Communities of Color and Faith-Based Initiatives, HIV supportive housing, Children Under 5 Mental Health Initiative, Autism Awareness Initiative, Mental Health and Alcohol/Substance Abuse outpatient treatment, and obesity prevention programs. In addition, the Mayor has proposed cuts to the Health and Hospitals Corporation’s Child Health Clinics, as well as its overall operating subsidy. HHC is vital as a safety net for uninsured people, including undocumented immigrants, and people on Medicaid. All of these programs must also be protected against further damaging cuts.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Contact Information:

Robert Lederer
Researcher and Policy Analyst
The Bronx Health Link
(718) 590-8512
bob@bronxhealthlink.org
www.bronxhealthlink.org

FDNY

BUDGET

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

3:32 PM

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: JOSEFINA SANFELIU

Address: 229 13th ST Brooklyn NY 11215

I represent: LATINAS AGAINST FDNY CUTS

Address: (SAME)

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Public

Appearance Card

9:00

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Tammie Miller

Address: 52 Broadway

I represent: UFT Daycare Providers

Address: Same as above

**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: 6/6/12

Name: Robert Brewster
(PLEASE PRINT)

Address: 5676 Riverdale Ave. Bx NY

I represent: Riverdale Mental Health Assoc.

Address: 5676 Riverdale Ave

Bronx NY 10471

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. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Yehudit Moch

Address: 424 E 9th St Bklyn NY 11218

I represent: CSCS-NY
49 W 45th St NY NY 10036

**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: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Shadac Blair

Address: 9 Murray St. 10007

I represent: NYPIRG

Address: 9 Murray St. 10007

**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: Mitchell Rosenberg

Address: 900 Ave of the Americas

I represent: _____

Address: _____

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. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 06/06/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Arniissia Hamilton

Address: 901 Anderson Ave. #3D Bronx, NY

I represent: Health People

Address: 552 Southern Blvd. Bronx, NY

**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: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: MARTA JENDROSKA

Address: 70-38 66 St #2L

I represent: _____

Address: _____

**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: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Carolyn McCrory

Address: 529 E. 13th St. #1B NYC 10009

I represent: Boardwalk Garden / Greenthumb Gardens

Address: 3001-3031 W. 22nd St. Parks Dept.

Coney Island

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. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

Name: Kellie Tem (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: _____

I represent: Bronx River Alliance

Address: _____

**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: 6/6/12

Name: Mary Barton (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: _____

I represent: SR. Annuncata Bethel

Address: Bedford Park Sr. Chr.

**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: 6/6/12

Name: Annette Perkins (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: _____

I represent: SR. Annuncata Bethel

Address: Bedford Park Sr. Chr.

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. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

Name: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Address: _____

I represent: _____

Address: _____

**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: _____

Name: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Address: _____

I represent: _____

Address: _____

**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: _____

Name: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Address: _____

I represent: _____

Address: _____

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. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

Name: RUTH Gelfand (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: 51st Annunciate Bethel

I represent: Bedford Park & Ctr

Address: Bedford Park & Ctr

**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: 6/6/12

Name: PATRICIA DURLACE (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: 51st Annunciate Bethel

I represent: Bedford Park & Ctr

Address: Bedford Park & Ctr

**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: JUNE 6, 2012

Name: Zenobia E. M^{rs} Nally (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: 165 LOTT ST

I represent: Neighborhood Housing Svc of NYC

Address: _____

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. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6-6-12

Name: Faiver Valencia (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: 294 Manhattan Ave

I represent: Belly house, GMC

Address: Momentum

**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: 6.6.12

Name: TODD LIVINGSTON (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: 1345 FRANKLIN AVE Bx NY

I represent: GMMC, ASC, MOMENTUM, BAILEY HOUSE

Address: I AM ALSO A H.A.S.A. CLIENT

**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: _____

Name: Liza Behrendt (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: 205 Gates Ave, Brooklyn NY

I represent: GMMC

Address: 446 W 33rd St

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

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

Public

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

Name: Mattéo N. Dellgrosso (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: M. Dellgrosso

I represent: _____

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

Public

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

Name: Raul Rodriguez, Vice President (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: _____

I represent: Acacia Network

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

Public

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

Name: Jaslyn Jimenez, Vice President (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: _____

I represent: Hispanic Federation

Address: _____

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. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Joe Puleo

Address: 125 Barclay Street NY NY 10007

I represent: Local 983, DC 37

Address: (Parks)

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public**

Appearance Card

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: INGRID ABRAMS

Address: 3276 54th St.

I represent: BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY

Address: _____

**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: Shirlene Cooper

Address: 1045 Ocean Ave #11

I represent: HASA ADVISORY BOARD

Address: 15th St

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. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

Name: CORNEIL DUKES (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: 2640 Pitkin ave

I represent: HOUSING WORKS

Address: _____

**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: 6/6/2012

Name: DANIEL FIGUEROA III - chief of staff (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: 1973 WESTCHESTER AVE.

I represent: ASSEMBLYMAN PETER M. RIVERA

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: _____

Name: Jed Garfield (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: _____

I represent: Sane trash

Address: _____

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. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

Name: Jennifer Ratner (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: _____

I represent: Sanefrash

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK** Public

Appearance Card

4:28pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

Name: RAUL RODRIGUEZ (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: 413 E. 120th St. NY NY

I represent: Acacia Network

Address: 1770 Clay Ave
RX NY

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK** Public

Appearance Card

4:27pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

Name: MARY CARROLL (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: 67-50 Thornton Place #4W Forest Hills, NY 11375

I represent: Brooklyn Public Library

Address: 10 Grand Army Plaza Brooklyn NY

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

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

4:27pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Theresa Fehn 10012

Address: 350 Lafayette St. NY, NY 10012

I represent: CUCS

Address: 350 Lafayette St. NY, NY 10012

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

4:27pm

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

☐ in favor ☒ in opposition

Date: 6/6/2012

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Arlene Munoz (with Councilman Robert Jackson)

Address: 443 E. 180th Street Bx NY 10457

I represent: WHCC - OST Cuts; Day Care Cuts; + after school closing

Address: ~~443 E. 180th St. Bx NY 10457~~
610-14 W. 175th St. NY NY 10033

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

4:26pm

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

☐ in favor ☒ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: D. NKOSI CAIN

Address: 987 JEFFERSON AVE

I represent: MC DONOUGH ST. HEADSTART Program

Address: HANCOCK ST, BKLYN, NY.

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

4:26pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)
Name: Michael de Zayas
Address: 657 Prospect Pl Bklyn 11216
I represent: Little Zilda Cafe
Address: 727 Franklin Ave Bk 11238

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

4:25pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/7/12

PUBLIC TESTIMONY
re: OST Funding Cuts
(PLEASE PRINT)
Name: Helen Kim
Address: 7 P.O. Box 541429, Flushing NY 11354
I represent: Korean American Family Service Center
Address: 87-03 Southern Blvd #4B, Kew Gardens NY 11415

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

4:24pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)
Name: Alyse Eрман / Sunset Park Promise Neighborhood
Address: 6025 6th Ave. BK 11220
I represent: Sunset Park Promise Neighborhood
Address: 6025 6th Avenue BK 11220

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

4:24pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

Name: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Address: _____

I represent: _____

Address: _____

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

4:24pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Name: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Address: _____

I represent: _____

Address: _____

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

4:24pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

Name: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Address: _____

I represent: _____

Address: _____

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

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

4:24pm

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

☐ in favor ☒ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Jamila Lamont (consultant)

Address: _____

I represent: Area 145 Day Care Center

Address: 510 W. 145th St. N.Y. 10031

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: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: 4 Eddie Bates

Address: Uniformed Fire Officers Association

I represent: _____

Address: _____

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

4:15pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Cristina Carter

Address: 189th BRONX

I represent: Boys & Girls Club / State of NY

Address: 317 Madison Ave

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

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

2:15 pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Stephanie Gendell

Address: _____

I represent: Citizens' Committee for Children

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

4:15 pm

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

☐ in favor ☒ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Jol Petulica

Address: 895 UN PLAZA

I represent: MADISON SQ BOY & GIRL'S CLUB

Address: 317 Madison Ave

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK** Public

Appearance Card

4:19 pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition Exec Budget

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: James Shields

Address: 235 E 12 St

I represent: God's Love We Deliver

Address: 166 62 Ave

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

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

4:08pm

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

☐ in favor ☒ in opposition

Mayor's FY13 Budget

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Frank Proscia, MD

Address: 50 B'way NY NY 10004

I represent: Doctors Council SE14

Address: 50 B'way NY NY 10004

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

4:08pm

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

Mayor's FY13 Budget ☐ in favor ☒ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Judy Wester

Address: NY NY

I represent: CPHS / PBC

Address: NY NY

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

4:08pm

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

☒ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/2012

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Maritza Villegas

Address: 340 Starr St

I represent: RAPP / Steps to End Family Violence

Address: 250 Pleasant Ave, NYC 10029

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

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK PUBLIC

Appearance Card

4:08pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Aileen Cotes
Address: 550 W 157 St apt 37 Ny Ny 10032
I represent: RAPP/steps to end family violence
Address: 196S 2nd ave Ny Ny 10029

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: MATT SHAOTKIN
Address: PBC
I represent: PBC
Address: MATT SHAOTKIN

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: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: JENNIKER RATNER
Address: 525 E. 86th St 10028
I represent: Residents for Safe Trash Solutions
Address: _____

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

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Public

Appearance Card

4:09pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/5/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Randi Levine

Address:

I represent: Advocates for Children of New York

Address: 151 W. 30th St, NY, NY 10001

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Public

Appearance Card

4:09pm

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

☐ in favor ☒ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name:

Grace Brandi

Address:

3001 W 37th Bklyn 11224

I represent:

Surf Solomon Senior Center / JCC GCI

Address:

Same

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Public

Appearance Card

4:09pm

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

☐ in favor ☒ in opposition

Date: 6/9/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name:

Rosanne DeGennaro

Address:

3863 J ave. Ave. Bklyn 11224

I represent:

Marlboro Senior Center

Address:

2298 W 8 St. Bklyn NY 11223

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. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Alice B. Owens

Address: 47 W 22nd Street Brooklyn NY 11217-3921

I represent: Colony South Brooklyn Home, Inc

Address: 297 Dean Street Brooklyn NY 11217-1807

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

4:09pm

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

☐ in favor ☒ in opposition

Discontinuing
CIP from Sr. Ctrs. Date: June 7/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Robert Friedman

Address: 33812 140th St. Bklyn

I represent: Habeas House Sr. Ctr.

Address: 223024 W. 24 St. Bklyn

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: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: PATRICK J. FLANAGAN

Address: 2760 HOLLAND AVE #46

I represent: SSS / PARKSIDE SR. CTR.

Address: 49 W. 45th 644 ADEE AVE

10036 BX NY 10467

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

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Public

Appearance Card

9:32 AM

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: LISA CASHELL

Address: 12 W. 21ST ST.

I represent: DAY CARE COUNCIL of NY

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Public

Appearance Card

9:40 AM

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Lillian Roberts

Address: 125 Broadway Street, NY NY 10007

I represent: Executive Director, DC 37

Address: _____

**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: D-Day, 06-06/12, 2D

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Ms. LeAnn A. Rivers

Address: 31 Van Buren St - Wazobia

I represent: Tenants of the Wazobia House

Address: 31-39 Van Buren Street

Brooklyn, NY 11221-2669
Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

9:40AM

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Ralph Palladino

Address: 125 Barclay Street NY NY 10007

I represent: ^{2nd} Vice-President, Local 1549, DC37

Address:

Civilization (ACS 1911/DOITT)

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

9:40AM

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Santos Crespo

Address: 125 Barclay Street NY NY 10007

I represent: President, Local 372, DC37

Address:

(Education)

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

9:40AM

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Eileen Muller

Address: 125 Barclay Street NY NY 10007

I represent: President, Local 1482, DC37

Address:

(Libraries)

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant at Arms

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

Public
9:40AM

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Mary Carroll

Address: 125 Barclay Street NY NY 10007

I represent: Librarian, Local 1482, DC37

Address: (Brooklyn Public Library)
(Libraries)

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

Public
9:40AM

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Abigail Goldberg

Address: 125 Barclay Street NY NY 10007

I represent: Librarian, Local 1321, DC37

Address: (Qns Public Library)
(Libraries)

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

Public
9:40AM

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Precious Edwards

Address: 125 Barclay Street NY NY 10007

I represent: Librarian, Local 1321, DC37

Address: (Qns Public Library)
(Libraries)

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

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

9:40 AM

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Deborah Allman

Address: 125 Barclay Street NY NY 10007

I represent: Vice President, Local 1930, DC 37

Address: (Librarians)

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

9:40 AM

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Celene Scarborough

Address: 125 Barclay Street NY NY 10007

I represent: Chapter Chair, Wore Hill Gardeners + Maintainers,

Address: Local 374, DC 37
(Culturals)

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

9:40 AM

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Marcy Brown

Address: 125 Barclay Street NY NY 10007

I represent: Treasurer, Local 1501, DC 37

Address: (Wildlife Conservation Society)
(Culturals)

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

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK** Public

Appearance Card

9:40 AM

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name:

Peter Vreeland

Address:

125 Barclay Street NY NY 10007

I represent:

President, Local 1559, DC 37

Address:

(Museum of Natural History)
(Cultural)

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK** Public

Appearance Card

10:27 AM

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name:

Christie Hodgkins

Address:

CAMBA

I represent:

Address:

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK** Public

Appearance Card

10:27 AM

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name:

Christie Hodgkins

Address:

CEA Services NYC

I represent:

Address:

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

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

11:18 AM

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: ANGELA TOVAR

Address: _____

I represent: SUSTAINABLE SOUTH BRONX

Address: _____

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

11:18 AM

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: GENEVEVE GAZON

Address: 151 W. 30TH ST. 10001

I represent: NEW YORK LAWYERS FOR
PUBLIC INTEREST.

Address: _____

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

11:18 AM

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: CYNTHIA DOTY

Address: _____

I represent: MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS/WEST
HARLEM SANITATION COALITION

Address: _____

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

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

Public
11:18 AM

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: SHARON DELA CRUZ

Address: _____

I represent: THE POINT CDC

Address: BRONX, NY.

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

Public
12:26 PM

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

☒ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: June 6, 2012

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Mikaela Elver

Address: CDC The Point, GARRISON Ave. Bronx

I represent: The Point

Address: GARRISON Ave. The Bronx NY

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

11:05 AM

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: John Vandergrift / Testifying for CIG

Address: _____

I represent: Manager / SHAKE SHACK

Address: PUBLIC

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

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

11:05 am

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

Name: Michael Keltz (PLEASE PRINT) / Testifying for CIG

Address: _____

I represent: Owner / COFFEE SHOP / WINE BAR

Address: CROWN HEIGHTS
PUBLIC

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

11:05 am

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

Name: SYLVIA KENT (PLEASE PRINT) / Alexandria Hamilton
(Testifying for CIG)

Address: _____

I represent: Estimote / Galt / RBORG program / WCS

Address: PUBLIC

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

11:05 am

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

Name: Robert Guarino (PLEASE PRINT) / Testifying for CIG

Address: _____

I represent: Co-owner / 5 Napkin Burger

Address: Queens / PUBLIC

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

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

11:05 am

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

Name: LYNN KELLEY (PLEASE PRINT) Testifying for CIG

Address: _____

I represent: SNUG HARBOR

Address: PUBLIC

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK** Public

Appearance Card

12:34 pm

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

☐ in favor ☒ in opposition to POP cuts

Date: 6-6-2012

Name: Julie Wickware (PLEASE PRINT) uses ACCESS-A-RIDE

Address: _____

I represent: Community Voices Heard

Address: 115 E. 106th St, 3rd Fl.

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK** Public

Appearance Card

12:34 pm

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

☐ in favor ☒ in opposition to cuts of POP

Date: 6-6-2012

Name: Johnetta Goodlowe (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: _____

I represent: Community Voices Heard

Address: 115 E. 106th St, 3rd Fl.

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

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

12:34pm

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

☐ in favor ☒ in opposition to POP cuts

Date: 6-6-2012

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Camelia Robinson

Address: _____

I represent: Community Voices Heard

Address: 115 E. 106th St, 3rd Fl.

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

12:55pm

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

sexual assault ☒ in favor ☐ in opposition
Initiative

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Mary HAVILAND, Executive Director

Address: 32 Broadway, Ste: 1101, NY, NY 10004

I represent: NYC ALLIANCE AGAINST SEXUAL ASSAULT

Address: 32 Broadway, NYC

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

1:00pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: JUNE 6, 2012

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: MICHAEL KINK

Address: 52 BROADWAY 14TH FLOOR NY, NY 10004

I represent: STRONG ECONOMY FOR ALL COALITION

Address: 52 BROADWAY 14TH FLOOR NY, NY 10004

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

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

1:34pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Mr X

Address: box 5 manhattan new york 10034

I represent: MYSELF

Address: irindbmt@gmail.com

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

1:35pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: June 6, 2012

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Barbara Harris

Address: 24 Central Park South

I represent: Granny Peace Brigade and

Address: 21 Social Justice organizing

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

1:49pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: June 6, 2012

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Pat Flanagan

Address: _____

I represent: Parkside Senior Center of Presbyterian

Address: _____

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

1:50 pm

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

☐ in favor ☒ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Elaine Short

Address: 321 Beach 57th St

I represent: Lucille Rose Day Care

Address: For Rockaway

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

1:53 pm

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

☐ in favor ☒ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Tris DeLoira

Address: 61-55 98th St #12H

I represent: The Murphy Institute Cury

Address: 25 W 43rd St

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

2:25 pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/7/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Angelo Ortiz

Address: 3640 Johnson Ave Bx NY 10463

I represent: Inwood Community Services

Address: 651 Academy Street

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

3:05pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Mabel Everett

Address: _____

I represent: Day Care Workers Local 205

Address: _____

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

3:05pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Raglan George, Jr.

Address: _____

I represent: DC 1707 / Day Care & Head Start

Address: _____

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

3:08pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: ADRIENE HOLDER, ESQ

Address: 199 WATER ST. NY, NY

I represent: LEGAL AID SOCIETY

Address: _____

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

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

3:08pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name:

STEVEN BANKS, Esq

Address:

199 WATER ST.

I represent:

LEGAL AID SOCIETY

Address:

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

3:08pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name:

DEBORAH WRIGHT, Esq

Address:

199 WATER ST., NY, NY

I represent:

ALAA VAW LEGAL AID SOCIETY

Address:

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK Public

Appearance Card

3:08pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name:

LILLIE CARINO

Address:

199 WATER ST, NY, NY

I represent:

SEIU 1199, LEGAL AID SOCIETY

Address:

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

Public
3:10pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: MARK SMITH

Address: 317 LENOX AVE., 10TH FLOOR, NY, NY

I represent: NEIGHBORHOOD DEFENDER SERVICES

Address: SLAS ¹⁰⁰²⁷
OF HANCOCK

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

Public
3:19pm

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

☐ in favor ☒ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Jacqueline McDuffie

Address: 529 Kingsborough 5th Walk 1B Bklyn

I represent: BSEC Centers Inc

Address: 214 Stuyvesant St. Bklyn

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

Public
3:18pm

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

☐ in favor ☒ in opposition

Date: 6/6/2012

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: HARBACHAN SINGH

Address: 193-12 Foothill Ave. Hollis, NY 11423

I represent: Queens Civic Congress

Address: PO Box 670706 Queens

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

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK** Public

Appearance Card

3:22pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Margo Hirsch

Address: 10 Bar 25312 Broadway

I represent: Empire State Coalition

Address: same as above

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

3:25pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6.6.2012

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Dr. Joan Pastore

Address: 138 Beach 125th St. Bklyn Harbor

I represent: AMICO

Address: 5901 13th Ave. Brooklyn

11215

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

3:25pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Vanessa Ramos

Address: 131 E. 83 St, NY, NY 10028

I represent: The Committee for Hispanic Children

Address: + Families 104 William St, St. 1802 NY, NY 10038

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

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

3:25p.

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Betty Holcomb

Address: 125 Midland Ave

I represent: Center for Children's Initiative

Address: 322 8th Ave 10001

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

3:25pm

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

☐ in favor ☒ in opposition

Date: JUNE 06, 2012

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: NADIA JOHNSON

Address: 9384 116th ST #6H RICHMOND HILL NY 11413

I represent: JUST FOOD

Address: 1155 AVE OF THE AMERICAS, 3rd FL NY NY 10026

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

3:40pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Sonji Matthews

Address: 572 Ocean Park Way

I represent: Self - At Home Mom Debetre

Address: _____

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

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

3:40pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name:

ROBERT TOBING

Address:

302 W. 91 St. NY NY 10024

I represent:

SERVICE PROGRAM FOR OLDER PERSONS

Address:

**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: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name:

Jovan Martinez

Address:

42 West 128th Street, New York, NY, 10027

I represent:

Center Against Domestic Violence (C.A.D.V.)

Address:

25 Chapel Street, 904, Brooklyn, NY, 11201

**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: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name:

Naisha Santini

Address:

136 South 2nd Street Bk NY 11211

I represent:

RAPP - CADV

Address:

25 Chapel St. #904 Brooklyn NY 11201

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. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Suhpiri Rodriguez

Address: 839 Riverside Drive, Apt 6A NYC 10031

I represent: TEEN RAPP PROGRAM

Address: 885 Flushing Ave, Brooklyn

**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: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Saroosh ZAMAN

Address: 783 E 10th Apt 12, Brooklyn, NY, 11230

I represent: R.A.P.P - CADV

Address: 25 Chapel St, 904, Brooklyn, NY, 11201

**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: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Miguel Rivera

Address: 6324 Forest Ave. Ridgewood, NY 11385

I represent: Rapp - CADV

Address: 25 Chapel St. #904 Brooklyn, NY 11201

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. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/12

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Paula Batista

Address: 1157 Intervale Ave BX NY 10459

I represent: RAPP-CADV

Address: 25 Chapel St. #904 Brooklyn, NY 11201

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. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Emily Carras

Address: 182 Hull St Bklyn 1123

I represent: TRIP RAPP Program

Address: 8388 Flushing Ave Bklyn 11720

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. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 6/6/2012

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Trisha Wilkerson

Address: 320 East 115th St New York, NY 10029

I represent: RAPP - CENTER AGAINST D.V.

Address: 25 Chapel St #904 Brooklyn NY 11201

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

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

PUBLIC

Appearance Card

5:00pm

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

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: INGRID ABRAMS

Address: _____

I represent: BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY

Address: _____

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