

The City of New York
Office of Management and Budget
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Dean Fuleihan
Director

**TESTIMONY BEFORE THE NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON STATE
AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION REGARDING DISABILITY PENSION REFORM FOR
MEMBERS OF NEW YORK CITY UNIFORMED SERVICES AND RELATED NEW
YORK STATE LEGISLATURE HOME RULE REQUEST**

June 10th, 2015

Thank you Chair Koslowitz, and members of the Committee on State and Federal Legislation for allowing us to speak with you again regarding the Disability Pension Reform item before you today. I am Dean Fuleihan, Director of the Office of Management and Budget. Joining me are Dominic Williams, Chief of Staff to the First Deputy Mayor and Renee Campion, First Deputy Commissioner at the Office of Labor Relations.

When we came before this Committee two weeks ago, we spoke about the City's proposed legislation in Albany which would ensure that the brave men and women of the City's uniformed services would receive fair coverage in the event of tragic injury while also protecting tax payers from the ever-increasing share of our pension costs within the City's budget.

As we discussed before, pensions for NYC uniformed forces are currently some of the most expensive in the country (over twice the national average for police and fire and more than 1.5 times the average for police and fire in New York State).

However, it is obvious to everyone on this committee and to the Mayor that there are certain holes in the current pension system. If you are younger or severely disabled and unable to work, the current benefit may be inadequate. And we are here today because the Mayor is committed to plugging those holes.

The Mayor's proposed plan, as amended, does that. It is responsive to the needs of our City's heroes and responsible to the taxpayers.

Under the Mayor's revised plan, the City raises early salary calculations so that if younger workers are tragically injured in the line of duty they are not unfairly treated compared to more senior workers. The administration firmly believes that a uniformed employee who is tragically injured in the earlier part of his career and can no longer work should be supported by the City they served.

Under the Mayor's plan, those retirees eligible for Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)

will receive $\frac{3}{4}$ benefit. This is an important distinction in that it ensures that this larger benefit is used for those who truly need it. The Mayor's plan ensures that there will be zero offsets for social security eligible disabled workers. This means that a retiree's pension will not be reduced if they also receive social security disability insurance.

Under the Mayor's plan, no worker gets left behind. That's why the Administration ensured that there were provisions that hold every uniformed retiree harmless – no employee will be worse off under our plan.

Under the Mayor's plan, the post-retirement cost of living adjustment (COLA) will be the same as the prior system – which is the same as enjoyed by the rest of the workforce.

The Mayor's plan is the only fiscally responsible proposal that has been offered. The Administration's updated plan will cost taxpayers \$105 million dollars through FY2019 in comparison to the alternative costing us \$400 million dollars. In the long-run, the Mayor's plan will cost tax payers \$1.5-\$2 billion dollars compared to the alternative which is estimated at \$6 billion dollars over thirty years.

Thank you for the opportunity to update you on the Mayor's proposal and welcome any questions at this time.

Testimony From, Roy Richter,
President of the Captains Endowment Association

Thank you for this opportunity to testify in favor of this important piece of legislation.

After many years of failing to take control of violence and serious crime in New York City, the New York City Police Department in the mid 1990s completely revolutionized policing in New York City. By developing a process known as "Compstat" - Precinct and other operational unit commanders developed a system to communicate with the agency's top executives and other commanders, sharing the problems they face and successful crime reduction tactics. The process allows top executives to monitor issues and activities within precincts and operational units, evaluating the skills and effectiveness of middle managers. By keeping abreast of situations "on the ground," departmental leaders developed a skill set to allocate resources to most effectively reduce crime and improve police performance.

As a result of these strategies, violent and serious crime has declined more than 80 % since 1993. New York City is now the safest large city in the United States of America. This remarkable crime reduction continues through 2015, even given the overwhelming counter-terrorism responsibilities implemented since September 2001.

This Bill gives commanders with fifteen (15) years of service in the rank of Captain or above an incentive to stay with the New York City Police Department by allowing them to retire at a Deputy Chief pension and prevents the loss of valuable experience and knowledge of proven and effective police tactics to retirement. The Bill expands upon the existing benefit that grants Captains with five (5) years of service in the rank of Captain or above a Deputy Inspector pension and Captains with ten (10) years of service in the rank of Captain or above an Inspector pension. Further, the Bill offers an incentive for the most qualified Police Lieutenants to seek promotion to the rank of Captain. Over the last ten (10) years fewer and fewer Lieutenants have sought promotion to the rank of Captain. For example, in 1997 - 65.6% of total eligible (898 of pool of 1,369) Lieutenants filed for the Promotional Exam for Captain. In contrast, in 2012 – only 18.5% of total eligible (325 of pool of 1,753) Lieutenants filed for the Promotional Exam for Captain. This reduced interest in advancement within the NYPD further highlights the need to incentivize our most experienced NYPD commanders to stay in the service of New York City.

**TESTIMONY OF THE BUILDING INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK CITY IN SUPPORT
RESOLUTION FOR AMENDMENT OF GENERAL CITY LAW SECTION 36
JUNE 10, 2015**

GOOD MORNING. MY NAME IS ROBERT ALTMAN AND I AM HERE TO TESTIFY IN SUPPORT OF A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING AN AMENDMENT TO GENERAL CITY LAW SECTION 36.

GENERAL CITY LAW SECTION 36 SUBDIVISION 2 (GCL 36(2)) IS A PROVISION WHICH REQUIRES NEW CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS ON STREETS THAT ARE NOT FINAL MAPPED TO BE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE BOARD OF STANDARDS AND APPEALS (BSA) BEFORE RECEIVING A CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY. THIS WAS DONE BECAUSE THE STATE WANTED A DETERMINATION FROM BSA THAT THE STREET UPON WHICH THE STRUCTURE WAS BEING BUILT WAS SAFE. MOST STREETS THAT FALL WITHIN THIS BILL ARE ON STATEN ISLAND. THERE ARE WATERFRONT AREAS OF THE ROCKAWAYS AND INDUSTRIAL WATERFRONT AREAS OF THE SOUTH BRONX THAT FALL INTO THIS CATEGORY, BUT THEY ARE MUCH LIMITED. WHEREAS ON STATEN ISLAND, THIS PROBABLY INCLUDES FORTY (40%) PERCENT OF ALL STREETS.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO GCL 36 WOULD DO TWO THINGS. FIRST, IF A STREET ALREADY HAS ONE- OR TWO-FAMILY DWELLINGS THAT HAVE SUCCESSFULLY APPEALED TO BSA THERE WOULD BE NO NEED FOR FURTHER APPEALS TO BSA FOR NEW ONE- AND TWO-FAMILY HOMES ON SUCH STREET SINCE ITS SAFETY HAS ALREADY BEEN DETERMINED. THIS ELIMINATES AN UNNECESSARY BUREAUCRATIC PROCESS. OVER THE YEARS, OUR MEMBERS CANNOT RECALL AN INSTANCE WHERE BSA APPROVAL WAS NOT GRANTED ON SUCH APPEALS. SECOND, THE AMENDMENT RESTORES AN INTERPRETATION THAT HAD EXISTED FOR 22 YEARS BUT WAS REVERSED IN DECEMBER 2014 THAT CORPORATION COUNSEL OPINION (CCO) STREETS WERE NOT SUBJECT TO GCL 36(2). A CCO STREET IS A STREET THAT THE CORPORATION COUNSEL HAS DETERMINED CONSTITUTES A STREET BECAUSE IT IS A PUBLIC WAY THAT HAS BEEN OPEN AND IN USE BY THE PUBLIC FOR A MINIMUM OF TEN YEARS AND ACCEPTED BY THE CITY AS SUCH, EVEN IF IT HAS NOT BEEN MAPPED BY THE CITY AS A STREET. THE REVERSAL OF THIS INTERPRETATION ONLY PROMISES TO FURTHER CLOG THE BSA CALENDAR.

IN ORDER TO ENSURE THAT THERE IS NO CONCERN REGARDING FIRE SAFETY, WHICH WAS THE MAIN IMPETUS BEHIND GCL 36(2), THE AMENDMENT REQUIRES THAT SPRINKLERS BE PROVIDED IN EACH DWELLING. THE PROVISION OF SPRINKLERS ENSURES THAT FIRE SAFETY CONCERNS ARE MORE THAN MET, EVEN IF SUCH SPRINKLERS WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN REQUIRED WHEN GOING THROUGH THE STANDARD BSA PROCESS.

**TESTIMONY OF THE BUILDING INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK CITY IN SUPPORT
RESOLUTION FOR AMENDMENT OF GENERAL CITY LAW SECTION 36
JUNE 10, 2015**

THUS, THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT STREAMLINES A BUREAUCRATIC PROCESS, FREES UP RESOURCES OF THE BSA TO WORK ON MORE PRESSING MATTERS, AND INCREASES THE SAFETY OF THE HOUSES BUILT. WE STRONGLY URGE YOUR SUPPORT FOR THIS LEGISLATION.



Uniformed Firefighters Association of Greater New York



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|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|

STAND WITH THE BRAVEST VOTE "NO" ON THE MAYOR'S PROPOSAL

1. **Mayor's Plan:** Helps younger workers by raising early salary calculations.

UFA's Response: Statistics show most career ending injuries occur later on in a firefighter's career, so the Mayor's plan only takes care of a very small percentage of younger firefighters.

2. **Mayor's Plan:** Is fiscally responsible, and avoids the debilitating cost of a full rollback. Based on the Actuary's fiscal notes OMB estimates the cost of this plan to be between \$1.5 and \$2 billion dollars over 30 years, compared to other proposals which cost \$6 billion or more over the same timeframe.

UFA Response: Fiscal estimates are overstated due to the flawed assumed disability rates. This is because the Mayor's estimates include injuries resulting from World Trade Center's injuries and illnesses. The funds are there, the City has a \$3 Billion dollar surplus.

3. **Mayor's Plan:** Eliminates offsets for social security eligible disabled workers.

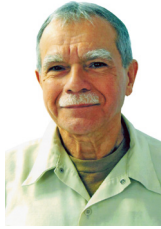
UFA's Response: The criteria to qualify for 75% (must qualify for social security) is unjust and would be applied too arbitrarily. In addition, it would bar a severely disabled firefighter from ever working again. The medical standards to be a firefighter is different than most other jobs. Just because they can't work as a firefighter doesn't mean they cannot work in another occupation.

4. **Mayor's Plan:** Adds an additional 75% tax-free disability benefit, for those who are seriously disabled in the line of duty.

UFA Response: UFA plan provides 75% disability benefit based upon current medical and legal standards, rather than Mayor's arbitrary disability standard.

5. **Mayor's Plan:** To make sure that no officer loses under the plan, there is a provision that holds every officer harmless – no officer does worse than the status quo under the City's plan.

UFA Response: Mayor's plan imposes 2nd class status on new hires, the majority of which are minority members (56% of the last class).



May 30 Coalition to Free Oscar López

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Alejandro L. Molina statement for NYC City Council Committee on State and Federal Legislation June 8, 2015

As a Co-Coordinator of the May 30th Coalition to Free Oscar López Rivera, I want to thank you for the opportunity to address you and to thank you for considering this resolution supporting the release of Oscar López Rivera.

On May 30, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of his arrest and imprisonment, I joined thousands of people marching through the streets of West Harlem, calling on President Obama to release this 72 year old Vietnam veteran. The marchers, with one voice, included SEIU's 1199 and Local 32BJ, and Professional Staff Congress-CUNY, affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers; the Hispanic Ministers Association; U.S. members of Congress representing New York City: José Serrano and Nydia Velázquez; New York Senators Bill Perkins and Rubén Díaz, Sr.; New York State Assemblymen José Rivera and Marcos Crespo, who is also chair of the Bronx Democratic Party; New York City Council Speaker MMV and members Mark Levine, chair of the Jewish Caucus, Rosie Méndez, 1st Corinthian Baptist Church of Harlem, an African American church; and community organizations El Maestro Cultural Center, Hostos College Student Government, and El Puente HS.

This vast variety of New York voices can give you an idea of the similar breadth of support the call for his release enjoys in the U.S. – AFL-CIO, AFSCME, SEIU, Labor Council for Latin American Advancement (LCLAA) – and throughout the world. A group of Swedish parliamentarians just wrote to President Obama urging him to release Oscar. On the 34th anniversary of his arrest, events took place in Panamá, Venezuela, Argentina and Cuba. The United Nations Decolonization Committee and the presidents of Nicaragua, Venezuela and Uruguay support his release, the latter taking up the matter with President Obama when he visited the White House. Nobel Laureates Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Rigoberta Menchú, Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, Jody Williams, and Jose Ramos Horta have joined this worldwide effort.

Last, but certainly not least, the people of Puerto Rico have consistently spoken with one voice in support of his release. Governor Alejandro García Padilla, of the status quo Popular Democratic Party, visited Oscar in prison and has spoken to the former Attorney General and in the White House about this will of the people he represents. Member of U.S. Congress and gubernatorial candidate Pedro Pierluisi, of the pro-statehood New Progressive Party, is on board. The churches, the teachers, the Bar Association, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the universities, indeed, the entire civil society, as a recent editorial in the Island's main daily newspaper titled "The Ongoing Imprisonment of Oscar López is a Betrayal of Democracy," articulated: "At 71 years of age and having served 33 years in remote prisons, far away from his country, accused of seditious conspiracy, but never having been found guilty of shedding any blood, Oscar López Rivera is the symbol of a flagrant dishonor for his jailers and an affront to democracy that fails to respect human rights."

We hope that the New York City Council will add its voice to this growing chorus asking President Obama to immediately release Oscar López Rivera.

Sincerely,

Alejandro L. Molina / Ana M. López Fernando "Ponce" Laspina Matt Meyer
For the May 30th Coalition to Free Oscar Lopez Rivera

TESTIMONY OF
JUAN CARTAGENA
PRESIDENT & GENERAL COUNSEL, LATINOJUSTICE PRLDEF
BEFORE THE
NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL
COMMITTEE ON STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION
ON COUNCIL RESOLUTION T2015-3183
CALLING ON PRESIDENT OBAMA
TO GRANT CLEMENCY TO
OSCAR LÓPEZ RIVERA
10 JUNE 2015

Chair and Council Member Koslowitz, Members of the Council
Committee on State and Federal Legislation, and other Members of the
New York City Council

Good morning. My name is Juan Cartagena and I serve as President
& General Counsel to LatinoJustice PRLDEF, formerly known as the Puerto
Rican Legal Defense & Education Fund, one of the nation's leading civil
rights organizations that represents Latinas and Latinos to protect their
civil and constitutional rights and works to increase their entry into the
legal profession. By way of background I am a graduate of Dartmouth
College and Columbia Law School, a practicing civil rights attorney in New
York and New Jersey for over 34 years and a former Municipal Court Judge
in Hoboken, New Jersey. I respectfully submit this testimony in favor of
the proposed Council Resolution calling for President Obama to permit the
immediate release of Oscar López Rivera from prison as his continued
incarceration is unjust and serves no legitimate purpose.



On behalf of LatinoJustice PRLDEF I support this Resolution for two basic reasons:

One: The sentences imposed on Mr. López Rivera are severely disproportionate to the crimes for which he was convicted and reflect this nation's illogical and unnecessary criminal justice policies. Two: Mr. López Rivera is widely considered to be unjustly sentenced for his political beliefs in general and his support for the independence of Puerto Rico in particular, as such, his continued incarceration is inconsistent with this nation's values.

LatinoJustice PRLDEF has been actively involved in policing and criminal justice reform for many years. It uses litigation and advocacy to address the discriminatory aspects of the criminal justice system and its impacts on Latino communities in a number of critical areas throughout the region and the country. It has challenged the New York Police Department's trespass arrests under its Stop & Frisk programs (*Ligon v. City of New York*); the Suffolk County Police Department's racial profiling of Latino motorists (*Plaintiffs 1-21 v. Suffolk County*); unconstitutional immigration home raids in Westchester and Suffolk Counties (*Aguilar v. ICE*); the Frederick County, Maryland's racial profiling policies against Latinos (*Orellano Santos v. Frederick County*); employment discrimination practices against persons with criminal histories (*Houser v. Pritzker*); hate crimes and discriminatory policing practices against Latinos in Suffolk County before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights; police harassment of day laborers in Long Island (*Centro de la Comunidad Hispana v. Oyster Bay*); the segregation of prison inmates by race in California (*In Re Randolph Haro*); and New York State's treatment of juvenile offenders under policies that criminalize youth as adults.

The Disproportionality of the Sentence and Period of Incarceration of Mr. López Rivera

Our work on the intersection between policing and criminal justice policies and Latino communities has also led us to promote policy reforms in sentencing practices in the country's criminal courts as well. Most recently, LatinoJustice PRLDEF has weighed-in before the U.S. Supreme Court on the sentencing of juveniles to life-without-parole (*Miller v. Jackson*) and before the U.S. Sentencing Commission on full retroactivity of drug sentencing guidelines in federal courts – affecting over 46,000 defendants, 43% of which are Latinos who are now eligible for sentence reductions because of this advocacy.

It is in this vein that LatinoJustice PRLDEF asserts that the sentences imposed against Mr. López Rivera both for seditious conspiracy in 1981 (55 years) and for conspiracy to escape prison in 1987 (15 years to run consecutively) are extremely disproportionate in relation to the actions for which he was convicted, serve no rational or legitimate state purpose, and are otherwise grossly unjust. On May 29, 2015 Mr. López Rivera marked the 34th anniversary of his arrest and continued imprisonment. By any measure of criminal sentencing policy his current length of incarceration, let alone his original sentences, are disproportionate and excessive.

The criminological underpinnings of sentencing and incarceration in America serve four widely accepted social purposes that have come to be defined as retribution, deterrence, incapacitation and rehabilitation. In January of 2015 Oscar López Rivera celebrated his 72nd birthday and as of today has served 34 years in prison – 12 of which were served in solitary confinement. Under these circumstances there is little doubt that the only purpose being served by the federal government's continued incarceration of Mr. López Rivera is retribution. Indeed, on this score Mr. López Rivera stands with millions of prisoners

in U.S. federal and state prisons and jails because the punishment industry, that is today's imprisonment complex, still incarcerates more people per capita in the United States than anywhere in the world – 716 for every 100,000 residents. And at a prison population of 2.2 million persons behind bars, close to 30% of the civilian workforce with criminal histories, and the myriad collateral consequences that impede reentry, America appears to have an insatiable thirst for retribution and punishment.

But I respectfully submit what makes Mr. López Rivera's sentence and continued incarceration unique is that its stark disproportionality fails to promote the best thinking of criminologists today.

For example, at the time of his sentence in 1981 Mr. López Rivera and his co-defendants had no prior convictions – a factor that is correlated with longer sentences. Nor was he charged or convicted of murder or causing physical injury – a factor that is correlated with longer sentences. In the year Mr. López Rivera was convicted the highest average sentence issues in all federal courts, for all crimes, was just over 41 years. The year before in 1980 in all federal courts the average sentence for violent crimes was 10.5 years; for murder it was 10.3 years; for kidnapping it was 21.9 years. At the state court level the average time actually served in prison by persons convicted of serious violent crimes was between 2.5 and 4 years.

In 1987 sentencing in all criminal courts took a decided shift against a reform movement that relied on individual decision-making and indeterminate sentences towards determinate sentences that focused on increased certainty and severity according to the National Research Council of the National Academies (*The Growth of Incarceration in the*

United States: Exploring Causes and Consequences). The federal Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 led this retrenchment and took effect in 1987 and heralded the wave of mandatory sentences that both increased the percentage of defendants that received prison sentences and the length of these sentences for many crimes. And yet even by 1987 standards the average sentence in federal courts was just over 55 months or less than 5 years. Four years later in 1991 the average sentence was 6.3 years.

Mr. López Rivera, it bears repeating, was sentenced to 55 years in 1981 and has already served 34 years.

There are no real comparators for the crime for which Mr. López Rivera was convicted in 1981 – seditious conspiracy in large part because the United States never lodged such charges against anyone one else except Puerto Ricans seeking the independence of Puerto Rico. Indeed for 50 years from the 1930s to the 1980s only Puerto Rican *independentistas* were prosecuted under the seditious conspiracy statute in the federal criminal code.

In 1987 Mr. López Rivera was convicted of conspiracy to escape and sentenced to an additional 15 years in prison to run consecutively. There are no indications that Mr. López Rivera and his co-defendants on that charge ever escaped, or actually attempted to escape. Instead it was another conspiracy charge. Apparently, all other co-defendants in this conspiracy were sentenced to 5 years or less. From 1980 through 1990 the average sentence in federal courts for actual escape (not conspiracy to escape) was 1 year and 8 months.

Once again Mr. López Rivera received a disproportionate sentence – and this time relative to all other similar crimes.

The academic resource cited above *The Growth of Incarceration in the United States: Exploring Causes and Consequences* by the National Research Council of the National Academies was published in 2014 and edited by Jeremy Travis and Bruce Western, two of the leading academics on prison reentry and criminal justice policies. Indeed, the National Research Council itself is considered to be composed of some of the leading academics providing objective and evidence-based research and analysis on a broad range of policies in the United States and is part of the National Academies, that is, the academies of Science, of Engineering, the Institute of Medicine and the National Research Council. After reviewing incarceration and criminal justice policies the National Academies concluded in this study that the use of incarceration in America can and must be balanced by following four guiding principles:

1. Proportionality: Criminal offenses should be sentenced in proportion to their seriousness;
2. Parsimony: The period of confinement should be sufficient but not greater than necessary to achieve the goals of sentencing policy;
3. Citizenship: The conditions and consequences of incarceration should not be so severe or lasting as to violate one's fundamental status as a member of society.

4. Social Justice: Prisons should be instruments of justice and as such their collective effect should be to promote and not undermine society's aspirations for a fair distribution of rights, resources, and opportunities.

I respectfully submit to the New York City Council that a favorable vote on this resolution calling for the immediate release of Mr. López Rivera is not only the just thing to do under these circumstance but it is consistent with the best thinking on sentencing principles that exists today as documented by the National Research Council of the National Academies. The current period of incarceration – 34 years and counting – as well as the original sentences of 55 and 15 years, respectively, *does not serve any of the four principles outlined above*. The sentences and time served are severely disproportionate and with 12 years confined in solitary they are well beyond any notion of justice; in addition, they are well beyond being frugal or parsimonious and no longer serve any value except at best, gross punishment and retribution; they work against any notion of citizenship especially considering the age of Mr. López Rivera and his life expectancy and integration into society upon any eventual release; and they belie any sense of social justice given the length of his incarceration.

It is widely reported that Mr. López Rivera has now served more time behind bars than the great leader Nelson Mandela under apartheid. President William Clinton offered Mr. López Rivera executive clemency in 1999 by noting that his sentence, as well as that of his co-defendants were “out of proportion to their crimes .. Our society believes, however,

that a punishment should fit the crime.” This speaks again to the fact that his sentence and time served are both severely disproportionate.

The Role of Mr. López Rivera’s Political Beliefs

The proposed City Council resolution calling for the immediate release of Mr. López Rivera by President Obama is more than justified by the disproportionality of the sentences and time served that he has faced, as noted above.

But it is Mr. López Rivera’s political beliefs in favor of the independence of Puerto Rico that are also implicated in this body’s deliberations of this resolution.

To be clear, Mr. López Rivera was convicted of seditious conspiracy for acts taken in the 1980s in Illinois – and not the actions taken by the FALN anywhere else. He was never charged or convicted of murder or causing physical injury to others.

But his work towards the independence of Puerto Rico clearly colors every decision made by the law enforcement and correctional authorities in this case. What else can explain the disproportionality of the original sentence for seditious conspiracy and the conspiracy to escape sentence? Or the 12 years of solitary confinement?

For a person who has spent 34 years in prison for holding on to his political beliefs it is time to allow him the dignity of returning home to his family.

I urge this Committee to pass this resolution.

Sources

Federal Sentencing Reporter, Vol. 13, No. 3-4, 2000-2001, 226-227 (Letter from President Clinton to Congressman Henry Waxman).

Administrative Office of the United States District Court, Sentences Imposed Chart For Year Ended June 30, 1981 (Washington, D.C.), p. 145.

Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-87, Addendum for 1988 and Preliminary 1989: A Federal Justice Statistics Report (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1990), p. 17.

Herbert Koppel, *Time Served in Prison: Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984).

In the decade of 1980 through 1990, according to statistics maintained by the Administrative Offices of the United States Courts.

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

[]

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

in favor in opposition

Date: 6/10/15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: SPAN CROWLEY

Address: 605 3rd Ave

I represent: Unions of Firefighters

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: Robert S Altman

Address: 27 Whitehall St, 4th Fl. NYC 10004

I represent: Building Industry Association of NYC

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

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

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: FRANK TRAMONTANO

Address: _____

I represent: PATROLMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

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: 6/10/15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Ken Godner

Address: 395 South Ave

I represent: OMB

Address: 255 Greenwich St

**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: DOMINIC WILLIAMS

Address: CITY HALL, NY, NY 10007

I represent: OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 3185 Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 6/10/2015

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Roy T. Richter

Address: 233 Broadway

I represent: NYPD Captains Endowment Association

Address: 233 Broadway, Rm. 1801 NY, NY 10279

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

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

in favor in opposition

Date: 6/10/15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Dean Fuleihan, Director

Address: Office of Management - Budget

I represent: _____

Address: _____

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

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

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

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Renee Campion

Address: 40 Pector St, 4th fl NYC 10006

I represent: Office of Labor Relations

Address: _____

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