

**PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE**  
**OF THE**  
**Suffolk County Legislature**  
**Minutes**

A regular meeting of the Public Safety Committee of the Suffolk County Legislature was held in the Rose Y. Caracappa Legislative Auditorium of the William H. Rogers Legislature Building, 725 Veterans Memorial Highway, Smithtown, New York, on February 1, 2007.

**Members Present:**

Legislator Jack Eddington - Chairman  
Legislator Kate Browning - Vice Chair  
Legislator Joseph Caracappa  
Legislator Wayne Horsley  
Legislator Elie Mystal  
Legislator Daniel Losquadro  
Legislator Lynne Nowick

**Also In Attendance:**

Presiding Officer William Lindsay - District #8  
Ian Barry - Assistant Counsel to the Legislature  
Renee Ortiz - Chief Deputy Clerk/Legislature  
Linda Bay - Aide to Minority Caucus  
Robert Calarco - Aide to Legislator Eddington  
Paul Perillie - Aide to Legislator Jon Cooper  
Linda Burkhardt - Aide to P.O. Lindsay  
Jim Maggio - Budget Review Office  
Ben Zwirn - County Executive's Office  
Richard Dormer - Commissioner/Suffolk County Police Department  
John Desmond - Director of Probation  
Alan Otto - Chief of Staff/Suffolk County Sheriff's Office  
Jose Nunez - Suffolk County Deputy Sheriff's Association  
Chief Robert Moore - Chief of the Suffolk County Police Department  
Danny Delvalle - Suffolk Probation Officer's Association  
Debra Alloncius - AME Legislative Director  
All Other Interested Parties

**Minutes Taken By:**

Lucia Braaten - Court Stenographer

***[THE MEETING WAS CALLED TO ORDER AT 9:50 A.M.]***

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Okay. If I could ask everybody to stand, we're going to have the Pledge of Allegiance, led by Legislator Horsley.

***\*SALUTATION\****

I'd ask us to remain standing for a moment of silence for a very strong individual that unfortunately passed away, our Counsel, George Nolan's father, Phil. If we could remember him in our thoughts for a minute.

***\*MOMENT OF SILENCE\****

Okay. Thank you very much. I'd like to welcome two new members to our committee, Legislator Lynne Nowick, thank you for being here, and Legislator Elie Mystal. So thank you for joining our committee.

This morning we have a presentation from the Probation Department on Restorative Justice. And I would like to take a minute to welcome Debra Restivo (sic - Victoria Ruvolo) here today to help us with this program. If you remember the incident of the turkey throwing, she is the survivor, and well and healthy and helping our community in Suffolk, so incidents like this don't happen. Debbie (sic - Victoria), would you just stand for a minute? Thank you for being here.

***(Applause)***

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

This is a person that looks, walks and talks. She does it, and we're going to make things good, so I appreciate it.

I just wanted to mention that in case -- in case a beep goes off, that's me. I'm working with the Probation Department and I have my tracking device here. We're trying to prove that these things work, and the Director has told me they work. I've read they work, and now I can tell you they work. They know where I am at all times. My wife said that's a good thing. And we're going to try to push to get more funding for these issues, especially as we talked about for domestic violence and sex offenders, and other probation, so we're going to really work on this.

Okay. I'd like to introduce Dr. Robert Goldman, who's going to be starting his presentation. Sir? Yeah, would you give it to the Clerk?

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Thank you, Clerk. On behalf of the Probation Department and myself, personally --

**LEG. CARACAPPA:**

Speak into the microphone.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Sure.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Yeah. She has to type what you're saying.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Okay. Then I'll sit; is that okay?

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

You can lift it up or sit, whatever you want to do.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Okay. On behalf of myself personally and the Probation Department, I'd like to thank the Committee for inviting me to attend to come and speak here. And let me just --

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Pull it forward, it will come off. There you go.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Okay. And I would -- I'm honored for this opportunity and feel privileged to share with you what we've been doing at the Probation Department, and truly feel that your interest in hearing what we're doing is another great step towards the Restorative Justice Program that we've been developing in Suffolk County.

When a crime occurs, it shakes the fabric of the community. It disturbs the peace and the importance of the community. It makes the individuals of that community feel powerless, it disempowers them. It makes them feel that they've been harmed and wronged in some way. It also causes great harm to the victim. Crime is a wound, justice should be healing.

In our Criminal Justice System today, we ask questions like what laws were broken, who did it, what punishment do they deserve. That is offender focused, and that's what our system looks at today. I, myself, as an attorney who did criminal defense work and representing juveniles, those were the questions that were asked. And what often happened is I would represent a child in court and we would get finished, and the kid would ask, "just happened in there?" There was no accountability for the act, there was that disempowerment. They didn't realize what they did. They didn't see the victim that they harmed. They only were concerned with admitting what they did and possibly putting on probation or being placed, but they didn't see the personal consequences of their act, and that's what -- that's what our criminal justice system does currently, and takes a retributive lens at looking at crime.

A restorative lens is something different. What we look at is we want to see who has been hurt by the event, what are their needs, whose obligations are they, and the difference really is victim focused. Think about this. When someone is harmed, the first thing we do is, what do we do, we tend to the victim. Our system tends to sometimes ignore the victim and the first thing we look at is what are we going to do with the offender. We don't look at the collateral damage that has affected the community. We don't look at the collateral damage that the victim and the family has suffered, we just want to get the guy or girl and lock them up, but we're not concerned with the healing that we need to focus on within the community and the victim, and that's what restorative practices does.

Restorative justice, let me make it perfectly clear, is a philosophy. It's not an intervention, it's a philosophy. It's the way we look at criminal justice. It's a different way, sort of thinking outside the box, but not a new way, actually a biblical way based on practices that, when you read the Bible, it's all about restitution. When you hurt someone, how do you repair the harm? That's the question the Bible asks. When the King got involved, it became crimes against the State. But on a restorative lens, it looks at crimes against humanity, and that's a restorative lens.

And who are the primary stakeholders? The victims, the community and the offender. Take the example of the menorah that was -- two menorahs or three menorahs in different communities; all right? Before the offender was even captured, think about all the harm that was created. Synagogues, and communities, and faith-based communities felt like were we safe? You know, what is the harm here? Was this motivated by racism? The victims, members of the synagogue felt threatened. And before we even dealt with catching the offender, there was so much collateral damage caused by the crime. That's a restorative lens, first focusing on the victim and repairing the

harm that first occurred.

***[THE PRESIDING OFFICER ENTERED THE AUDITORIUM AT 10:00 A.M.]***

These are the principles of balanced and restorative justice. Again, please keep in mind that restorative justice is a philosophy, not an absolute intervention. So public safety, and, of course, you're the Public Safety Committee, that's the first thing, the public has the right to safe and secure homes and communities. Accountability. When offense occurs, the offender incurs a personal responsibility to restore the victim's loss and restore the community's loss. That's something that we miss often in the retributive lens. We put maybe a person in jail, or maybe we place an offender, but we don't focus on the accountability, you know. The Criminal Justice System is great doing one thing, that's fact-finding. You know, how we repair the harm is something different.

In the Jewish religion, there's a word for repentance, that's called {Teshuva}. Okay? And what that means, actually, is to return, to return back to the community. But in our justice system, when we talk about repentance, when we talk about repairing the harm, we use the word "penance". And what do we do? Penitentiary. We take them out and place them outside of the community, the exact opposite.

Accountability. Competency development. What are we going to do once we catch the offender to develop competency within that offender to make sure that he does not repeat the same crime?

Individualization. Each offender has a unique set of circumstances and factors that contributed to the offense behavior. This -- our Criminal Justice System deals in the black and the white, you know. I was having a fascinating discussion with our Police Commissioner, Richard Dormer, who has been such a support and helper, an inspiration in sharing my vision, when he told me that, you know, crime is not black and white, there are grays. When you have a dialogue between a victim and offender, you realize that it just isn't about, "Well, he hit me," it's the gray area that surrounds, well, why, what went on? What are the situations of the victim, because the victim often becomes the victimizer. So there are no black and whites.

And balance. Justice is served when principles of public safety, accountability, and competency development are balanced. That's what restorative justice is all about.

There are different types of restorative justice practices at a glance, and this really is a very useful slide that really helps show you the different types. There's victim offender mediation. That's where the victim and the offender meet together by a trained facilitator, mediator, to repair the harm, develop competency, and create accountability. There's also community reparation boards. There's restorative group conferencing and peace-making circles. Let me just tell you what that is really. What you do there is you take the victim, the offender, and let's say the victim says, "I would like a family member there," and the offender says, "I would like my parents there," and the probation officer would be present, perhaps a mentor would be present, perhaps a police officer would be present. When you add all the people, it becomes a conference. And what happens is we develop problem-solving skills. What we focus on is, okay, the crime occurred, let's problem-solve now, let's create a solution. The victim has been harmed. This is victim focused. How do we repair the harm? Perhaps it's community service. Perhaps it's restitution.

Now, I want to make it clear that this is not for everyone. Restorative justice does not work for everyone. Every crime is not appropriate for restorative justice, but there are hybrid models. Apology letters, community service, these are all types of restorative justice practices. Anything that develops competency and creates accountability and repairs the harm of the crime is a restorative justice practice. That's what restorative justice is. So if you have somebody in jail, and before a person is released, that victim, again, this is voluntary for the victim and for the offender, that victim might say before he gets released, "I need to know what my father's last words were before he killed him. I need to know what was going on." These are amazing stories. This is not a new concept, this started out in the west in Minnesota, in California, New Zealand. So these

restorative justice principles are spreading and it is coming to Suffolk County.

What is the evidence that restorative justice works? Restorative justice dialogue has shown to on average, and there's been meta-analysis studies on many type of restorative justice programs, victim offender dialogues, conferencing, victim impact panels, when you have a child or an adult meet all the -- a panel of victims to discuss how crime affected them. It has shown that there's greater victim offender satisfaction, greater likelihood of restitution being paid. And restorative justice has been considered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to be evidence-based intervention. That's very important, because what happens is, when you write a grant, you have to make sure that you're using an evidence-based practice, and restorative justice has been deemed by the Federal Government to be an evidence-based practice, and that it has been deemed to reduce recidivism rates in certain areas such as mid-level misdemeanor crimes. So it's definitely shown to reduce recidivism rate and create greater satisfaction for both the victim and the offender.

What are the costs? Now the costs are many, depending on the complexity of the program. Many of -- you know, it depends on how many layers are you going to add, who are you going to use. But, really, that many of the current institutions, since the philosophy, the costs are making a paradigm shift, something that's happening in Suffolk County, but making everybody think differently about how we view crime, and we've accomplished that along the way.

The Director of Probation, John Desmond, has shared the vision of restorative justice. He is a crucial piece in making restorative justice happen in Suffolk County. Police Commissioner Dormer, too, has been so supportive in this vision. Those are valuable pieces and tools that are needed to develop a successful Restorative Justice Program.

It costs the County \$80,000 to place a child in the custody of Office of Child and Family Services, \$80,000. I don't know what the cost of an Ivy League tuition is a year, but that's what -- \$80,000 to place a child -- OCFS is like jail. Okay? And let me tell you something about evidence-based. There is no evidence out there that says placement in OCFS works. If anything, they're warehousing a child who develops better antisocial skills, so that when he's released, released back into the community, he develops more antisocial skills. See, restorative justice is about the community wrapping their arms around the victim and, if appropriate, the offender to repair the harm and welcome back them into the community, so that they don't become adult criminals.

Now, what's going on right now in Suffolk County? What do we have going on? We have the TASTE Program. Some of you, I hope all of you, have the brochures on the TASTE Program. This is a program that I developed called Thinking Errors, Anger Management, Social Skills and Talking Empathy. It's a four-week Psycho-educational program for children and parents. Okay? And what they do is the first thing they have to do is they come in and identify what were your thinking errors. The kids come in immediately. From orientation, they are referred directly to this TASTE Program. Okay? And Judge Freundlich, who is the Chief Family Court Judge, has referred practically every kid to this program, so when we meet them, we say, "You have to come to the TASTE Program."

The first person they meet after me talking to them about justifying, blaming, all the things I hear as a criminal defense attorney, that my clients, and that we all make, you know, blaming, it was somebody else's fault, then we introduce the case of Victoria Ruvolo, and we talk about what were the thinking errors that this person made when he threw the turkey at Vicky and nearly killed her. What was he thinking? And then what happens is we say, "Well, we don't even have to guess what he was thinking, because he's right here." How many have you seen the show "Punk'd", or, you know, "You're on Candid Camera"? The kids are shocked. He comes up and speaks. You see, this is restorative justice right now, because as part of his community service, he has to talk about his crime and what he did and what he was thinking, and he's had to do this for a year, and this is repairing the harm that he caused. And because of Vicky Ruvolo, where he would -- where the District Attorney wanted him to face 25 years to life, her argument was what was the point? There was no accountability by facing jail. He needs to repair the harm. And coming and speaking to the

group every time, I can tell you, I can see the competency developing within him. He's back in college. He did a very stupid thing, but every time he speaks, he can't forget. Hiding in jail, he would have just, you know, forgotten what he did. He can never forget now every time he has to speak to the parents and the kids.

And the talking empathy part, the final piece is we introduce Vicky Ruvolo. Vicky comes as a volunteer; all right? Every time we do this program and she talks about the importance of compassion and justice, and we talk about how all these kids, again, back to Police Commissioner Dormer's point, that there are no black and whites, there are grays, and that these kids all have stories of woe and all have stories of victimization, abuse, and everything else. And when they say, "Boy I understand now," what we ask these kids to do is write an apology letter to their victim. That is a restorative justice practice.

Now, we have the Suffolk County Restorative Juvenile Justice Program, which is starting very soon, and that's where we have EAC who's acting as community volunteers who have been trained in victim offender mediation to conduct the actual dialogue between the victim and the offender. We have mentoring, we have Youth Court, we have community service, we have Stop Bias, we have DWI impact panels, these are all restorative justice practices.

Education and training. Carol McNally is here from the Suffolk Coalition. Because of her organization, she was so crucial in helping us bring together these conferences. Dr. Mark Umbreit is a Doctor of Social Work and the Founding Father of Restorative Justice. He came in September 14th, 2006 and trained EAC, who are community mediators, are volunteers, at no cost to the County, are volunteers who will work to do the mediation, who are trained now to do victim offender dialogue. Judge Fitzgibbon was so impressed. Judge Fitzgibbon is the Chief of District Court, the Supervising Judge of District Court. She was so impressed with Dr. Mark Umbreit that she went to a seven-day training in Minnesota, and is an outspoken person and a strong supporter of restorative justice.

On January 9th, just recently, we invited all the community agencies, all of your constituents that are affected about crime to discuss how do we engage the community, that when they are affected by crime, how do we repair the harm? How that when the responses, when a crime first occurs, so that the police can refer a victim to repair the harm before we even catch the offender, so we could have a peace-making circle to engage in dialogue that will help move on.

Potential Collaborators. These are people that we met along the way that have shown signs of support. Hope {Collazzo} is here from American Red Cross. Community Service, the Community Mediation Center, Faith Based Community. Fight Crime Invest in Kids, this is an Albany based organization that has a Long Island chapter, of which Police Commissioner Dormer and Suffolk County District Attorney Spota are members of. Fight Crime Invest in Kids, League of Women Voters, New York State Council of Children and Family Services. This is -- New York State Unified Court System, Office of ADR, Alternative Dispute Resolution. Judge {Kaye} recognized restorative justice as an evidence-based intervention and is very supportive of this whole program.

Again, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, they're the ones who funded all of our conferences. If it was not for them, we would not have been able to have all our speakers. They paid for them, because they recognize the importance of restorative justice practices.

Suffolk Coalition I mentioned. Suffolk County Attorney's Office, the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office, the Bar Association, Judge {Leis}, Judge David Freundlich, Judge Fitzgibbon, Police Commissioner Dormer, the Probation Department, the Youth Bureau, the Law School. We're trying to develop a Law School that -- Touro Law School, which is just being built in Central Islip, where they can do a Center of Restorative Justice, training law students about how to do victim/offender dialogue. And, finally, the Victim Information Bureau of Suffolk County, VIBS, have been very supportive of this, of this whole program.

Now, does it work? Well, I can only tell you that since we started the TASTE Program, okay, in 2005, OCFS placements were as high as 172. In 2006, there was reduction of 109, about the same population coming through.

Cost in savings: \$80,000 per child placement a year, a 35% decrease. That comes to a saving of the County of 5.4 million dollars. I don't want to just say that the Restorative Justice Program, that the Taste Program is responsible for it. I'd like to think that the man really responsible for it is the Director of Probation, John Desmond, because he's the one who has had the vision that shared with me to bring the focus on prevention, evidence-based practices and early intervention. What we have really focused on right now in Suffolk County Probation with our youth is to really create early intervention programs, so that before a crisis occurs, if they need a home-based worker, if they need a case manager, if they have a learning disability, let's fix it before we wind up being, you know, a violation of probation and we're talking about placement. Let's work before the problem even occurs. And I also think it's a credit to the Probation Department and the Probation Officers.

Where are we going? Well, we have a lot of work to do, a lot of work. But what I'd like to see happen is already there's federal support out there and we're working on grants so that we can fund our Restorative Justice Program. It's not expensive, but again, we really need to develop a grant so that we can actually pay for the Restorative Justice Program. The next step is to train the communities, and this could be part of the grant, train the communities and the justice system on the principles of restorative justice and program development. That is working with all the collaborators, all the people that we have gotten all their support from, now we need to work together, now we need to create a plan. Now we need to identify districts that need to train communities on principles of restorative justice, so that when a crime occurs, the police have a place to refer the victim to.

Continue to develop a Suffolk County Juvenile Justice Restorative Program. Expand the restorative justice practice to the adult criminal arena.

And finally, we are having Kay Pranis come, the Suffolk Coalition is bringing her April 30th to May 5th, where she'll be working with communities that are suffering from crime, and discuss how do they create peace, how do they restore the peace, how do they address the harm that's committed, so that they can be prepared for the future and problem-solve and address the issue of public safety and crime. I'll take any questions. Thank you very much.

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

Thank you very much.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Thank you very much. Any questions? I guess you were very Mr. Gold I guess.

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

Just one thing.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Okay, Legislator Horsley.

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

If I may. Doctor, thank you very much for your presentation today. It was very -- it was very informal -- informative. I just wanted to let you know that the Town of Babylon, and I'm sure you know about this, but we are a sponsor, as the Legislature, of the Babylon Town Youth Court, which is running through the Town of Babylon Youth Board -- Youth Bureau. And I was at a function last night with Maddy Fitzgibbon and all the luminaries that have been assisting in that program, and I've got to tell you, I've been getting rave reviews. And if you could have seen the young people all in their suit and ties and how proud they were of having gone through the program, learning the law, learning the -- in fact, one or two of them now are interning in law offices to become future

lawyers. I don't know if that's good or bad, but I was impressed. I mean, I got to tell you, and this Legislature supported that, the monies came from this Legislature to have that Youth Court sponsored.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Well, I think the Youth Court is an example. I list it as one of the restorative justice practices, and I think it's a credit to the Legislature that they've supported it, and especially Judge Fitzgibbon. In speaking to her, she's taken her experience in the training that she attended in Minnesota to share restorative justice practices to them. And we hope in the future that we'll work together with them to really engage in more restorative justice practices with our youth. Thank you.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Yes, Legislator Mystal.

**LEG. MYSTAL:**

I'm coming straight to the question.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Go for it.

**LEG. MYSTAL:**

The program that you're proposing, you know, you're proposing and will save the County a lot of money if we were to adopt it.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Well, it already has.

**LEG. MYSTAL:**

Already adopted it. How do we fund this program through our County budget to make it more prevalent? And where's the money coming from? Because, you know, we're talking dollars and cents and there's "X" amount of dollars available to the County to do anything, even though we might save money. Let's say, you know, in the outer years, you know, \$80,000 a year per child versus 800, but in the beginning, we have to have an outlay of cash to expand this program. Now what would be the money that will be needed, how much money? Is it 2 million dollars, 4 million dollars, to start this program -- to expand the program to train the community? Mr. -- yeah.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

I'm going to hand this question over to the good Director.

**LEG. MYSTAL:**

Okay.

**MR. DESMOND:**

We're not expecting that this program is going to be that much of a budget impact on the County short term. I always go short term and long term. We do have significant savings already with the reduction in our juvenile delinquent placements, so that could be one avenue that some of the savings could be utilized for the community restorative programs. In addition, we've had offers of interest from various of the Congressmen who believe they can provide some short-term financing for some of these programs. The next step that needs to happen is we have to meet with all the interested community groups and develop a restorative justice comprehensive program for the Criminal Courts. Once we do that, that will give us some idea of what the long-term costs will be. For now, most of the costs are already being borne by existing programs, most of them in the Probation Department.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Okay? All right. Thank you very much. What I would like to do is --

**LEG. NOWICK:**

Can I just ask a question?

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Oh, Legislator --

**LEG. NOWICK:**

Nowick.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

-- Nowick, yes, go ahead.

**LEG. NOWICK:**

How quickly they forget.

**LEG. MYSTAL:**

Just testing.

**LEG. NOWICK:**

Good morning. When you have these meetings, is there a psychologist there or social worker in attendance at the meetings with the victim and the offender and the families?

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Sure, that's a great question. Some of them are social workers, some of them are psychologists, some of them are attorneys. The EAC --

**LEG. NOWICK:**

Attorneys?

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Excuse me?

**LEG. NOWICK:**

Attorneys?

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Some of them, yes. Because what it really is considered -- I'm an attorney and psychologist, but what I -- from your facial expression, what I see is that, you know --

**LEG. NOWICK:**

You notice that didn't go on the record, that's --

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

I know. But what a lot of -- this is considered an alternate dispute resolution, and the New York State Bar Association views it as training the attorneys or mediators, because it's really mediation, it's facilitation, it's a dialogue, and it takes an expertise. So the Community Mediation Center, which is run by the Education Assistance Corporation, EAC, they're the ones who do the mediation, and they're the ones who are trained. They take extensive hours on training in dealing with conflict, because that's what we're really talking about. And when we had Dr. Mark Umbreit come and attend, he was training. He is the one who trained all of our mediators on restorative justice. So some of them have that background.

**MR. DESMOND:**

I just want to point out that before you arrange a victim/offender meeting dialogue, there's an extensive period of communication and evaluation that goes on. It can be a year before an actual

face-to-face can occur.

**LEG. NOWICK:**

Yeah, I read that.

**MR. DESMOND:**

Yeah. So -- and it's not for everyone, and it's not for every offense, and it's not for every individual. We have real concerns about utilizing these types of practices with many domestic violence, with sex offenders. These are very useful programs in certain areas, but you need often to do a lot of work before the actual meetings and that portion of the healing occurs. Again, it's not a process that happens overnight, and we want to be very careful. And that's why you've got a lot of different elements involved, the psychologists, the social workers, the attorneys. The people are involved thusfar in Suffolk County have really put in a lot of time and energy. And, again, it's a start to a long process.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Let me just -- let me just add that we would never do this practice with sex offenders, we would never do this with domestic violence. In certain types of crimes it's appropriate for, and if -- even if a child, let's say, or an adult is not appropriate for a victim/offender dialogue, because perhaps they're not accountable enough, perhaps the victim does not want to participate, there are other types of restorative justice practices you may use, such as having them meeting a panel of victims to discuss how crime affects them. There are other types of interventions, writing an apology letter. These are all different types of restorative justice practices.

Recently, we had a case where in the Town of Islip there was a lot of graffiti, so the child came through the TASTE Program, and one of the things that they want to do is the police officer who arrested this child, they wound up charging him with this graffiti, apparently, he did thousands and thousands of dollars in the Town of Islip, because he can be so readily identified with his tag. So what he wants to do is take this child to the neighborhoods of all the places where he did this graffiti, so, again, he can see the consequences of his act. So it's a very tricky area, and number one is safety, safety of the victim, and the voluntariness of the whole participation.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Okay. Legislator Horsley.

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

Yeah. Doctor, you mentioned -- you mentioned that you would not include anyone from -- that would involve domestic violence. Would this include anyone that -- a violent offender in any way or form? That was, you know -- because I know the Town Youth Board would exclude, exclude any violent offenders. I mean, would this also exclude violent offenders for this program?

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Not necessarily. That's a great question, too, because, you know, let's say you have a domestic violence case. Dr. Mark Umbreit, when he came and spoke, he said you may think that a victim/offender dialogue is going great between a husband and a wife with domestic violence, and what you might not be sensitive to is that the husband may be doing this, you know, may be doing certain physical gestures that are subtle, saying, you know, "When you get home, wait until you see what happens." So you have to be real sensitive, because there's an issue of power there in the domestic violence relationship. And what you can do somewhere is use surrogate victims. You know, Dr. Umbreit talked about using other victims of domestic violence, so you sort of switch up the parties. Again, that's not something necessarily that we would consider in Suffolk County, but it's a type of outside-the-box thinking, still using restorative justice practices.

But getting back to your second point is violent crime per se, would I -- not necessarily. I think it depends on the readiness of the victim and the voluntariness on her part, as well as the offender, and whether or not you feel the offender is accountable and responsible. I think Vicky Ruvolo is an

example of that. I think if you simply are saying that it cannot work for those types of crimes and it can only work for, let's say, petit larcenies, I think you're selling the program short.

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

Okay. So what you're saying then, that take for instance that situation that occurred in North Babylon Schools --

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Excellent.

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

-- involving bullying. You've got a person who is taping a young child being beaten up and the people are, you know --

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Right.

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

That to me seems like a crime of -- that may go beyond stupidity, absolutely. So, you know, what are your feelings about that?

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

I think you have to look at it --

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

Would you include that person or those people?

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

I think you still have to look at it, you know, with extreme caution in a case-by-case basis. And in those cases, even if a dialogue were not appropriate, there's still perhaps ways that we could ensure that the offender can repair the harm that he created, the type of community service. You know I don't want people to think that restorative justice is necessarily a replacement for probation or jail, or other traditional types of things, but it's in addition to. So that if we were to say that, you know, make -- have him do community service that makes sense, that, you know, will repair the harm and develop greater accountability that he or she can understand the wrong of the crime, then I still think we can use those principles, although maybe not through a dialogue, but in a different practice way.

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

Could you give me an example of what would be the -- you wouldn't use the word "punishment". What would be the -- how you would cure a young person that was involved in a bullying situation that set up a young person and beat them up, and what would you -- what would you -- well, give me an example of how you would deal with that situation.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Sure. Well, the first thing -- the first thing I would approach is, assuming I would have this child, I would -- and get to know this child, come through the TASTE Program, assuming he was placed and seemed appropriate to be placed on probation, I would consider how remorseful he was, I would be -- I'd want to know what was the background of this individual, why he did what he did, and then I would also speak to the victim and ask the victim what does the victim want, what would the victim want, what would they want to happen with this individual, and what do they feel would be fair. I would meet with the parents as well. And based on that, for example, if the victim felt that he would want the offender to go and speak to kids about how cyber-bullying is so inappropriate, and how it can have some serious consequences, you know, and educate other youth, because they have so much more credibility than we do. So if you can use them in a positive way, the way we use Ryan to impart knowledge as examples of what they did wrong in their life, that would be an

example of a restorative justice practice.

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

Interesting. Okay. Thank you.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Thank you.

**LEG. NOWICK:**

I'm sorry, but one last question.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Yes, Legislator Nowick.

**LEG. NOWICK:**

Just one quick question. Would I then assume that this is mostly for misdemeanor rather than felony crimes?

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Yes, you could. I mean, I think that where we're at right now in Suffolk County is focused on the misdemeanor level. That's not to say that we wouldn't eventually explore it in the adult felony arena, but, at this point, our focus is primarily at the misdemeanor level.

**LEG. NOWICK:**

I just want to tell you just a quick story, if you will. Years and years ago, when my daughters were younger and were in school, they took a tour of the District Court at the time, but there was the new Drug Court, Kenny {Role} was there. So all these young elementary school kids were there, and what he did was he was sentencing a young girl that day.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Yeah.

**LEG. NOWICK:**

He went inside and he had the young girl who was waiting for sentencing talk to these kids. She was crying.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

That is --

**LEG. NOWICK:**

She was crying. Those young kids will never forget that. They could relate.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

That's a great example. And, you know, Judge Freundlich -- all right. We had the highest placement rate in New York State. Judge Freundlich I think is partly responsible for changing that and has been receptive to that. And what he did, exactly what you said, he had a kid who he placed and the kid was doing much better. The Judge gave him so many chances and he let him out early, and he happened to have a class in his, you know, classroom actually in his courtroom. So he had him speak to the kids about his placement. The kids' mouths were -- and I'm like Judge Freundlich got it. That's a restorative justice practice right there. He got it.

**LEG. NOWICK:**

He got it.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Yeah. Thank you.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Any brief or quick questions or anything?

**LEG. MYSTAL:**

No.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

No? Okay. Before we leave, I want to -- I want to --

**LEG. CARACAPPA:**

I've got a question, Mr. Chairman.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Do you? Okay. Legislator Caracappa.

**LEG. CARACAPPA:**

Trying to hold back.

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

Go ahead, Joe.

**LEG. CARACAPPA:**

I guess I come from, like many of you, come from an older school, even though I'm a younger person.

**LEG. NOWICK:**

What's with the young and old?

**LEG. CARACAPPA:**

And if anyone knew my mother, you'd know I'm coming from an older school when it came to being dealt with when I did something wrong. Doctor, what do you say to people who say this is coddling the criminal, and the victims -- and I appreciate the concept and I understand where you're trying to go. But, you know, I hear from my community all the time, group for the civics, and there's crimes committed, and even misdemeanors in nature. And they constantly say that the victims are being ignored more and more nowadays and through the criminal justice system. And criminals are just being coddled, that they're given every opportunity to just go through the justice system like a revolving door. You know, what do you say to people like myself who think this is coddling of the criminal.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Yeah, that is a great question, and that really is the whole point, because that is a very good -- you know, people say, what about are we coddling. We're not coddling. What we're doing is we're saying, not only are we saying that you have to go on probation, but you have to actually see the personal consequences of the act that -- of the person that you harmed. You have to really repair the harm. It's very easy to be put on probation, with all due respect, but we need to do more. We need to do more than just simply put them on probation. They need to see the personal consequences.

Your point is so well taken when you say you need to hear the voice of the victim. You need to hear the voice of the victim, and if we don't have a place to refer the victim to so that their voice can be heard -- you know, Vicky Ruvolo argued for, you know, an alternative to 25 years to life. That was her wish. That was -- it may not be for everyone, but the victim needs to be heard. The victim needs that opportunity. But what the criminal justice system does is it disempowers the victim and the offender and says, "You know what, we're going to decide what justice is, we're not going to

listen to what you have to say." So restorative justice actually is a -- it walks both lines, you know. For conservatives, it's saying give the power to the community, let the people participate and let them decide what needs to be done. You know, why should it be the hands of the courts and rather than the community that is affected by the crime.

We had a speaker, Ronnie Earle, talk about a case where there was a lot of drugs going on in their neighborhood, and what Ronnie Earle, who's the D.A. of Austin, Texas said, "Well, let's have a discussion on this, let's talk to the victim." So everybody in Texas, the first thing they said is, "Let's hang them high." That was the whole response. So then, you know, they got around talking, they go, "Well, can't we just get them out of our neighborhood?" "Can't we just get them into some treatment?" Can't we just" -- you know, when you put the community together and you give them a voice, they come up with great solutions to the problem. These are the people you serve, these are the people, the voices that need to be heard. And you bring up a great point when we need to pay greater heed to what the victims have to say, so that they can see the consequences of their actions, so that when a criminal goes through the court system, they don't just say, "What just happened in here?" You know, let them see the harm that they created.

**LEG. CARACAPPA:**

Let me ask a logistical question. I appreciate your response to what I said. Now, you offer this program to the victims and the offender --

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Right.

**LEG. CARACAPPA:**

-- to come together, and if it's the right situation and the right crime, whatever it may --

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Exactly.

**LEG. CARACAPPA:**

Does this happen prior to final sentencing or after?

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

After.

**LEG. CARACAPPA:**

See, that's another troubling point for me, because you'll have any offender, whether it's youthful offenders now, or you want to move it into the adult criminal arena, you could have these people, in the process of committing these crimes, saying, "Well, you know, after I do it, I'll just apologize and go through this program and I'm going to get a much lesser sentence. Maybe this should happen after, after the sentencing and after they are, you know, punished for the crime that they did.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

It does, it does, it does.

**LEG. CARACAPPA:**

Oh, I misunderstood. It happens after the sentencing.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Yes.

**LEG. CARACAPPA:**

It's not -- they don't -- they're not granted leniency based on their willingness to --

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Great point, great point.

**LEG. CARACAPPA:**

I needed to hear that from you.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Great point. And Judge Freundlich shared the same concern that you had. He doesn't want it to be -- you know, his position is he did not want it to be a diversion program, he wanted this to be a post adjudication, after sentencing, so that's a great point. Thank you.

**LEG. CARACAPPA:**

Thank you.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Legislator Losquadro.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

By the way, I know your brother very well. He's a great criminal defense attorney.

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

A former prosecutor.

**LEG. CARACAPPA:**

I thought he was talking to me.

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

No, not your brother, my brother. And a former prosecutor out of Mr. Morgenthau's office for five years.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

That's right. That's right.

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

So someone who's seen both sides, and maybe I have, you know, a little bit more of an understanding listening to some of his stories. But, as Legislator Caracappa pointed out, listening to some of my constituents, and in these discussions about alternatives to incarceration, one of the things that has come up is, well, what is the alternative to incarceration? Well, it's freedom. It may be varying degrees of freedom. You may be on probation, you may have to wear some sort of electronic monitoring device, but the point is you have not suffered the ultimate consequence, which is the removal of your right to freedom, which is the fundamental right of an American citizen, and it is the ultimate punishment that can be levied upon an individual when they have committed a crime. And a lot of people, especially in my district, I have to speak for my constituents, are very concerned that, as Legislator Caracappa pointed out, that we're coddling criminals, we're letting them off too easy, and we're looking for solutions that can save us money, but, in the end, aren't really in the best interest of society, because we're giving people options to say that they apologize for a crime, or something like that, and they're not removed from society. And that's a -- that's a very real concern.

Now I understand the point of programs like this is to try to find a way to reinvolve or reengage these people --

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Right, right.

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

-- and have them become productive members of society again.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Right, right.

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

But this is a very real concern, that there are many individuals who should rightfully be removed from society for their crimes and have that ultimate punishment levied against them, from the removal of their freedom, who now have other alternatives at their disposal. So -- Well, in essence, it is, because if this is done with the understanding that there may be, you know, leniency granted to them --

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Right.

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

-- in some way, that they take part in this. It's a concern with all these alternatives to incarceration for me, because many people in my district have spoken to me about this when they read about many of these ATI's or other program, and this is just another one to me. That just raises that concern, and I think it's something that has to be taken into consideration when looking to implement any of these programs.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Another great question. And let me just respond, that what you want to do is, you know, you're right, taking up an individual out of the community is the ultimate punishment, but is it always -- you know, in terms of long-term, what you want to do is I think always plan that this individual is going to have to probably come back into the community, and how do we plan for that? And that's where I think we have to look towards restorative justice with respect to the individuals that are in the jail. And I'm not saying that this should at all be a contingency on someone's release, so that someone is motivated, has ulterior motives to participate. It could be, you know, something that's a condition, something that's a practice, not a condition of a -- you know, of a prerequisite so that we question one's motives.

I think Vicky Ruvolo, when she said, you know, "I wanted that Ryan taste jail, I wanted him to know what it was like." That's why she wanted him to do six months; let him be replaced out of society. But, you know, we're talking about sentences that make sense. You know, let him spend sometime in jail, but let's plan when he gets back in the community, that we focus on repairing the harm, we develop accountability and competency, so that he becomes a productive member of society, and that he doesn't become a cost to the taxpayer when we have to lock him up again.

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

Thank you.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Thank you.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Legislator Horsley.

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

Yeah. I told the Chair I'd be very quick. Let me ask you about who -- and this is just a general practice. Who makes this decision whether that young person would go into the program itself?

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Who makes that determination is based on the team that is running the TASTE Program.

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

It would be a team.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

The team. It's a team.

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

It wouldn't be the Probation Officer, it would be --

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

It's the Probation Officer, it's the individuals who saw -- you know, we do a mental health evaluation on every child that comes in, because there's so much comorbidity between psychopathology and crime. And what we try to do is we understand the child, so that before we put this child through it, we have to speak to the Probation Officer, speak to our team, and then, at the same time, before they even engage in the process, preparation, preparation, preparation. They have to meet with the facilitator before they even meet with the victim to see if it's appropriate.

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

So the ultimate decision would be made by the team.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Yeah.

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

Not the Probation Officer.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Right.

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

Not the Judge.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

No, no. It's a process.

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

But they --

**MR. DESMOND:**

The Judge has the initial --

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

The Judge has the initial to refer -- Judge Freundlich's been referring the child, let's say, to the Restorative Justice Program, and depending on what we deem is an appropriate restorative justice practice, we do.

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

Okay. And the last question, involving say a drug related issue, young person, what would be the course of action then as far as drugs, the rehabilitation of the drug addict issue, or how does that work with this program?

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

A great question. When you put together a circle of individuals together and you bring that offender to discuss their crime, and if you think drugs is going to be a piece of it and it's going to be a problem, it probably would be helpful if someone from the community that has experience in one of the drug agencies, that they be a representative there, so that, "Oh, you need drug treatment? Well, here's the program. You've got to get in there."

We also have Drug Court in Family Court, which has been a very good instrument in addressing drug problems. It's a different animal than just the juvenile type crime.

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

I would agree, it is a different animal. That's the reason why I'm asking the question. But it is doable, in your mind set?

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Yeah, absolutely doable. And we have kids who come through Drug Court also go through the TASTE Program, and also engage in writing their apology letters and everything else.

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

Okay. Thank you.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Okay. I would just like to thank Vicky for not embarrassing me when I read the wrong name. I can do that pretty well for myself. But Vicky, if you'd like to say anything, add anything.

**MS. RUVOLO:**

I just want to thank Rob Goldman for creating this whole class and allowing me to venture out and help these kids move forward, because I do go once a month and I do see a big difference in these kids and their parents that come up to me after the class and how -- you see a difference in them when they go and they see all the pictures and what I had to go through, and they see what the reaction was to the action that happened. And it does help them, I truly believe it does, and this is a good thing.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Thank you very much for being the kind of citizen that we need more of, so thank you.

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

And I just want to say one thing to Legislator Caracappa's concern, is that my feeling is if we focus really on the juveniles in terms of prevention, that's where we start focusing in alternatives to incarceration.

**LEG. CARACAPPA:**

Agreed.

**LEG. BROWNING:**

Can I say something?

**DR. GOLDMAN:**

Thank you.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Hold it. You almost -- we have one more quick, quick question --

**LEG. BROWNING:**

One more. I wasn't going to say anything.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

-- from Legislator Browning.

**LEG. BROWNING:**

I wasn't going to say anything. However, you know, I heard you, Lynne, saying, you know, as

parents, when we get to be parents and our kids get older, you know, we punish our kids, but we're not going to punish them for the rest of their life for what they do wrong. And my former position is a school bus driver. I can tell you too often, I have seen kids who I -- that I have driven that have been in so much trouble, and when you really start -- and when you're a bus driver, you really get to know your kids, and you really get to know what their background is. And many times I've seen a lot of these kids who are going home with the key, because they're single parent families and nobody's really there to watch out for them, and they wind up getting themselves into trouble. And I can tell you, when I took a tour of Yaphank Jail, there was a boy that I drove in Sixth Grade. He was constantly in trouble, constantly getting thrown off the bus, and what, was it 11 years later, I'm taking a tour of Yaphank Jail and that boy is sitting in there. If we had had restorative justice for him, maybe he wouldn't be sitting there.

So, you know, this is something that we really need to look at. It's so important that we look at these kids and we look at, you know, what is the situation and why are they the way they are. You know, I know there was a day, a point in time before I was a parent, I would have said, "You know, these kids, you know, lock them up and put them away." You know, we change. I think as we get older, and here we go, we're older than you, Joe, but as we get older, our whole outlook on life and kids really change. When you become a parent, it really changes. And like I say, I have seen so many kids, and all of the kids that I have driven, I can tell you, I can count -- I've come across so many of them that are now going to jail and the jail has become a revolving door for them, because there was -- there was nothing there for them, that restorative justice wasn't there. And I definitely, I think this is a great program and we need more of it. And, you know, those kids now, it's lost. So I would like to see that some day we'll have it for all of our kids, so we'll reduce the number of people going to jails. I think it's very important. Thank you.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Going once, going twice. Okay. Thank you very much, gentlemen. Thank you.

**LEG. CARACAPPA:**

Thank you.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Thank you, Vicky.

*(Applause)*

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Okay. If we could go to our -- yeah, if we could go to our tabled resolutions. I.R. 2173 - A Local Law establishing crime --

**LEG. CARACAPPA:**

Mr. Chairman.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Yes, sir.

**LEG. CARACAPPA:**

I'm sorry to interrupt --

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Yes.

**LEG. CARACAPPA:**

-- but I see the Commissioner leaving. I came in late. He spoke?

**LEG. NOWICK:**

He didn't want to speak.

**LEG. CARACAPPA:**

I just wanted to on the record, Mr. Chairman, if I could.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Sometimes Commissioners, they do a lot of work for us and they don't get the accolades that they deserve. I just want to publicly thank Commissioner Dormer, who recently has responded to some needs in my district personally. And he hasn't sent someone to represent him, he's come on his own. He's volunteered his time on his own, and to come and sit with my constituents on a whole host of occasions lately, and it has really made the difference to my constituents as it relates to, ironically enough, victim's rights. And I just wanted to personally and on the record say, Commissioner Dormer, thank you very, very much. I'm sure you don't hear that enough, but I wanted to make sure you heard it today. Thank you.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Thank you. Legislator Losquadro, you wanted to add to that?

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

Well, yeah. Before the Commissioner leaves, Commissioner, I --

**LEG. CARACAPPA:**

That's the other side of it.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Sit. First, Commissioner, were you leaving? Were you leaving or just stepping out for a minute?

**COMMISSIONER DORMER:**

I had a meeting at 11:15, but I'm sure Legislator Losquadro wants to take back that --

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

I'll make this -- I'll make this as brief as possible. I can't promise painless, but brief, yeah.

**COMMISSIONER DORMER:**

Very brief, please.

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

I'm in receipt of your letter that was in response to the letter that I wrote on December 4th, and while it addresses a couple of the concerns that I raised in terms of raw numbers of staffing within the Department, quite frankly, I think it's somewhat wanting in addressing the actual numbers that I was looking for. Specifically, you list retirement of officers that were not on active duty, and it appears that you're sort of counting those as officers that would now be available to work, but last I checked, we still have 70 some-odd officers right now who are not able to work. So that's -- to use the term we were using before, that's sort of a revolving door. While we may have officers retire who are injured, we constantly, unfortunately for our officers who, you know, get into scuffles or accidents, what have you, that we have officers who are injured now. So I see that as one problem.

You also list a number of officers who retired, but not the total number of -- well, you list the number of police officers, but not the total number of officers from the department who retired. And the reason I think that number is important is because we promote from within to fill those higher level retirements. And as far as I know, we have very few openings within our officer -- superior officer ranks. So those officers that have retired at higher ranks I would have to assume have been backfilled. So the numbers that you list here I think don't paint really a clear enough picture based on the information that I requested in my letter of December 4th. I'm assuming you're probably going to want some time to look into this a little further.

I'll be happy to provide you with another copy of my letter from December 4th. But I asked for some pretty specific information in there as to what units individuals were drawn from, which of those reassignments were considered temporary in nature. Now, you addressed one of those in terms of applicant investigation, but as I pointed out in my letter, you know, and I'll ask Budget Review to confirm this for me, because I really didn't like accounting in school, but if you have a reduction of 68 officers and an addition of 52 within the 10 Command, well, you have to have a swing of 120 to be able to accomplish that. That's pretty much basic accounting, right?

**MR. MAGGIO:**

Right.

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

Well, we need to account for where 120 officers moved then. And based on the response that you gave me, I really can't see where those are, especially when you take into account the additional officers who have been injured over that same time period. So I'm just looking for specific information. I've told you before, I'm not trying to be difficult here. I think we, as a body, and the Chairman included, want to give you, and I pointed that out at the end of my letter -- here. I mean, I'll read you the line.

"At a time when our population continues to grow and our calls for service, especially in the eastern precincts, are at record highs, I want to make sure that the Legislature is giving you all the resources and tools you need to properly provide for the safety of our public, both resident and tourist."

Really trying to help you as best we can, sir, and I'm just looking for an accurate accounting of this information so see where individuals were move from, where they were moved to, and see which units, if any, are underserved or understaffed right now, and try to help you do the best possible job that you can within the department. I know you face financial constraints, and we understand that perfectly, but our job in this committee is to look out for the health and well-being and the safety of our residents in this County.

I don't know if you have any of the information that I've requested with you today. I'll be certainly happy to listen to any of your responses. But if you could formalize that response in terms of which units individuals have been moved to and from, I would certainly appreciate it.

**COMMISSIONER DORMER:**

Thank you. I'm sure there was a question in there, and I appreciate that. But if you need further numbers, I can get them for you, if you're not satisfied with the letter and the information that I had in there. I have shared some information with the Chair, and he has assured me that he was satisfied with the numbers and the redeployment of where the officers were assigned. But I'm sure he'll be happy to share that with you, and maybe that would cover some of the concerns that you have. But, if I can be of further assistance, certainly, let me know. I'm available at any time to sit down with the Legislature individually or as a group and have my budget people, by the way, and that would include County budget, who keep track of where everybody in the County is assigned by line, by payroll number.

So these are not numbers that I make up, these are numbers that come from career professionals, civilians in the budget, in the Police Budget Department and Payroll, in Personnel, and they also come from the County Payroll Budget Office. So these are numbers that I don't make up, they're line budget. They show where everybody is by individual. And I shared that with the Chair, and he has assured me that the information that I gave to him was sufficient, and maybe he would --

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

Well --

**COMMISSIONER DORMER:**

Maybe he would share that information with you.

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

Well, I appreciate that. And I just received some of that information right now. I will say that it was a bit disconcerting that after the last meeting, when, unfortunately, yourself or Chief Moore could not attend, an interview was done both with Suffolk Life and with Newsday where information was provided to them in terms of hard numbers -- excuse me a second. I'm sorry, guys, I just have a little trouble talking over you. Numbers were provided to some of the media that were not immediately made available to the elected officials of this body, and I found that a bit disconcerting. And I'm going to look through these numbers that have now been provided, and I hope that it gives me the answers that I've been looking for, simply looking for an accounting of the numbers, and I appreciate this information. If I have any further questions, I'll certainly get back to you.

**COMMISSIONER DORMER:**

Thank you.

**TABLED RESOLUTIONS**

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Okay. Let's go back to Tabled Resolution, ***I.R. 2173 - A Local Law establishing crime prevention requirements for scrap metal dealers.*** This has to be tabled for Public Hearing, because it was recessed. And I believe that the Police and the County Executive is in negotiations with the dealers to get an accurate Local Law. Mr. Zwirn.

**MR. ZWIRN:**

That's correct, Mr. Chairman, that there's going to be another -- a few amendments made to this particular bill, so we'd ask for it to be tabled.

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

Motion.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Okay. A motion to table by Legislator Losquadro, second by Legislator Horsley. All those in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? Okay, so moved. ***(Vote: Tabled 7-0-0-0)***.

***I.R. 2268 - A Local Law to strengthen the ATV seizure and forfeiture provisions.***

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

This has to be tabled.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Yes, this has to be tabled for public -- continued Public Hearing. Legislator Losquadro made a motion, second by Legislator Nowick. All those in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? ***(Vote: Tabled for Public Hearing 7-0-0-0)***

***I.R. 2290 - A Local Law to require landlords to register with the Department of Probation prior to renting to sexual offenders.***

**LEG. BROWNING:**

Motion to table.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Motion to table to continue Public Hearing by Legislator Browning, seconded by myself. All those in favor? Abstain -- abstentions? Opposed? Okay, so moved. ***(Vote: Tabled for Public Hearing 7-0-0-0)***

***I.R. 2347 - Authorizing the County Sheriff and the Police Department to monitor registered sex offenders.*** Could Counsel comment on that?

**MR. BARRY:**

Yes. This resolution has been amended. When we first drafted, we directed the Sheriff's Office, I believe, to conduct this monitoring. After the fact, we received news that -- or word from the Detective's Association that that's a function under their contract. So we amended the resolution to require the Police Department to monitor within the Police District and the Sheriff's Department to monitor outside the Police District. Unfortunately, we just received a notice today, or a letter today from Labor Counsel, that they still have some problems with it. We haven't had a chance to look at their arguments or anything, but it seems as if they're saying that using the language "Suffolk County Police Department" doesn't give the Detective's Association the adequate protection. So just to let you know.

**MR. ZWIRN:**

Mr. Chairman.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Legislator Browning.

**LEG. BROWNING:**

Yeah. I don't get it. What do you mean by it's not giving the Detectives?

**MR. BARRY:**

Currently, the -- apparently, the Detective's Association conducts this monitoring.

**LEG. BROWNING:**

Okay.

**MR. BARRY:**

And it appears as if the Labor Counsel is arguing that the language should instead read that the Detective's Association is hereby authorized to monitor registered sex offenders within the Police District. Unfortunately, like I said, unfortunately, we only received and I only received notice that we got that letter this morning right before the committee.

**LEG. BROWNING:**

Oh, okay. So, basically, it's a union issue.

**MR. BARRY:**

Yeah.

**LEG. BROWNING:**

Okay. Well, I guess I'll make the motion. Go ahead.

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

Well, on the motion. I'll let you make the motion.

**LEG. BROWNING:**

Go ahead.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Legislator Losquadro.

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

On the motion, Mr. Chairman, I understand, you know, there may be some territorial dispute here in

terms of, or rightfully so, who's responsible for conducting this, but isn't everyone still a member of the Suffolk County Police Department?

**LEG. BROWNING:**

Thank you.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Chief Moore, did you want to respond to that?

**CHIEF MORE:**

Robert Anthony Moore.

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

I don't think that mike's on, Chief.

**CHIEF MOORE:**

Robert Anthony Moore, Chief of the Department, Suffolk County Police Department. To begin, Mr. Nolan, I think that we're getting --

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

No.

**MR. BROWN:**

Barry.

**CHIEF MOORE:**

Oh, I'm sorry, Mr. Barry. At least I can read that far. To suggest that an association, a fraternal organization, a police union has Legislative responsibility for conducting police activities, is probably inaccurate. The Suffolk County Police Department, as a term, includes all of the sworn and civilian members of the Police Department. If we -- in our rules and procedures, if we refer to a member of the force or a member of the service, that by definition is a sworn officer, and that definition includes detectives. So I understand that if we're going to be that technical about the language, the Police Department would vehemently object to any mention of an association, a fraternal organization as the lead agency in doing anything that is assigned to the Suffolk County Police Department.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Counsel, respond.

**MR. BARRY:**

Just to clarify, this is not my contention.

**CHIEF MOORE:**

Right.

**MR. BARRY:**

I don't contend that. This is from Labor Counsel.

**MR. BROWN:**

If I may, for the record, Dennis Brown from the County Attorney's Office. An opinion was received, it was late yesterday, and it relates to the duties of the Detectives as a bargaining unit. And since the follow-up with the sex offenders is, according to what I know, and again, because I'm not Labor Counsel, is that those duties are for the -- are for the Detectives. And the way the resolution is now written, it's the opinion of the Labor Counsel that those duties could be construed as being transferred to a different unit.

**LEG. BROWNING:**

But it says --

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Okay.

**LEG. BROWNING:**

Sorry. You know, that's the thing, it's saying Suffolk County Police Department, it's not directing the Detectives or -- I don't get it. I mean, it's a department. Wouldn't that be an administrative thing, that the Detectives have been doing it, so you would continue to let them do it? Well, actually, they haven't, but we'll not go there.

**MR. BROWN:**

Really, the only thing that I can -- that I can say to that is because it says, "Suffolk County Police Department," it's the opinion of the Labor -- of the Labor Counsel that that could include more than the Detectives.

**P.O. LINDSAY:**

Mr. Chairman.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Yes, Presiding Officer Lindsay.

**P.O. LINDSAY:**

It sounds like something that I was very familiar with. It's a jurisdictional dispute.

**LEG. BROWNING:**

Yeah.

**P.O. LINDSAY:**

And it really, as far as our resolution, you know, the resolution asks the Police Department to do this, and from there, it's a management decision who they're going to assign it to. And if Labor Counsel has an objection to who they assign it to, then it's up to Labor Counsel to challenge management through an arbitration process, but it shouldn't enter into the resolution. I mean, we're -- the purpose here is to provide some level of safety to our citizens, it's not to assign a work duty, that's management.

**LEG. BROWNING:**

Okay.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Okay. Then I'd like a motion.

**LEG. BROWNING:**

I would like to make a motion to approve.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Okay. Legislator Browning make makes a motion to approve.

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

Second.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Second by Legislator Horsley. All those in favor?

**LEG. CARACAPPA:**

Motion to discharge without recommendation. I'd like to gather more information from both sides between now and Tuesday.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Okay. Legislator Caracappa makes a motion to discharge without recommendation. Do I have a second?

**LEG. NOWICK:**

I'll second it.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Second by Legislator Nowick. Okay. Then all those in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? Okay. We move this with no recommendation. **(Vote: Discharged Without Recommendation 7-0-0-0)**

Legislation, ***I.R. 2415 - A local law to expand sex offender notification.*** I'm going to make a motion to table this with -- subject to call, because I've been in contact with Megan's Law and they provide that, and so will the Special Victims Unit of Suffolk County, so we can get that information readily without legislating it. So I make a motion to table subject to call.

**LEG. NOWICK:**

Second.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Thank you. Second from Legislator Nowick. All this those in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? So carried. **(Vote: Tabled Subject to Call 7-0-0-0)**

***I.R. 2514 - Requiring a detailed report of the progress of civilianization within the Suffolk County Police Department.*** On the motion. I'd like to say that my philosophy is to only legislate when I can't get the information in an alternative fashion, as I did with the first thing that I just talked about. And I've been provided this information by the -- by Headquarters about the civilianization and it did take a couple of months, but this is -- I actually made a chart and said, "Please fill this in, so I don't get other people's versions." So we're going to be looking at this. So I'm going to -- I'm going to table this, because, again, since legislation costs about \$2,000 every time you put it in, I'm not going to spend taxpayers' monies to do what I can -- what's readily available for us. So I'm going to ask -- make a motion to table this.

**LEG. BROWNING:**

I'll second.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Second by Legislator Browning. You're good?

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

On the motion.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

On the motion, Legislator Losquadro.

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

I will just say that even now, just looking through the information that I've been provided, I see -- I can't account for the thirteen officers that the Commissioner referenced in one of the lines in the letter that he sent to me. I don't necessarily think it would be a bad thing at all. I know you and I had discussed it at length as to our frustration in getting this information in a timely manner. And if -- it's your bill, but I certainly think it would be a good idea to formalize this process and have an accounting on a regular basis to this committee, because even right now, in speaking with the Director of Budget Review, at the last count, they could only account for nine additional live bodies

that were civilians within the Police Department. So I'm going to have to go back over all these numbers I've been provided, go back over the numbers that Budget Review is giving me, because these numbers still don't match. And I'm going to have to -- I hate to have to do reverse math, because my wife's a math teacher and I really don't like it. But, unfortunately, I'm going to have to spend more time looking over spread sheets and trying to figure this out, because these numbers just don't jibe to me. So I think -- I still think this would be a good idea, Mr. Chairman.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

I appreciate your feedback. What I would like to do, though, is table it and have you, and obviously your assistant with the math, do a review and come up with what -- and if we can just expand this and have them do the right thing without litigating or legislating, I would be happy. So I'm going to ask to table, but we can visit this again.

**LEG. BROWNING:**

I second.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Second by Legislator Browning. In favor? Opposed? Abstentions?

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

Abstain.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

One abstention by Legislator Losquadro. *(Vote: Tabled 6-0-1-0)*

*I.R. 2535 - A Local Law to facilitate screening of hotline employees.* Counsel on the motion? A motion to approve. Do I have a second?

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

A motion to table.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Do you have a motion to table?

**MR. PERILLIE:**

The sponsor wants it approved.

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

Oh, he does. Okay. I didn't have that information.

**LEG. MYSTAL:**

On the motion. As a member, as a new member of this committee, could Counsel give me a slight brief explanation of what a hotline employee is and why we need this legislation? Just information only.

**MR. BARRY:**

Well, first of all, I can say that our office is working on language with the State to make the law a little tighter, as requested by the State, so we would ask that it be tabled so we can make that change. But a hotline -- a hotline service employee is -- I believe it's somebody who -- somebody else can answer it better, but they answer phone calls from individuals who have been, you know, molested or assaulted.

**LEG. CARACAPPA:**

Suicide hotline.

**MR. BARRY:**

Yeah, it's more than just a suicide hotline.

**LEG. MYSTAL:**

I'll read the bill.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

You know what, I'd like to ask Laura Ahearn, if she could comment.

**LEG. MYSTAL:**

Right now, I mean, I'm saying, okay, never mind.

**MS. AHEARN:**

Legislator Mystal.

**LEG. MYSTAL:**

Yes.

**MS. AHEARN:**

The intent was, the organization, Parents for Megan's Law, wanted to be able to fingerprint all staff, volunteers, or anybody who came into contact with children within the agency, which is basically everybody. We need statutory approval to be able to do that through the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. So the bill, this is about a year-and-a-half down now the road here. The bill needed to be precisely the language the State required. Initially, they gave us the language, then they changed their mind and said, "No, we want you to amend it." So this is the amendment to be precisely in synch with what the State needs in order for us to fingerprint, and it would be available to any other agency in Suffolk County that provides hotline services and deals with child victims of sexual abuse.

So the bill, the intent of the bill was to be liberal enough for other agencies that wanted to participate, but not require those agencies who felt that it was too much of a financial burden for them to spend 65, 75 dollars on every volunteer in order to fingerprint and background check, which we didn't have a problem with.

I spoke with Lisamarie Coppola, who's the Senior Counsel and Division of Criminal Justice Services yesterday. I faxed her this copy and she said it's exactly the language they need. So I'm not sure what other counsel you're working with, but she's the one who gave us the language initially and she's the one who approved it, and she gave me the approval yesterday as well.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Counsel, can you respond?

**MR. BARRY:**

I was made aware that the Criminal Justice Services, I think.

**MS. AHEARN:**

DCJS.

**LEG. BARRAGA:**

Yes. The language in the bill now is a little more broad than they would like. The language in the resolution as drafted now would allow more individuals to be -- to have access to the fingerprint and the information. I'm made aware that they want the language tightened so that only a certain number of people will have access to that information.

**MS. AHEARN:**

Do you know who "they" is, because I'm talking to the person who I have the copy of the language

that they crossed out and asked us to do with me right now.

**MR. BARRY:**

You may want to ask the County Attorney.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Yes.

**MR. BROWN:**

Thank you, Mr. Chair. I can't -- I certainly can't speak to with whom Ms. Ahearn is dealing with. What I can do is tell the Committee of prior experiences that we have had in regarding with the Division of Criminal Justice Services. I know personally that there are at least two resolutions dealing with fingerprinting of volunteers or licensees. One is with the congregate shelter workers, and the second is with licenses that are issued by the Department of Public Works for ice cream vendors. And in both of those cases, there would be fingerprinting and a criminal background check of the licensees or the congregate shelter workers. And in both of those cases, the Department of Criminal Justice Services objected to general language where the results of their background checks could be transmitted by more than a specified number of people. And based on anecdotal evidence and what my experience is, is that with respect to the congregational -- the congregate shelter workers, the resolution was drafted to make the criminal background search results available only to the Commissioner or his or her designee. And with respect to the licenses which would be issued to the ice cream vendors, the ice cream truck drivers, that there would be a committee of only three people that would see the results of those background checks, and then make a determination as to whether or not a license should be issued.

This knowledge was brought to the attention of Legislative Counsel in December, shortly after the resolution was first introduced, and the -- it's Paragraph B, Subparagraph 2 of the resolution that talks about the background check records being released only to the Youth Bureau. And it would be our advise or recommendation just to double check and verify, that Legislative Counsel just double check and verify. I'm certainly not telling Legislative Counsel what to do, but that double check and verify whether that language is, in fact, acceptable.

**MS. AHEARN:**

I spoke with George Nolan last Legislative meeting and he had asked me to reach out again to Division of Criminal Justice Services and ask them once again is this the language. I can't say that in another six months, after we're implementing, they won't come back and ask for another change. However, it's been a year-and-a-half and we have staff that are dealing directly with children. We do background checks, we check the sex offender registry, we're in schools, we are everywhere children are, and we need the benefit of being able to ensure that the children -- that the adults we're sending out to work with our vulnerable population here in Suffolk County have fingerprint checks. And it's taken a year-and-a-half, and DCJS approved it, and again, George Nolan asked me. And I understand what you're saying, anecdotal evidence on the ice cream truck and the vending legislation, I remember that, but they've approved it and they've said the information can go to the Youth Bureau and the Youth Bureau can review it. I'm not sure what more we need to do to hold this up, because we still can't fingerprint our staff. And I would had hate to be in a position, especially our agency, that we want to be able to verify the backgrounds on people we're sending out and we can't.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Well, let me ask Counsel, then, that if we did approve this in the form it's in now, what happens? Can it be amended or --

**MR. BARRY:**

Procedurally no, this can't be amended. It's past the seven-day deadline, unless you do did by CN. And the only thing I'll say is, though I've not been privy to the personal conversations between Mr. Nolan and anybody else, having him not here, all I can say is that we are working on language

to try to make it a little bit better. I can't answer for him, having him not here, but, I mean, one cycle is not --

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

What, do you want to approve it?

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Well --

**LEG. NOWICK:**

Do you want to discharge it without recommendation?

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

Yeah, that sounds great.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Okay. Yeah, let's do that.

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

Let's go with it.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Let's do that. Okay. I have a motion from Legislator Nowick to discharge without recommendation, and I'll second that. All in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? Okay, thank you. **(Vote: Discharged Without Recommendation 7-0-0-0)**

**P.O. LINDSAY:**

***I.R. 2555 - Accepting and appropriating 100% federal pass-through grant funds from the New York State Office of Homeland Security in the amount of \$1,900,000 for the Urban Area Security Initiative Program administered by the Suffolk County Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services and to execute grant related agreements.*** I'd like to --

**LEG. NOWICK:**

Motion.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Excuse me?

**LEG. NOWICK:**

Motion, and place it on the Consent Calendar.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

A motion by Legislator Nowick to approve and put on the Consent Calendar.

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

Second.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Second by Legislator Losquadro. All those in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? **(Vote: Approved 7-0-0-0)**

***I.R. 2556 - Accepting and appropriating 100% Federal pass-through grant funds for the New York State Office (of Homeland Security in the amount of \$694,300 for the "State of Homeland Security Program (SHSP) FY2006" administered by the Suffolk County Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services and to execute grant related agreements.*** Same motion, same second.

**LEG. NOWICK:**

Same vote.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Same vote. Thank you. *(Vote: Approved 7-0-0-0)*

*2561 - Accepting and appropriating a grant in the amount of \$5,200 from the New York State Governor's Traffic Safety Committee Grant (GTSC FFY 2007) (Buckle-Up New York) Program (and 100% support) for Sheriff's Traffic Safety Initiative.* Same motion.

**LEG. MYSTAL:**

You can't put that on consent.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

All right, okay. So we're making a motion to approve, second by Legislator Nowick. All those in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? *(Vote: Approved 7-0-0-0)*

All right. Number -- I.R. 2562 - Accepting and appropriating a grant in the amount of --

**LEG. NOWICK:**

That was 100%.

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

Yeah, that one was.

**LEG. MYSTAL:**

Was it 100%?

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

Yes.

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

That one was.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Do I have to go back? Put it on the Consent Calendar?

**LEG. NOWICK:**

Just make a motion to put it on the Consent Calendar.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

I'm just adding a motion to put that on the Consent Calendar also, I.R. 2561

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

Second.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Thank you. By -- thank you, Legislator Losquadro. I.R. 2562 - Accepting and appropriating a grant --

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

Did you call the vote on that, Jack?

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Oh, okay. I didn't realize it, okay. All right, we'll do a vote on that.

**MS. ORTIZ:**

I put it down.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Okay, thank you. They're way ahead of me.

**LEG. MYSTAL:**

Rosie the Riveter.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

***I.R. 2562 - Accepting and appropriating a grant in the amount of \$7,500 for the New York State Governor's Traffic Safety Committee Grant (GTSC FFY 2007) Child Passenger Safety Program to support a Sheriff's Traffic Safety Initiative.***

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

Counsel, is this 100% grant? I don't see it listed anywhere.

**MR. BARRY:**

I think so. It doesn't say it in the resolution, but I believe it is 100%.

**MR. MAGGIO:**

Yes, it is.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Yes, it is? Okay.

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

Motion to approve and place on the Consent Calendar.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Motion to approve by Legislator Losquadro, I'll second that, put it on the Consent Calendar. All those in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? ***(Vote: Approved 7-0-0-0)***

***I.R. 2564 - Accepting and appropriating 100% Federal pass-through grant funds from the New York State Office of Emergency Management of the New York State Division of Military and Naval Affairs for a Suffolk County Citizens Corps. Council Program.*** Same motion, same second. All those in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? Okay. ***(Vote: Approved 7-0-0-0)***

***I.R. 2565 - Accepting and appropriating a grant in the amount of \$25,500 from the New York State Governor's Traffic Safety Committee, for the Suffolk County Police Department to fund a Motorcycle Safety Enforcement Program with 84.75% support.*** Motion to approve by Legislator Losquadro, second by Legislator Browning. All those in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? ***(Vote: Approved 7-0-0-0)***

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

***I.R. 1008 - Accepting donation of two (2) all terrain vehicles (ATV's) from the Town of Brookhaven for the Suffolk County Police Department.***

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

Motion to approve.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Motion to approve by Legislator, I'll second that. All those in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? **(Vote: Approved 7-0-0-0)**

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

***I.R. 1012 - Amending the 2007 Capital Budget and Program and appropriating funds for the purchase of speed indicator signs for the Police Department.*** Legislator Lindsay.

**LEG. LINDSAY:**

Table.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Motion to table by Legislator Lindsay.

**LEG. LOSQUADRO:**

Second.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Second by Legislator Losquadro. All those in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? **(Vote: Tabled 8-0-0-0 P.O. Lindsay Included in Vote)**

I'll take a motion to recess. Motion to recess by Legislator --

**LEG. MYSTAL:**

Motion to adjourn.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Yes.

**LEG. BROWNING:**

Adjourn.

**LEG. MYSTAL:**

Motion to adjourn.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Oh, to adjourn. I'm sorry, to adjourn, not recess.

**LEG. HORSLEY:**

Adjourn it is.

**CHAIRMAN EDDINGTON:**

Yeah. Okay. Second. All in favor? Opposed? We're recessed -- no, adjourned.

***[THE MEETING WAS ADJOURNED AT 11:20 A.M.]***

***{ } Indicates Spelled Phonetically***