## New York State Commission on Sentencing Reform

## Public Hearing in Buffalo November 19, 2007

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Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007 COMMISSION MEMBERS: Commissioner Denise E. O'Donnell, Co-chair George B. Alexander Anthony Annucci, Esq. Assemblymember Joseph Lentol Michael P. McDermott, Esq. Cyrus Vance, Jr. Esq. Wendy Lehman, Esq. 

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2	(The hearing commenced at 9:40	
3	a.m.)	
4	MS. O'DONNELL: Good morning.	
5	I'm going to ask you please to be seated. We're	
6	going to begin our hearing of the New York State	
7	Commission on Sentencing Reform. The Commission	
8	was created by Executive Order of Governor Spitzer	
9	with a wide mission to look at all of our	
10	sentencing laws in New York, alternatives to	
11	incarceration, re-entry, victim issues. And we	
12	have issued a preliminary report on October 15th,	
13	2007, with our preliminary recommendations for	
14	simplification of New York Sentencing laws for	
15	expansion of the use of alternatives to	
16	incarceration, victims focusing on victim's	
17	rights and a number of other recommendations.	
18	Today is our opportunity to hear from members of	
19	the public, the Advocacy Community, formerly	
20	incarcerated individuals, attorneys, the Judiciary	
21	and the public about your views on New York	
22	Sentencing Laws.	
23	I'd like to begin by introducing	
24	members of the commission. My name is Denise	

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2	O'Donnell. I'm the Commissioner of the Division of
3	Criminal Justice Services for the State of New York
4	and I'll begin on my far right. And Michael
5	Barrett is with the Sentencing Commission, and then
6	Simone, would you introduce yourself?
7	MS. LEVINE: Sure. I'm Simone
8	Levine. I'm with the New York State Assembly. I'm
9	here on behalf of Assemblyman Joseph Lental. Thank
10	you everyone for coming today.
11	MR. BERGOMO: Good morning.
12	Anthony Bergomo. I'm an attorney for the Law
13	Enforcement Foundation.
14	MR. ALEXANDER: Good morning.
15	George Alexander, Chairman and CPO of the State
16	Parole.
17	MR. GREEN: Good morning. Mike
18	Green, Monroe County District Attorney.
19	MS. STANFORD: Good morning
20	everyone. My name is Tina Stanford. I'm the
21	Chairwoman of the New York State Crime Victims
22	Board.
23	MS. O'DONNELL: Thank you. And
24	we do have a timekeeper here that will be keeping
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2	time. We have a number of speakers. Speakers are
3	asked to keep their remarks to ten minutes in
4	duration. And our first speaker is Gerald Balone,
5	who is speaking to us about transitioning into the
6	community. Mr. Balone.
7	MR. BALONE: Right there.
8	MS. O'DONNELL: Oh, okay. Come
9	right here. Okay. Thank you very much for joining
10	us today.
11	MR. BALONE: Good morning.
12	MS. O'DONNELL: Good morning.
13	MR. BALONE: I was just released
14	from prison on August 14th, after having served
15	thirty-seven and a half years for my involvement in
16	a crime in which three people were killed. While
17	incarcerated I had the good fortune of being able
18	to obtain five college degrees and take numerous
19	programs that helped with my transition while I'm
20	out here. I'm currently residing at Cephus House,
21	which is a transitional service program for
22	ex-offenders, for most of us who have been were
23	in prison for over twenty years. While there, they
24	are teaching me and showing me all the ways and
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2	things that I should do while I remain out here in
3	order to make it.
4	While I was in prison there were
5	a lot of things that I did wrong in my early
6	incarceration. But one thing that helped me out of
7	everything that I ever did is I had an opportunity
8	to go to college. Because of my college
9	credentials, I now have an opportunity to get a
10	job. In 1995 the the Governor Pataki
11	eliminated college programs for for prisoners
12	and that was probably one of the worst mistakes he
13	could have made. Because of an education, most of
14	the people that I know that got out of prisons with
15	educations are now successfully employed, doing the
16	right thing, paying taxes, and doing all the other
17	things.
18	Right now, most all the people
19	that I know that are getting out of prison with
20	GEDs, they're having a hard time making it. Nobody
21	wants to hire them. Nobody wants to do anything to
22	help in their transition. Because I do not have a
23	mental or physical disability, the only
24	organization that would help me in my transition is
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2	the Cephus program. If I had a mental or physical
3	disability there would be all kinds of people
4	trying to help me out. There is something terribly
5	wrong with that. We we talk about reentry.
6	There is a problem with reentry that there is no
7	help being given to people once they get out of
8	prison. Many people are being forced to go to
9	shelters and places like that and they do not have
10	a chance to make it.
11	I am fortunate in the fact that I
12	will soon be seeking employment, going out on my
13	own. But not that many people have what I have
14	going for me. On behalf of those who are still
15	inside I would ask that this commission would
16	consider letting those people go home who have
17	proved beyond a doubt that they are rehabilitated.
18	If I had not proved that I was rehabilitated, I
19	would not be standing before you right now. I had
20	to go in front of seven parole boards and there are
21	still many people who believe to this day that I
22	should still be spending the rest of my life in
23	prison. And there are others in prison who are
24	just as gifted, who are just as wanting to come out

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2	here and do the right thing. And they should have
3	the same opportunity. I have many restrictions on
4	me with parole. And I know that I signed a
5	contract in order to get out of prison. And if I
6	should violate any of those conditions of parole,
7	yes, I would have to go back and spend the rest of
8	my life in prison, which would be rightly so. But
9	those people who are in prison who have done
10	everything that has been mandated of them, who have
11	gotten college degrees, who've taken all the
12	programs, who've started all these different
13	programs. They should have an opportunity to come
14	out here and be assets to society. They want to do
15	the right thing.
16	And in regard to the sentencing
17	laws, I believe that right now I'm I'm I
18	don't believe that they should go to determinate
19	censuses. I am totally opposed to that because
20	then it becomes a game in prison. People will not
21	do what I did. They will only do what's mandated
22	of them. They will take their therapeutic programs
23	and their educational programs and they will do
24	nothing else. Those who want to come out and do
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2	the right thing, give them an incentive to do what
3	I did. I had no incentive. I there was really
4	no incentive for me to be in front of this hearing
5	except that I made a promise to those that I left
6	behind that I would come and speak at this
7	commission and try to convince you that there are
8	many good people behind the prison walls. They may
9	have done bad things, but they're not bad people.
10	Many of them are just as sorry for what they did.
11	I am so sorry and I have dedicated the rest of my
12	life to the victims of my crime. And I hope some
13	day to meet with the families of the victims of my
14	crime to tell them how sorry I am and maybe work
15	together with them in establishing programs so we
16	can come out here and do the right thing for people
17	out here.
18	Please don't abandon those people
19	in prison. They need our help. Give them the
20	chance. Tell them what to do. The biggest problem
21	I always had when I went to my parole board, I go
22	and they would hit me with two years, but nobody
23	nobody would sit down and say Gerry, this is what
24	we want you to do to prove that you'll be ready for
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2	your next parole board. Nobody gave me that
3	opportunity. And I would write to people. I would
4	write to the Governor. I would write to the
5	Commissioner. I would write to everybody. Nobody
6	would write me back. But I don't know, I'm hoping
7	that somewhere along the line that I did write to
8	the right person. And somebody says we're going to
9	give Gerry Balone a chance. But there are some
10	people who will continue to write articles about me
11	saying that I shouldn't be free, that I should
12	still be behind prison walls. And there are others
13	that are going to come behind me who want to come
14	out, who are just. They should be out here and I
15	would ask that this Commission take this message
16	back to the Governor and let the Governor know that
17	he is doing the right thing. With the Graziano
18	lawsuit, I'm sure everybody on this panel is aware
19	of it. That was a bad decision that he backed up
20	from.
21	We believe, those of us that are
22	involved in this work, we believe that he should
23	those people should be given a fair hearing. How
24	many times should a person be hit for the nature of
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2	his crime? If, when I was sentenced, that they
3	would have said Gerry you have to do this or you
4	have to do that amount of time, that would be all
5	right. But to make me go to a parole board every
6	two years with the expectation that I had a
7	reasonable chance of going home, when it wasn't the
8	case, is wrong. Graziano case is trying to resolve
9	that problem. It is saying that if we do something
10	wrong that we go to the parole board and you hit me
11	with two years. Tell me what you want me to do in
12	that two years and if it would whatever it is,
13	and I decide that I don't want to do it, give me
14	another two years and give me another two years.
15	Keep doing what you're doing, but if I go and do
16	what you ask of me and I go above and beyond, and
17	that's what's happening with some of these guys.
18	This is my portfolio. I spent years and years
19	doing everything that I could, taking every
20	program. And when I would go to some of my
21	hearings they would say this is commendable, but we
22	don't care about that. All we're going to do is
23	consider the nature of your crime.
24	And that's what's happening with

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2	many of the people that are in prison now,
3	especially the people that have been in there a
4	long time. And for those of us that work on a
5	Crime Victim's Board, there are many guys in prison
6	who do want to do something for your Committee. We
7	want to say, what can we do. We don't know what to
8	do. We want to get out and we want to do the right
9	thing. We want to work with people like you.
10	Don't kick us to the curb. I some people are
11	telling me, Gerry take a job in construction, do
12	this, do that. Get under the radar. Don't get out
13	there and speak. I can't do that. I want to do
14	what I'm doing.
15	My ministry is to come and
16	hopefully convince people such as yourselves that
17	good people can come out of prison. Good things
18	can happen to people who go to prison if it's
19	mandated in the sense that it's for their benefit
20	and not for the benefit of the Division of Parole
21	or Department of Corrections. Are there any
22	questions that anybody has? I know I'm short on
23	time.
24	MS. O'DONNELL: Well we

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2	appreciate you coming. I I have one
3	MR. BALONE: Sir.
4	MS. O'DONNELL: Do we have a
5	question here.
6	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You have
7	the time.
8	MS. O'DONNELL: Okay. One one
9	quick question. I'm interested in the Cephus
10	Program. How many people can they have?
11	MR. BALONE: Cephus.
12	MS. O'DONNELL: Cephus.
13	MR. BALONE: Not as many as we
14	would like to right now because of funding and
15	budgeting and things like that. We're hoping maybe
16	with the re-entry money or something like that.
17	There's not enough help for ex-offenders. Very few
18	helps. Most a lot of people getting out of jail
19	are being forced to go to shelters and places like
20	that. There are more programs. We need more
21	funding. We need people to know that we need help
22	when we get out. If it had not been for Cephus, I
23	don't really know. I probably would have had to go
24	to a shelter. Or I might not have even been

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2	released because that was part of my release plans.
3	And everybody knows the value of Cephus.
4	Commissioner?
5	MR. ALEXANDER: I want to thank
6	you very much thank you very much for coming
7	here today.
8	MR. BALONE: Thank you also.
9	MR. ALEXANDER: It's hard to
10	lock down for thirty-seven and a half years.
11	MR. BALONE: Yes.
12	MR. ALEXANDER: Good for you.
13	God bless you.
14	MR. BALONE: Thank you. Thank
15	you very much.
16	MS. O'DONNELL: Thank you very
17	much for coming. Okay. Our next speaker is Ann
18	Graham from the Catholic Family Center, to speak to
19	us about re-entry issues.
20	MS. GRAHAM: Good morning. I'm
21	told there's a switch on this mic, but
22	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Isn't it
23	on the bottom? It's on the very bottom, in the
24	back. It's

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2	MS. O'DONNELL: Ann I think you	
3	probably can do it without it.	
4	MS. GRAHAM: I think so too.	
5	Good morning.	
6	MS. O'DONNELL: No, but actually	
7	I still have to get it working. Ready.	
8	MS. GRAHAM: Good morning to	
9	everyone. I am Ann Graham. I'm the Monroe County	
10	re-entry Coordinator and Co-president of the	
11	re-entry Association of New York. I'm also on the	
12	New York State HIPAA Conference's Criminal Justice	
13	Committee.	
14	MS. O'DONNELL: Ann actually, I'm	
15	not sure, can you hear in the back of the room?	
16	Okay.	
17	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No.	
18	MS. O'DONNELL: No?	
19	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No.	
20	MS. GRAHAM: Well some nice young	
21	lady told me there's a switch, but I don't know	
22	what	
23	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Actually	
24	you're on this black microphone here. This is the	

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2	one you want to speak into.	
3	MS. GRAHAM: Okay.	
4	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It doesn't	
5	go any higher though, that's the problem.	
6	MS. GRAHAM: Can you hear me now?	
7	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Oh yeah.	
8	Yes.	
9	MS. GRAHAM: Okay. Yeah. I'm a	
10	member of the New York State HIPAA Conference's	
11	Criminal Justice Committee and prior to me working	
12	re-entry I spent about seventeen years in Civil	
13	Legal Services. I was very excited to read the	
14	Commission's report, where like most people who are	
15	involved in the Criminal Justice System, I believe	
16	that a lot of the changes suggested in the report	
17	are long overdue. And they really represent the	
18	only hope for long term public safety in New York.	
19	Are there people who belong in	
20	prison? Certainly there are. There are people who	
21	committed horrible offenses and they are true	
22	sociopaths. They have no remorse and for that, you	
23	know, we have to be grateful to the Department of	
24	Correctional Services, it's a wonderful job at what	
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2	they do. But they represent a very small slice of
3	the inmates that are incarcerated. Like many of
4	you, every day I work with men who desperately want
5	a chance to succeed after incarceration and who get
6	to face the reality that the odds are stacked
7	against them. They can't undo whatever harm they
8	did. They can only try to get it right this time.
9	And public sentiment often seems to say so what,
10	that's the price they pay for for the crime they
11	committed. But unfortunately it would be more
12	correct to say that's the price we'll pay for the
13	crime they committed. Because unless we confront
14	and create the right tools and opportunities for
15	former offenders to succeed, we have to expect that
16	they're going to return to what they know as a
17	means of survival.
18	We have to create a better
19	toolbox. If the only tool you have is a hammer,
20	every problem starts to look like a nail. And
21	State Prison is a very big, very expensive, and
22	it's an often ineffective nail hammer when it
23	comes to really looking at long term public safety.
24	And we can see that just by looking at our

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2	recidivism rates.
3	We have to acknowledge that about
4	ninety-eight percent of people who go to prison get
5	out, regardless of the crime. And the longer
6	they're in prison, the greater the chances are that
7	they'll never effectively integrate back into the
8	community. The loss of family ties, little or no
9	skills or work experience, mental health and
10	substance abuse issues and this a general
11	inability to navigate life on the outside makes for
12	failure and subsequent return to criminal activity
13	nearly inevitable. Because in spite of the many
14	vocational programs and counseling, and treatments
15	that the prisons provide, and they certainly have a
16	wealth of programs, prison does one thing above
17	everything else. It teaches men how to be
18	prisoners. And that's not a marketable skill out
19	here in the community. It it incarceration
20	just robs them of the very stuff they have to
21	develop, good decision making, responsibility,
22	close social relationships, if they're ever going
23	to be law-abiding, productive members of a
24	community.

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2	The Commission's report ranges
3	over so many critical topics and I just want to
4	touch on a few that that jumped out at me.
5	Re-entry must be an integral part of the Criminal
6	Justice System and it must begin at conviction.
7	Judges need to have the ability to consider what is
8	ultimately invested in the public safety and that
9	may not be a prison sentence. When it is a prison
10	term the sentence should consider the inevitable
11	day the offender will be released and how he or she
12	can best be prepared to live a law-abiding life, or
13	we're doomed to maintain a perpetual revolving door
14	that's to no one's advantage. Evidence based
15	re-entry services, such as the transition from
16	prison and community models has also adopted task
17	forces needs to be available to every person who
18	needs it and they need to start as soon as possible
19	after conviction right through release. We need to
20	designate some prisons as re-entry facilities where
21	Human Service Professionals can come in to provide
22	services that form a bridge and help the person
23	back into the community. Within these facilities
24	we must incorporate better opportunities for family
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2	reunification, work release or community furloughs
3	for every single offender that's going to be
4	released, especially high risk and violent felony
5	offenders. If they're going to get out, they need
6	to have this opportunity.
7	Inmates should all have New York
8	State Department of Motor Vehicle Identification, a
9	job or an open public assistance case and secure
10	housing situation on the day of release. These
11	represent the bare minimum requirements to survive
12	in the community. I can't tell you how frustrating
13	it is to have men get out and have to put them in a
14	homeless shelter because there is no where else to
15	put them. Persistently mentally ill men and women
16	don't belong in prison. I have repeatedly worked
17	with men and women who are released from prison
18	only to be reincarcerated in a few weeks because we
19	have no way to stabilize them in the community.
20	There is literally nowhere to put them.
21	We have to create and fund a
22	range of solutions for this population, from
23	supportive living to secure residential mental
24	health facilities. It's very frustrating to work

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2	with people, especially in a developmentally
3	disabled community where there just there is no
4	place to put them to stabilize them when they
5	immediately get released. They have to go to a
6	shelter or halfway house like everyone else and
7	they're not equipped to deal with these problems.
8	Expand community correction
9	alternatives to deal with technical parole
10	violations. Incarceration for technical parole
11	violations often does little more than undo any
12	progress that's already been made. Graduated
13	sanctions for violations make far more sense than
14	putting someone back in State Prison because of a
15	curfew violation or similar infraction. Not only
16	do we incur the expense involved in the
17	incarceration, but it also means that they're
18	losing the job, Department of treatment slot, and
19	the cost of those things. And then we're just
20	going to start all over again from the beginning in
21	a couple of months.
22	Bring back post high school
23	education in correctional facilities. We could
24	literally send an inmate to Harvard for what it

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2	costs to incarcerate him for a year. It's not a
3	secret that it's cheaper to educate than
4	incarcerate. And the recidivism rate for people
5	with public high school drops to nearly nonexistent
6	numbers. And finally, analysis after analysis
7	tells us that most people eventually age out of
8	criminal behavior. Continuing to incarcerate a
9	steadily growing geriatric population is both
10	expensive and unlikely to enhance public safety.
11	Of course some people are going to commit new
12	crimes, regardless of every attempt to help them.
13	But we know there can be more positive outcomes for
14	most offenders. We must have the courage to ask
15	them what they what expert analysis tells us is
16	true. Propose new solutions and find positive ways
17	to re-educate the public about the reality of
18	incarceration and the alternative that can better
19	ensure long-term public safety. We can't we
20	can't just hold to the idea that the public wants
21	retribution. If retribution doesn't serve long
22	term public safety, then we have to think past
23	that.
24	Thank you very much for allowing

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2	me to testify.	
3	MS. O'DONNELL: Thank you very	
4	much Ann. Ann is the Director of our local	
5	re-entry task force in Monroe County in New York	
6	and trying to create a network of local re-entry	
7	task forces in counties throughout the state. And	
8	Monroe is one of the first counties that got	
9	established in the re-entry category. And you're	
10	doing good work, so I want to thank you.	
11	MR. GREEN: Ann, before you go	
12	MS. O'DONNELL: Thanks much.	
13	MR. GREEN: If I could, before	
14	you go, what would you say are your biggest	
15	obstacles or challenges right now to providing	
16	effective re-entry to the people who need it in	
17	Monroe County?	
18	MS. GRAHAM: One problem is	
19	certainly that the only source of income most	
20	people have when they are going to be released is	
21	Public Assistance and Medicaid. And even though	
22	RDHS in Monroe County has been very cooperative and	
23	we file applications forty-five days in advance,	
24	that still doesn't mean the case is open on	
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2	release. So being able to move them into a solid
3	housing situation is dicey. Sex offenders
4	particularly spend an average of sixty-six days in
5	emergency housing. That's an unfavorable situation
6	and it's extremely expensive, about twelve hundred
7	dollars a month. So that's certainly a problem
8	along with the job situation in Monroe County,
9	particularly and the same is true in Erie. It's
10	not easy to get a job if you've got no criminal
11	history and a degree in something. And I have guys
12	who are skilled and and and could walk into a
13	job tomorrow and it would go a long way in
14	stabilizing them. But there is such public
15	backlash against this population that it is it
16	is a long, hard pull to get them into into jobs
17	they can really earn a living in.
18	MR. ALEXANDER: And just
19	quickly Ann. We've heard from New York all the way
20	to Buffalo this situation with housing. How do we
21	address the issue for housing, you know, we we
22	don't provide housing ourselves.
23	MS. GRAHAM: Right.
24	MR. ALEXANDER: Many laws, public

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2	housing prevent felons from living there. And then
3	you brought up the issue of sex offenders and them
4	being not in my back yard, how do we deal with
5	that. Certainly some of it is legislative. Some
6	of the Federal and State Housing Laws and City
7	Housing Laws have to have to make an
8	accommodation to this population. For example, I
9	have several clients right now that came out of
10	incarceration wheel-chair bound. Now they're
11	they're going to be in Emergency Housing forever
12	because the only handicap accessible housing is
13	subsidized housing and no one will accept them
14	because of their felony convictions. So so
15	there does have to be some legislative action in
16	part. I know that the RFP is coming out from
17	parole and we're certainly pulling together in
18	Monroe County to address applying for those dollars
19	so we can bring in more housing. But that, you
20	know it's money. We need money to make it
21	affordable for for nonprofits to be able to
22	provide this kind of housing for people.
23	MS. O'DONNELL: Thank you very

24 much.

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2	MS. GRAHAM: Thank you.	
3	MS. LEVINE: I actually	
4	MS. O'DONNELL: I have one more	
5	question.	
6	MS. GRAHAM: Okay.	
7	MS. LEVINE: You you had	
8	referred earlier on to increased increased	
9	communication with family members while	
10	MS. GRAHAM: Uh-huh.	
11	MS. LEVINE: inmates are	
12	incarcerated and in order to enhance family	
13	ramification afterwards. Can you give us any	
14	concise suggestions, any concrete suggestions how	
15	that would actually	
16	MS. GRAHAM: Bring back trailers.	
17	MS. LEVINE: bring back	
18	trailers.	
19	MS. GRAHAM: Trailer visits at	
20	the facilities. It's very I don't know if	
21	you've ever visited an inmate in a state facility.	
22	It's sort of like the high school cafeteria, but	
23	louder. You're sitting four people to a table.	
24	There's nothing for anybody to eat all day except	
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vending machine food. If you're a woman who's
gotten on a bus in Brooklyn at two o'clock in the
morning with three kids and traveled upstate and
now you're going to try to spend the day visiting,
it's almost impossible. But trailer visits allow
people to have a normal family visit.
MS. LEVINE: Thank you.
MS. O'DONNELL: Okay. We're
going to have to move on. I do want to recognize
our State Senator, Antoine Thompson, who's here.
We appreciate you being here Senator.
Our next speaker is Robert
Seidel, from the Judicial Process Commission, also
to speak on re-entry issues. Welcome Mr. Seidel.
MR. SEIDEL: Good morning.
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Good
morning.
MR. SEIDEL: I should have
printed this in fourteen point. It's just as well.
Thank you for your generosity in listening to us
from Monroe County. Oh, great, thank you.
MS. O'DONNELL: Maybe that'll

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2	MR. SEIDEL: I'm getting shorter,
3	but not short enough. It's an honor to be here.
4	I'm Bob Seidel, a mentor, a retiree who lived for
5	over thirty three decades in the city of
6	Rochester. Also, I'm a volunteer member of the
7	Judicial Process Commissions Public Policy Group
8	for Monroe County Re-entry task force, the Safer
9	Monroe Area Re-entry Team, a voluntary self-help
10	group of providers and professionals, and a
11	Downtown Church.
12	As well I mentor re-entering men
13	and women and I write research, advocate, and
14	counsel on prison re-entry issues. Professionally,
15	after leaving farming and a period of intense
16	higher education I mentored adult students for
17	twenty-five years at SUNY Empire State College.
18	I'm intimately familiar with dynamics of Rochester
19	and the politics of Monroe County.
20	Congratulations, by the way.
21	MS. O'DONNELL: Thanks.
22	MR. SEIDEL: You you earned
23	that, I think. The commission deserves our severe
24	and profound profound gratitude. If adopted and
	Associated Deconstant India 11/10/2007 D. Cole NIV D. His Heading

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2	carried out, your preliminary recommendations will
3	produce a veritable revolution. A veritable
4	revolution that will undoubtedly benefit untold
5	numbers of individuals, families, and
6	neighborhoods, not to mention every taxpayer in the
7	state. Parenthetically, re-entry harms some
8	neighborhoods much more than every other one and I
9	think that when we think about declining
10	neighborhoods and re-entry we can understand the
11	dynamics much better. It is not only low income,
12	it is not only single parent families it is also
13	the issue of crime, incarceration, and re-entry.
14	So we talk about re-entry re-entry as benefiting
15	individuals as well as neighborhood.
16	This will almost surely be true.
17	The benefits will be most surely true, of course,
18	if they occur in conjunction with positive things
19	that are happening elsewhere among the many New
20	York State and local agencies dealing with crime
21	adjudication, incarceration and re-entry. I want
22	to say just this for to the Commission about
23	re-entry, move forward, stay the course, continue
24	on the path along which the state has made a strong
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2	and correct commitment to cooperate with coalitions
3	of local organizers, organizations public and
4	private, large and small. Around the Monroe County
5	Re-entry Task Force, whose able and articulate
6	coordinator, Ann Graham, we heard today, we have
7	built up a tremendous community-based head of steam
8	and good will, good work, and good prospects. We
9	are determined to move forward beyond these
10	beginnings. I also want to highlight the work of a
11	person who couldn't come today, Sue Porter,
12	Coordinator of the Judicial Process Commission.
13	The JPC has been doing important and excellent work
14	in advising and then mentoring incarcerated and
15	re-entering men and women for many years and will
16	continue to do so, on a shoestring.
17	I hate to say it, but it may be
18	one of the most important jobs in society that is
19	being done by people who's jobs earn benefits that
20	most high school graduates would sneer at. And I
21	hate to tell you that. That's crazy. The
22	Commission is exactly correct to indicate the
23	importance of multiple handicapping conditions and
24	constrain that constrain many persons who
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2	re-enter into society from incarceration. This is
3	certainly borne out by the evidence-based
4	conclusions that drive your recommendations. It is
5	also the case with regard to a less tangible, but
6	still decisive matter. The expectations that
7	prisoners have as they prepare for re-entry. I'm
8	happy to hear that there were excellent existed in
9	the prior testimony.
10	Most of us who have fared quite
11	well in this regard still have encountered
12	occasions upon which we have had to forego or
13	revise completely and even suddenly our
14	expectations. The fact that we have posted
15	testimony to our resilience, fortitude,
16	steadfastness and relationships. How else could we
17	have dealt with an entirely unforeseen personal
18	tragedy, vocational debacle or business crisis. I
19	hope that what occurs regarding the expectations of
20	men and women nearing the completion of their terms
21	of incarceration will enable them to handle their
22	circumstance as well as possible in the field of
23	dreams, growth and reality. My short experience
24	tells me just how important it is for all of us to

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2	be aware of and to respond to this phenomenon
3	the phenomenon of expectations in the lives of
4	people who have had a hard time with reasonable
5	growth and growth-directed expectations.
6	One story tells it all as far as
7	I am concerned. On a certain day, a man for whom I
8	was mentor experienced a severe crisis. This is
9	the day for which he had expectations for some
10	time. It was the precise end date of his parole.
11	However anticipation did not generate
12	accommodation. In this case, the man's emergency
13	was heightened and intensified, apparently but the
14	conjunction of depression, posttraumatic stress
15	disorder, normal anxieties and a very serious
16	chronicle medical condition. He claimed that his
17	over eight years of imprisonment had produced the
18	PTSD and had accentuated his anxieties. I don't
19	know this for sure. In any event this man felt
20	comfortable to call me and I was willing to sit
21	down with him to help him sort out what he was
22	thinking and feeling. And I think we averted what
23	could have been a catastrophe. I came to know the
24	man even better over time and learned my judgment a
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2	year and a half ago was correct. Mentors to
3	formerly incarcerated men and women thus take on a
4	grave responsibility. They are in a position to
5	help folks who, due to habits, family circumstances
6	and prison need a lot of help to overcome the
7	deficits of not having learned how to live in the
8	real world. This is especially true of youngsters
9	who did not have good nurturing through their
10	formative adolescent years. A mentor has to be
11	aware of the bad habits that accumulate in prison,
12	particularly dissembling and conning. A mentor can
13	help teach and be a model for scheduling, making
14	good notes, handling money, budgeting, dealing with
15	paperwork, taking responsibility for oneself,
16	self-advocacy and so forth. But in the end, we all
17	know from the practices of treatment and recovery,
18	the individual has in the final analysis to decide
19	for her or himself. No one of any experience,
20	myself included, can do it for another person. We
21	can only walk with them. And mentors must know
22	their limits and keep reasonable boundaries. This
23	stuff is subjective and difficult to objectify and
24	quantify, I know that. Yet I'm sure you know its

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2	values, bad attitudes and habits, ill health and
3	related behaviors in youth and one's encounters
4	with adjudication and incarceration need to be
5	changed or addressed competently and
6	professionally. The systems in place are designed
7	at least in part to deal with them or perhaps to
8	keep all involved as safe as possible in the face
9	of bad attitudes and related behavior.
10	I am, today, encouraging
11	attention to the positive side not to overrule the
12	safety issue at all, but because it is necessary.
13	And so I'll end with four things that I'd like you
14	to keep in mind: Do move to encourage and try not
15	to discourage; do more to engender hope, and try
16	not to discourage; contribute more in reuniting
17	families and loved ones and in mentoring to foster
18	warm, human relationships.
19	Finally, and most important, go
20	all out to build bridges and foster intra and
21	interagency and organization coordination,
22	connectedness, and information sharing. This is
23	really necessary, it's absolutely necessary among
24	corrections, DCJS, and parole, and the local task

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2	forces, about which I have a little bit of
3	information. In order to make the system
4	so-called, will you make it real system, better
5	able to serve re-entering men and women
6	comprehensively and to keep them on the right road.
7	Thank you very much for your time.
8	MS. O'DONNELL: Thank you very
9	much Seidel. I appreciate it. Our next speaker is
10	our District Attorney here in Erie County who I
11	have had the pleasure to work with over many, many
12	years and who is one of the most knowledgeable
13	people in our state about the Criminal Justice
14	System, Frank Clark.
15	Welcome DA Clark.
16	DA CLARK: Thank you Madam
17	Chairman, members of the Board. First of all I
18	I commend you on this rather large undertaking. I
19	don't envy you your task.
20	If you'll permit me, there's just
21	a couple of observations I'd like to make. I'm
22	sure you've heard many of them before, but I think
23	they're important enough to bear repeating. And I
24	do so, not lightly. I've been involved in the
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2	criminal justice system for over thirty-five years.
3	And I've seen the sentences go one way and another.
4	I've seen things come in and I've seen things go
5	out. I've seen things work and I've seen things
6	fail. The first thing I'd like to address is
7	determinant census. I suppose it comes as no
8	surprise that I favor them, as I'm sure most
9	prosecutors will. In the past, indefinite
10	sentences were you you never got oh, he got
11	fifteen years. No he didn't get fifteen years. I
12	think people who are victims of crimes, I think the
13	public, I think defendants and prosecutors deserve
14	a definite sentence. It allows us to resolve cases
15	more easily and effectively. It allows defendants
16	to know exactly what's facing them and it allows
17	the public to understand what punishment is meted
18	out for crimes that people are convicted of.
19	Second; we all fear further
20	reduction in the drug sentences. We all
21	recognize most of us do, I can't say all, that
22	the old Rockefeller Drug Laws need reformation,
23	there's no question about that. And it was a long,
24	arduous, and difficult process that resulted in the

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2	sentencing scheme we now see. I think I fear,
3	along with many of my fellow prosecutors that
4	further reduction will be counterproductive. We're
5	placed in a rather unique position where we have
6	the courts on one side and our communities on the
7	other. We see the violence that occurs in our
8	communities every day. Last year in this
9	community, the City of Buffalo, we had over seventy
10	homicides. I think it's no exaggeration to say
11	that two thirds of those were drug related. It is
12	a horrible problem that we have to face. And
13	addressing it is a difficult problem. Violence on
14	one side, and and I think treating drug
15	offenders fairly is something equally supportive.
16	It's a very difficult process in determining who is
17	the addict and who is the dealer. But there is a
18	difference. You you've heard all the problems
19	that drug dealing creates. And I just I
20	underline that. It's vitally important to us to
21	reduce sentencing, mandatory minimums, repeat
22	felonies, to ignore second felony offenders, to
23	take away the incentive they have to get into drug
24	treatment programs. I mean sometimes the treatment

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2	programs end run. Eighteen, twenty-four months as
3	opposed to what would be a far lesser
4	incarceration. Absolutely no incentive to wanting
5	to do.
6	I think also some way to avoid
7	the mandatory restrictions, some exception that a
8	prosecutor defends counsel and the court can enter
9	into, which enhances the justice with bypassed
10	mandatory minimums and allow a different sentence
11	to be imposed has been suggested and I think it's a
12	good idea. I also think that perhaps expanding the
13	age for youthful offenders is a good idea. Very
14	often we get caught in a situation where a group
15	are charged with similar crimes, they're equal in
16	culpability, two are seventeen and one is nineteen.
17	The sentences that are interposed
18	are grossly different and that's unfair. I think
19	the idea of trying to rectify that problem is a
20	good one.
21	The last thing that I'd like to
22	mention is, where we have plea restrictions, I
23	think it's a good idea. And eliminating plea
24	restrictions, I think might be counter productive.
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2	In many situations, perhaps in sixty percent of
3	odds, we resolve cases by superior court
4	information rather than by grand jury indictment.
5	It allows a quick and expeditious resolution of
6	those cases and obviously in a manner, which is
7	satisfactory to both defendant and prosecutor.
8	Often times the restrictions post indictment
9	encourage the defendants to take the plea before
10	the matter goes before before the Grand Jury.
11	In our situation, after indictment we don't allow
12	pleas. So if in eliminating the incentive to plea,
13	somebody that might decide not to plea goes to the
14	Grand Jury, we don't offer him a plea, they get
15	convicted and ultimately face a much larger
16	mandatory sentence than they would have with a plea
17	restriction where we permitted them to plea to a
18	lesser offense. I don't think that they're unusual
19	in that respect. I think that it results, quite
20	frankly, in a more fair, equitable resolution cases
21	and it certainly does expedite the the handling
22	of cases. I'm looking to see if I have any
23	I I think those are the things that bother me
24	the most. I think these are the things that we

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2	face most often. I think from our perspective,	
3	these are the things that are very critical for you	
4	to consider, among others. And I appreciate the	
5	opportunity to bring them to your attention.	
6	MS. O'DONNELL: We appreciate	
7	your being here. Any questions? Thank you very	
8	much.	
9	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you	
10	sir.	
11	MS. O'DONNELL: Our next speaker	
12	is Jason Jason Hoge and two speakers, Susan	
13	Porter, also from the Judicial Process Commission.	
14	Are they here? I know I thought they were coming	
15	down. I guess they're not here. Can we do	
16	anything we can't do anything about it.	
17	Maybe it's here at the end or	
18	something. Okay. And Cheryl Kates, an attorney in	
19	private practice in here to speak to us.	
20	MS. KATES: Good morning.	
21	MS. O'DONNELL: Good morning Ms.	
22	Kates.	
23	MS. KATES: As you said, I'm an	
24	attorney in private practice. My practice focuses	
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2	on parole and that's everyone knows about me.
3	However, that's not who I am as a
4	person. I started out in a broken family. My
5	father divorced my mother at seven. I ended up in
6	juvenile detention centers when I was fifteen years
7	old. So I'm here speaking to you not just as an
8	attorney, but as someone who has experienced the
9	system. I've also been a victim of brutal crimes,
10	so I've also been a victim. So please take what
11	I'm saying not just from the point that I'm an
12	attorney. I've submitted to you my written
13	submission, which is over I think it's around
14	forty pages long, giving you my legal opinion of
15	what I'm going to speak about including
16	constitutional and statutory analysis.
17	I'm here to talk to you about the
18	discretion of the Parole Board. I do commend Mr.
19	Alexander, since he's taken over in January to
20	attempt to obtain tame the beast that Pataki has
21	left behind for him. However, my thoughts about
22	whether that can be done, I think, is a little bit
23	contradictory to his position in your preliminary
24	report.

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2	What I'm here to talk to you
3	about is the effect of a plea bargain for a
4	criminal defendant. As you know, in this country
5	constitutional rights are afforded to criminal
6	defendants and they waive those rights in order to
7	enter a plea bargain. My experience I've been
8	fighting this issue for the past two years, a year
9	under the Pataki administration and eleven months
10	now under Mr. Alexander. The position of the
11	Parole Board, as evidenced to me by Head Counsel
12	Terrance Tracy is that they do not consider plea
13	minutes as part of their decision making process in
14	reviewing someone for parole. To me that is
15	totally unconstitutional and against what the law
16	currently says. If you think about it, someone has
17	waived their constitutional rights and taken a
18	plea, which half of it almost I think the stats
19	are close to ninety percent of all criminal cases,
20	in order to expedite the system, and allow our
21	courts to function efficiently. The problem is,
22	defense attorneys and many other people are not
23	aware of the effect of this plea bargain on a
24	criminal defendant once they serve their time and
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2	become eligible for parole. The majority of my
3	clients are A1 felons. Most of them are involved
4	in the Graziano Lawsuit, which I I'll save my
5	personal opinion on that and what it's going to do
6	to myself.
7	However, what's happening is
8	there's a new body of case laws mandating parole to
9	look at sentencing minute and they refuse to look
10	at parole decisions when they are evaluating them
11	and consider the plea allocation along with those
12	sentencing minutes. Their position has
13	unequivocally been, since I've been fighting this,
14	we don't have to look at those plea minutes. In my
15	submission it goes to this in much more detail, but
16	how can you do that when someone entered a plea and
17	that becomes the source of their conviction. How
18	can you ignore what was said in the plea allocation
19	as that's where, generally, the District Attorney,
20	the sentencing Judge, and the Defense Attorney give
21	their recommendation for that person. That's where
22	a lot of the language indicating why they were
23	allowed to take a plea, which is opted, a minimum
24	sentence. How can you ignore that and say that's
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2	constitutional. You can't do that.
3	What I'm going to do is, it's in
4	my written submission, but I want it to be on the
5	record. I've used three real cases in my written
6	submission to talk about what the discretion of the
7	Parole Board has done to real people and that's
8	what you need to realize. You're dealing with
9	human beings, not just a number, or someone locked
10	up in prison. These people are real people. They
11	have feelings. They have families, and they are
12	striving to try to reach rehabilitation, but they
13	are constantly denied parole over and over again
14	every two years for no reason. There's three cases
15	in my submission.
16	One is Donald Farin (phonetic
17	spelling). This man is elderly. He is currently
18	in Westchester County Hospital dying or being
19	treated, they don't they can't tell, for cancer.
20	He can't even speak. The man has a tracheostomy
21	and George has been trying to help us with this
22	person. This man had a sentence of twenty to life.
23	It was by trial he was given a plea bargain. But,
24	he has been denied parole nine times for the

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2	serious nature of the crime. We and I have been
3	his attorney since I became an Attorney. I worked
4	with this man when I was in Law School and so I've
5	known them for over seven years now. This man does
6	not deserve to be continually denied parole because
7	the parole board has discretion. He can't even
8	speak. He is not a threat to society. I had a
9	psychological evaluation done and we submitted that
10	to the board as well he was tested, they said he's
11	not a danger, he shows his remorse. Two letters
12	have been submitted by a sentencing judge, but the
13	Parole Board continues to ignore this. He's going
14	to the board for his tenth time in January and
15	they've assured me that if he is not out of the
16	hospital, they will go to his bedside to review him
17	for parole. But if the discretion is still there,
18	I don't have much faith that this man is going to
19	be allowed to come home. Yes, George issued a
20	memorandum saying you must follow New York State
21	Executive Law, however, I've been practicing. I
22	have case after case where they have continued to
23	ignore New York Executive Law and issued arbitrary
24	decision while fighting for de nova hearings for my
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2	clients on a daily basis.
3	The second case is Joel
4	Montequence (phonetic spelling) and this case, I
5	think is a good example for you because, as you
6	know, they just scrapped the settlement Graziano,
7	which I contribute to the large public pressure of
8	the Police Benevolent Association, which there's no
9	mention of them in the statute of the law that they
10	can push you to make a different decision. My
11	client, Joel Montequence was convicted in 1971 on
12	allegations that he murdered two police officers in
13	New York City. He's been denied parole three
14	times. I've also argued this case in court over
15	and over again, most recently in the third
16	department appellate division in 2004. At that
17	point we had a victim impasse statement from one of
18	the officers sons. He came from down south, he did
19	a big, huge press thing in Brooklyn. The whole
20	family was there and they ignored the statement
21	totally. They escaped it being reviewed in courts
22	because it was not available because it's
23	confidential. I had to get him to obtain a copy of
24	that impact statement so I had it for litigation.

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2	I didn't receive it until the case was already in
3	the third department and I attached it as part of
4	the side brief. The court found that had this been
5	available it would afford intelligent Appellate
6	Review. However, now we go again to the board, my
7	client is hit again for the serious nature of the
8	crime in 2006. Shortly after that he was
9	extradited to San Francisco to face charges for a
10	1971 alleged murder of another officer when he was
11	already incarcerated. So now the Parole Board says
12	well, we don't do parole hearings because your
13	client is in California. So despite the statute
14	saying my client can have a hearing in twenty-four
15	months, he doesn't get one. And they don't know
16	when he will get one because they told me in an
17	affidavit to the court that until he's returned to
18	New York, he won't see the parole board. So I then
19	responded, I filled a clemency application because
20	it said you can't be eligible for parole. Parole
21	answered to that, well I'm sorry, your client is
22	eligible for parole so we won't consider his
23	clemency application. So we're currently
24	litigating that issue. But this again is another

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2	abuse of the discretion that they have.
3	How can you change this man's
4	sentence to life in prison without parole because
5	that's what you're doing by not giving him his
6	hearing.
7	Now the way I want to close, I
8	know I only have three minutes, is I'm going to
9	read to you an actual plea allocation to show and
10	remind you what a plea bargain means. Parole does
11	not have the right to ignore a plea bargain that
12	someone enters. They have to consider what their
13	deal was because that's how they were convicted and
14	sent to prison:
15	The court; you understand that
16	you have an absolute right to remain silent in the
17	face of the charges pending against you in this
18	indictment, but that if you do plead guilty here
19	today in accordance with this plea bargain that you
20	are waiving and giving up your right to remain
21	silent and in fact you would be admitting that you
22	committed a crime?
23	Defendant yes.
24	You have discussed this matter to

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2	your satisfaction with your attorney? Defendant
3	yes. Have you had enough time to speak with your
4	attorney, family, friends, advisors, whomever you
5	wish to speak with so you know you will proceed
6	here today in reference to this plea bargain? Yes.
7	Have you discussed with your attorney the strengths
8	and weaknesses of the people's evidence against you
9	in this case as he views the evidence?
10	Defendant yes. In addition, have
11	you discussed with your attorney any possible legal
12	or constitutional defenses that you might have for
13	the crimes charged against you on the indictment?
14	Yes. Are you satisfied with the legal
15	representation given to you in this matter by your
16	Attorney? Yes I am.
17	In addition to your Attorney, is
18	there anyone else that you feel that you absolutely
19	have to speak with or have present here today
20	before you can proceed with this matter?
21	Defendant no.
22	Do you understand that you have a
23	right to a trial by jury or by the court sitting
24	alone without the jury with regard to the charges

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1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
2	pending against you in this indictment?
3	Defendant yes.
4	Do you understand that as such, a
5	trial, the people of the State of New York, in this
6	case represented by the DA's Office would have to
7	prove every necessary element of a crime by proof
8	beyond a reasonable doubt in order to obtain a
9	conviction against you of that crime?
10	Defendant Yes.
11	Do you understand at such trial
12	you would have the right to confront witnesses and
13	to cross-examine them through your attorney?
14	Defendant yes.
15	Do you understand that at such
16	trial you have you as the defendant have no
17	burden of proof? The burden of proof is on the
18	people, it never shifts to the defendant. You have
19	to prove absolutely nothing. You can stand mute if
20	you wish to and the people would have to prove
21	every necessary element of a crime by proof beyond
22	a reasonable doubt. Do you understand that?
23	And in my written submission,
24	this continues on for another additional page.

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1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
2	These people are giving up their constitutional
3	rights to a trial by jury to allow the judicial
4	system to run efficiently. They deserve to have
5	their plea respected and they do not deserve to
6	have the Parole Board ignore it and give them
7	continually two years, every two years at the
8	board. I'll close with one last stat. I believe
9	John Cayer (phonetic spelling) said in his article
10	he was giving out the statistics of the board in
11	2005. The violent felony release rate was three
12	percent. If you looked at the next category of
13	crimes, which was manslaughter and some of the
14	other typically plea-bargained out crimes, that
15	release rate was two percent. So these people that
16	are taking these plea bargains are not being given
17	the bargain they entered and Parole is destroying
18	their criminal rights and ignoring them. And I
19	think that that is horrible and you need to take
20	away their discretion.
21	Thank you very much.
22	MR. ALEXANDER: Ms. Kates, before
23	you go away, for a couple of points. One is the
24	Decker Laws is very clear in terms of what the

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1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
2	Parole Board is to consider in making decisions
3	with regards to a person's release. We do take
4	into consideration the sentencing minutes. In the
5	absence in the sentencing minutes we have granted
6	De Nova hearings so that those sentencing minutes
7	are made present to the parole board when they're
8	making those decisions.
9	Secondly; on the other case that
10	you mentioned about the person being we cannot
11	conduct a positive interview toward release with
12	something when we can't do a face to face
13	interview. That person has to be present. And
14	and because that person is somewhere else, the
15	Parole Board is not responsible for that. We can
16	only take responsibility for those cases that are
17	before us that we make active decisions on. Once
18	that person is brought back, yes he may be eligible
19	for a parole hearing now, but he's not in our
20	physical custody. So we can't make a parole
21	hearing on that person.
22	MS. KATES: Can I respond to that
23	please? In the first statement, yes you're
24	supposed to follow sentencing minutes, but your

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2	head counsel says the sentencing minutes involve
3	just the sentencing. I have a letter written to me
4	and it's in my written submission where he said
5	there's no statutory or constitution or anything
6	else that tells him he has to look at the plea
7	minutes. So if that's not where your position is,
8	I would suggest you speak to your Head Counsel
9	because that's what he's telling us and then he
10	keeps refusing to get plea minutes. Yea he gave me
11	DE Nova's on all my client's re-sentencing minutes.
12	But if they were plea bargain defendants and they
13	went ahead with just the sentencing minutes, he
14	won't listen to me about getting the plea minutes
15	and he refuses to do so. Secondly, on Mr. Bob case
16	yeah, you do face to face interviews, but you also
17	do telecommunications with, you know, not being
18	face to face. And you do it at Albany Correctional
19	or other places. So I think that that because
20	it's in California, that makes no difference, that
21	you should still afford him his parole board
22	hearing. He could be there for years and he is
23	eligible to apply for bail. The rest of the
24	defends on that case have been bailed out and

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2	there's six of them. The only two incarcerated in	
3	California are Herman Bell, who's under your	
4	jurisdiction and also Anthony Bottom. They both	
5	will be there for several years while this goes on.	
6	MS. O'DONNELL: Okay. Thank you	
7	very much.	
8	MS. KATES: Thank you.	
9		
10	MS. O'DONNELL: Okay. Alan	
11	Rosenthal from the Center of Community	
12	Alternatives. Welcome Mr. Rosenthal.	
13	MR. ROSENTHAL: Thank you. I	
14	want to thank thank the Commission for the	
15	opportunity to speak at these public hearings. I	
16	know this is the third in a series. I'd also like	
17	to thank you for your your time and commitment.	
18	I know that since this Commission was first put	
19	together it's been on it seems like seems	
20	like it's been on a fast track and I thank you for	
21	your hard work.	
22	The Center for Community	
23	Alternatives with offices in Syracuse, Manhattan	
24	and Brooklyn has as its mission the promotion of	
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1	Commission on Sontonoine Deferment 11, 15, 2007
1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
2	reintegrative justice and the reduced reliance on
3	incarceration through efficacy, services, and
4	public policy development and pursuit of civil and
5	human rights. We are uniquely situated to comment
6	on the report because we're involved in direct
7	service for people coming out of prison. At the
8	same time we're involved in sentencing advocacy.
9	At the front-end research and policy development.
10	I'd like to spend most of the
11	time talking about determinate sentencing and
12	and the proposal and and and then finish up
13	with a couple of comments about issues raised in
14	the report.
15	The the focus on re-entry over
16	the last few years, from the beginning of this
17	decade culminating in President Bush's remarks at
18	his State of the Union Message was viewed as many
19	as an opportunity to take a new look at our
20	sentencing goals. In the summer of 2006, the New
21	York State Legislature did exactly that by amending
22	a longstanding session of one point oh five,
23	subdivision six to add in a new sentencing goal to
24	the four traditional goals, that of the promotion
	Associated Reporters Int'l., Inc. 11/19/2007, Buffalo, NY, Public Hearing

1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
2	of the successful and productive re-entry and
3	reintegration back into society. And for that they
4	certainly were to be commended.
5	Equipped with the knowledge
6	that and the consciousness that both re-entry
7	and reintegration are inextricably linked to public
8	safety. There were those of us who had hoped that
9	the Commission would fashion a sentencing model
10	that would reflect the new course that the
11	Legislature had charted. Many had hoped that the
12	Commission would search out the sentencing model
13	that would be compatible with our new current
14	sentencing goals, concerns over racial disparities,
15	mass incarceration, the recognized disintegrative
16	effects of incarceration, and our new understanding
17	of re-entry and reintegration. Instead, what is
18	suggested is the determinate sentencing model.
19	And and I'd like to talk about why I think that
20	that model is the wrong model at the wrong time.
21	The report does a wonderful job
22	of laying out the history of sentencing models in
23	New York tracing all of the way back to 1796, when
24	we started with a determinate sentencing model with
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1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
2	the goal of punishment and deterrents. That's the
3	goal of determinate sentencing. In the period 1877
4	to to 1970 we see the sentencing of
5	rehabilitation as a goal. New York, along with
6	many sister states fashioned the indeterminate
7	sentencing model as compatible with the
8	rehabilitation goal. Between '70 and present we
9	saw rehabilitation fall into disfavor and the
10	embracing, once again, of the the goal of
11	retribution as the primary goal. It took time for
12	New York to catch up. It had a system out of sync.
13	It had an indeterminate sentencing model at the
14	same time that it had, for all intents and
15	purposes, abandoned rehabilitation. But the goals
16	and the model need to be in sync and and I
17	suggest that since 1995 when we started down the
18	path of of determinate sentencing first for
19	violent offenses that we would try to find that
20	synchronization. To determine what platform
21	certainly one designed to address the goal of
22	punishment and that is the force indicated. It was
23	driven by federal funds, being held out for all
24	states to increase their Criminal Justice Systems,

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2	particularly corrections, but with very little
3	analysis of the goals beyond that. In the
4	preliminary report there are six justifications
5	given six arguments given to to justify
6	determinate sentencing. Simplification, certainty,
7	following the trend, uniformity, fairness, and
8	truth in sentencing as a group, criticism of the
9	parole decision making, and facilitation of more
10	informed plea bargaining.
11	What I'd like to do is go through
12	four of the more more significant ones. First,
13	as to simplification, there's no doubt that New
14	York is a system in need of simplification. And
15	and what that might be is a different question than
16	simply simplifying for simplification sake. But
17	inconsistency between the model of permanent
18	sentencing and our new goals is certainly not
19	desirable. Certainty, the centerpiece, as
20	indicated by District Attorney Clark, the
21	centerpiece of determinate sentencing is certainty.
22	Opponents of determinate sentencing point out, look
23	at all of the uncertainty in indeterminate
24	sentencing. They point out five potential release

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2	dates. Supplemental merit time, which gets you to
3	a release date for drug dependence anyway.
4	Merit release date, parole
5	release date, conditional release date, and maximal
6	release date. That's five. But when we look at
7	determinate sentencing we find no greater
8	certainty. We see a merit release date, a
9	conditional release date, a maximum release date, a
10	maximum determinate release date plus post post
11	release supervision which may differentiate that
12	for any one of a a number of years. A six-month
13	kicker, provided by penal law 70.45, which adds
14	additional uncertainty and for sex offenders, just
15	as of April 13th of this year of the determinate
16	system, which is compounded by an indeterminate
17	system in which anyone whose parole is violated
18	post release supervision is violated and sent back
19	for more than three year time assessment, faces the
20	prospect of going to the Parole Board in
21	uncertainty.
22	Comparing the two, we now have
23	six possible release dates for determinate
24	sentencing as compared to five for indeterminate.

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2	But release dates for determinate sentencing don't
3	stop there. There are five more. There's a work
4	release date, a case set release date, a Willard
5	release date, a shop release date, and for most
6	cases, still no commitment. A release date that
7	may never come.
8	Certainty, if that's the
9	centerpiece of the argument for determinate
10	sentencing. It's not there.
11	Uniformity and truth in
12	sentencing, a seven-year determinate sentence
13	doesn't mean a seven-year time to serve. It
14	surprises many when I talk about determinate
15	sentencing. A seven year determinate sentence,
16	five years post release supervision. It means
17	the in the work in the well let's take in the
18	best case scenario it means you'll serve five
19	years. In the worse case scenario it could be
20	twelve and a half years of incarceration. Pretty
21	wide range and certainly not the truth in
22	sentencing that we had in mind.
23	The criticism of the Parole Board
24	discharged some of that about decision making. And

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2	the criticism in this report, is that too much
3	emphasis is is placed by the board on the nature
4	of the crime or the instant offense. Certainly a
5	legitimate credulous from advocates of prisoners
6	and prisoners and family. Whether it's enough
7	to scrap the entire indeterminate system or rather
8	should we look at rewarding how we make parole
9	decisions. My notes in the report that that
10	time it that that what is pointed to is
11	is the need to consider the reform on on parole
12	decision making. But it's a valid reason to scrap
13	the entire system based on indeterminacy then why
14	wouldn't be the very same reason to change the
15	nature of decision making.
16	I'd like to again thank you for
17	your time and ask that this commission reconsider
18	whether the determinate sentencing model that's
19	proposed is the right model for the new direction
20	that the Legislature has charted in terms of
21	re-entry and reintegration.
22	MR. GREEN: If I could just ask
23	one question? Given your feeling on determinate
24	sentences, what are your thoughts on, for example

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2	the so-called Rockefeller Drug Law Reform that was
3	passed, the new drug sentences, indeterminate,
4	determinate, and for that matter the determinate
5	sentences for sex offenders and violent felons. Is
6	it your recommendation that we get rid of those and
7	go back to determinate sentences indeterminate
8	sentences for all of those as well.
9	MR. ROSENTHAL: Not not
10	necessarily.
11	MR. GREEN: Would would this
12	thing.
13	MR. ROSENTHAL: I I I'm
14	not I'm not sure that in our desire to create a
15	simplified system that it needs to be as simple as
16	that and that we can't have coexisting models. But
17	with regard to to Rockefeller Drug Reform, I
18	think that the the course that was charted was
19	the correct one. I'm I'm not quite sure why we
20	don't finish up the work that that should have
21	been done for A2s. Some A2s were eligible for
22	resentencing. Others were serving much longer
23	sentences.
24	MR. GREEN: My question goes to

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2	determinate versus indeterminate. What's the
3	distinction then between the nonviolent and what we
4	classified as a nonviolent drug felony and the
5	nonviolent felonies that we're dealing with in the
6	report. Why does one of those get a determinate in
7	your mind, and one get an indeterminate?
8	MR. ROSENTHAL: To me the
9	overriding goal is when a person is ready to return
10	to the community when they are either ready to
11	reintegrate or rehabilitate that we not keep them
12	in prison unnecessarily.
13	MR. GREEN: Uh-huh.
14	MR. ROSENTHAL: Under either
15	system.
16	MR. GREEN: What I'm wrestling
17	with is is there is there a reason that you
18	would point to that would say that it would make
19	logical sense to treat this group of cases with
20	indeterminate and treat this group of cases with
21	determinate. Is is there something that we
22	could look to that would say this is justification
23	as to why we treat this group one way and this
24	group another way.

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2	MR. ROSENTHAL: Honestly I I
3	don't see a justification for for that disparate
4	treatment. I I see I I see the reason for
5	indeterminacy. Because it it it puts us in a
6	better position not to over punish, to allow
7	somebody to go home when they're ready to go home,
8	to go home to their families and so on. The the
9	simplicity of determinacy means that no matter how
10	soon you are ready to go home, nobody's there to
11	open the gate. That's a function of the parole
12	board. As much as we criticize them, it a function
13	of the parole board that is consistent with our new
14	notions of re-entry and reintegration. Thank you.
15	MS. LEVINE: Alan I actually have
16	a question. First of all I want to say thank you
17	for coming in.
18	You you had mentioned that you
19	have felt that there is a certain degree of racial
20	disparity that hasn't really been taken into
21	consideration when it comes to sentencing. My
22	question for you, especially since you've been
23	involved in with the sentencing commission and
24	involved in one of the subcommittees and it's
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2	processes, what concrete suggestions might you have
3	so that we can actually take racial disparity into
4	consideration in looking at various sentencing
5	models.
6	MR. ROSENTHAL: Short question
7	would be a long let me try to be very precise.
8	We we've done a good amount of research on this.
9	There are actually twelve junctures in in the
10	processing of a criminal case. Your race can be a
11	factor beginning with the very deployment of police
12	and and where put that. Moving on to
13	arraignment and who gets bail and who doesn't.
14	Each one of those needs to be analyzed and and
15	thought through more carefully about where race
16	affects the process and what we can do on an
17	institutional basis to try and buffer that and so
18	the the short answer is I would I would pick
19	apart each of those twelve places where race can
20	enter and to it and try and create a prophylactic
21	system to prevent it.
22	MS. O'DONNELL: Alan I want to
23	thank you for your work on our subcommittee. We
24	appreciate it and hope that you'll continue to

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1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007	· ·
2	voice your views on these sentencing issues as we	
3	move forward.	
4	MR. ROSENTHAL: Thank you.	
5		
6	MS. O'DONNELL: Thank you very	
7	much. Our next speaker is Ann Usborne at the	
8	Center for Community Alternatives. Good morning.	
9	MS. USBORNE: Hello.	
10	MS. O'DONNELL: Welcome.	
11	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Good	
12	morning.	
13	MS. USBORNE: I'd like to express	
14	my gratitude for the opportunity to speak to you	
15	today. And my name is Ann Usborne. And I'm	
16	currently employed with the Center for Community	
17	Alternatives, which you've heard a little bit about	
18	from Alan. And I'm the Project Director and	
19	Mitigation Specialist for the Defender Based	
20	Advocacy Program referred to as Client Specific	
21	Planning.	
22	MR. BERGONO: Ms. Usborne?	
23	MS. USBORNE: Yes.	
24	MR. BERGONO: I apologize.	

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1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
2	Please speak a little bit higher, little bit
3	louder.
4	MS. USBORNE: Okay.
5	MS. O'DONNELL: We have some
6	noise up here that we can't get rid of that is
7	MR. BERGONO: Fan behind us.
8	MS. O'DONNELL: interfering,
9	SO.
10	MS. USBORNE: Upon referral from
11	the Defense Attorney and more recently the District
12	Attorney's Office and the Judges themselves our
13	staff in client specific planning, excuse me,
14	conducts thorough background investigations and
15	assessments of the defendants that are referred. A
16	comprehensive written report is prepared detailing
17	the individual's personal history and
18	circumstances, their strength and needs, and
19	suggestions regarding sentencing alternatives. And
20	those include supervision and programming such as
21	substance abuse, mental health treatment,
22	educational, employment services, family-related
23	services, and community support. In completing
24	their alternative sentences many of our CSP clients
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2have donated countless hours of community service3at varied Human Service Organizations and Community4Agencies. More importantly, approximately eighty5percent of our clients successfully complete their6sentences and move on to healthy and productive7lives. In addition, in those cases8MS. O'DONNELL: Could you move9that microphone closer.10MS. USBORNE: I'm sorry.11MS. O'DONNELL: There's people2waving out there, maybe you could put it really13close to you.14MS. O'DONNELL: That's better.16MS. USBORNE: the community17based sentences that are imposed, those people who18do receive a sentence of incarceration often times19our reports assist in mitigating the length of time20that they serve. It follows a person to the21Department of Correction and it fits the22classification, facility, assignment, and23programming.24In addition to my current	1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
4Agencies. More importantly, approximately eighty5percent of our clients successfully complete their6sentences and move on to healthy and productive7lives. In addition, in those cases8MS. O'DONNELL: Could you move9that microphone closer.10MS. USBORNE: I'm sorry.11MS. O'DONNELL: There's people12waving out there, maybe you could put it really13close to you.14MS. USBORNE: In addition to15MS. USBORNE: the community16MS. USBORNE: the community17based sentences that are imposed, those people who18do receive a sentence of incarceration often times19our reports assist in mitigating the length of time20that they serve. It follows a person to the21Department of Correction and it fits the22classification, facility, assignment, and23programming.	2	have donated countless hours of community service
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<ul> <li>sentences and move on to healthy and productive</li> <li>lives. In addition, in those cases</li> <li>MS. O'DONNELL: Could you move</li> <li>that microphone closer.</li> <li>MS. USBORNE: I'm sorry.</li> <li>MS. O'DONNELL: There's people</li> <li>waving out there, maybe you could put it really</li> <li>close to you.</li> <li>MS. USBORNE: In addition to</li> <li>MS. O'DONNELL: That's better.</li> <li>MS. USBORNE: the community</li> <li>based sentences that are imposed, those people who</li> <li>do receive a sentence of incarceration often times</li> <li>our reports assist in mitigating the length of time</li> <li>that they serve. It follows a person to the</li> <li>Department of Correction and it fits the</li> <li>classification, facility, assignment, and</li> <li>programming.</li> </ul>	4	Agencies. More importantly, approximately eighty
<ul> <li>lives. In addition, in those cases</li> <li>MS. O'DONNELL: Could you move</li> <li>that microphone closer.</li> <li>MS. USBORNE: I'm sorry.</li> <li>MS. O'DONNELL: There's people</li> <li>waving out there, maybe you could put it really</li> <li>close to you.</li> <li>MS. USBORNE: In addition to</li> <li>MS. O'DONNELL: That's better.</li> <li>MS. O'DONNELL: That's better.</li> <li>MS. USBORNE: the community</li> <li>based sentences that are imposed, those people who</li> <li>do receive a sentence of incarceration often times</li> <li>our reports assist in mitigating the length of time</li> <li>that they serve. It follows a person to the</li> <li>Department of Correction and it fits the</li> <li>classification, facility, assignment, and</li> <li>programming.</li> </ul>	5	percent of our clients successfully complete their
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<ul> <li>12 waving out there, maybe you could put it really</li> <li>13 close to you.</li> <li>14 MS. USBORNE: In addition to</li> <li>15 MS. O'DONNELL: That's better.</li> <li>16 MS. USBORNE: the community</li> <li>17 based sentences that are imposed, those people who</li> <li>18 do receive a sentence of incarceration often times</li> <li>19 our reports assist in mitigating the length of time</li> <li>20 that they serve. It follows a person to the</li> <li>21 Department of Correction and it fits the</li> <li>22 classification, facility, assignment, and</li> <li>23 programming.</li> </ul>	10	MS. USBORNE: I'm sorry.
<ul> <li>close to you.</li> <li>MS. USBORNE: In addition to</li> <li>MS. O'DONNELL: That's better.</li> <li>MS. USBORNE: the community</li> <li>based sentences that are imposed, those people who</li> <li>do receive a sentence of incarceration often times</li> <li>our reports assist in mitigating the length of time</li> <li>that they serve. It follows a person to the</li> <li>Department of Correction and it fits the</li> <li>classification, facility, assignment, and</li> <li>programming.</li> </ul>	11	MS. O'DONNELL: There's people
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<ul> <li>based sentences that are imposed, those people who</li> <li>do receive a sentence of incarceration often times</li> <li>our reports assist in mitigating the length of time</li> <li>that they serve. It follows a person to the</li> <li>Department of Correction and it fits the</li> <li>classification, facility, assignment, and</li> <li>programming.</li> </ul>	15	MS. O'DONNELL: That's better.
<ul> <li>do receive a sentence of incarceration often times</li> <li>our reports assist in mitigating the length of time</li> <li>that they serve. It follows a person to the</li> <li>Department of Correction and it fits the</li> <li>classification, facility, assignment, and</li> <li>programming.</li> </ul>	16	MS. USBORNE: the community
<ul> <li>our reports assist in mitigating the length of time</li> <li>that they serve. It follows a person to the</li> <li>Department of Correction and it fits the</li> <li>classification, facility, assignment, and</li> <li>programming.</li> </ul>	17	based sentences that are imposed, those people who
<ul> <li>that they serve. It follows a person to the</li> <li>Department of Correction and it fits the</li> <li>classification, facility, assignment, and</li> <li>programming.</li> </ul>	18	do receive a sentence of incarceration often times
<ul> <li>Department of Correction and it fits the</li> <li>classification, facility, assignment, and</li> <li>programming.</li> </ul>	19	our reports assist in mitigating the length of time
<ul> <li>classification, facility, assignment, and</li> <li>programming.</li> </ul>	20	that they serve. It follows a person to the
23 programming.	21	Department of Correction and it fits the
	22	classification, facility, assignment, and
24 In addition to my current	23	programming.
	24	In addition to my current

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2	position of employment I would also like to mention
3	that I worked as a Probation Officer for fifteen
4	years in both New York and Massachusetts. And
5	during that time I was also very involved in the
6	youth assistance program at Sullivan Correction
7	Facility and I served as a Volunteer Coordinator
8	and Facilitator for the Alternatives to Violence
9	Program at Eastern Correctional Facility. So I do
10	have some experience within the facility as well as
11	in the community based program.
12	I feel that based on my
13	experience as a probation officer and now as an
14	advocate for the defender based criminal justice
15	agency, I'm able to offer a unique perspective
16	regarding our present sentencing model and more
17	specifically the use of Alternatives to
18	Incarceration, which is I'd like to talk today
19	about one specific alternative that we've become
20	pretty familiar with in our area. So I would like
21	to highlight the use or lack of interim probation
22	supervision as an alternative to incarceration.
23	MS. O'DONNELL: Ann. Maybe you
24	can move the microphone even closer to you.

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2	MS. USBORNE: I'm sorry.	
3	MS. O'DONNELL: No, that's okay.	
4	But it's a big auditorium.	
5	MS. USBORNE: Okay then. As an	
6	alternative to incarceration and a tool to reduce	
7	recidivism and restore individuals to law abiding	
8	and productive lives. In 1998 section 390.30 of	
9	the Criminal Procedure Law was amended to include	
10	subdivision six permitting local probation	
11	departments to supervise eligible defendants for up	
12	to one year prior to formal sentencing under	
13	interim probation supervision. Interim probation	
14	allows certain individuals charged with criminal	
15	offenses to participate in the appropriately	
16	identified services while being held accountable	
17	for their actions. As you all know, multiple	
18	research studies have determined a remarkable	
19	percentage of those individuals caught up in the	
20	criminal justice system suffer from addiction,	
21	either from a significant mental illness. One such	
22	study released by the Department of Justice in	
23	September of 2006, indicated that fifty-six percent	
24	of State Prison Inmates in the United States were	
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2	found to suffer with mental health issues.
3	Seventy-four percent were found to be inflicted
4	with alcohol and drug addiction. Additionally
5	approximately sixty-eight percent state prison
6	inmates do not have a high school education.
7	Other research consistently tells
8	us that correctional facilities and staff are not
9	equipped to deal with these individuals, nor are
10	there sufficient program services or adequately
11	trained staff to meet the specific needs of this
12	population. As a result, many mentally ill and
13	addicted prisoners go untreated or receive
14	treatment that is extremely limited in both
15	quantity and quality. Typically, these individuals
16	will eventually be released in no better, and often
17	far worse condition than they were initially
18	incarcerated compromising their ability to
19	successfully transition into society and increasing
20	the risk for reinventing their behavior. While
21	clearly it is understood that some dangerous
22	offenders require confinement to protect the
23	community, other offenders may be effectively
24	supervised and more importantly safely diverted

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2	into community based treatment programs. Interim
3	probation supervision can be utilized to
4	effectively test a person's readiness to receive
5	and benefit from the appropriate continuing of
6	services. CCA memorandums have been used as a
7	vital tool to provide a detailed and precise
8	picture of why a trial period of supervision is
9	appropriate for a certain individual.
10	Interim probation supervision is
11	frequently identified and recommended as an
12	appropriate, acceptable alternative to
13	incarceration in many of our plea created reports.
14	Over the past two years at least fifteen cases in
15	which CCA was involved were accepted by the DA's
16	office in the court for interim probation
17	supervision. Of those fifteen, ten have
18	successfully completed their interim period of
19	supervision and were allowed to plea to a reduced
20	charge, typically a misdemeanor and went on to
21	successfully complete the imposed sentence. In two
22	of those cases, which started out at the felony
23	level, violent offenses, the cases were dismissed
24	because the DA's Office was so impressed with the
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2	progress that the individuals made. Four of those
3	cases remain pending that we're still working with
4	and only one was returned to court following
5	violation of the term and she received a sentence
6	of imprisonment, which was reduced from what the
7	DA's Office was originally seeking. In several of
8	those cases individuals were permitted to plea to a
9	violation so as to remove obstacles to future
10	employment in the health care field.
11	There was one young lady that we
12	worked with. She I think she was twenty-one or
13	twenty-two, a single mother of three young
14	children. She was a certified nurse's assistant
15	and because she was charged with a felony, the case
16	had not yet been disposed of, she was unable to
17	find any employment and was relying on Public
18	Assistance. With continued advocacy from our
19	agency and the Defense Attorney, the DA's Office
20	agreed to allow her to plea to a violation
21	disposing of the case. She found a job within a
22	week. We and appropriate education and
23	employment services and she is now in a program to
24	become to receive her LPN.

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2	Through the proper use of interim
3	probation the needs of the individuals are
4	identified. They can be connected with the
5	appropriate services, including substance abuse,
6	mental health treatment, transitional services,
7	education, job training and employment services,
8	and community support. Through interim probation
9	an individual has the opportunity to improve and/or
10	change their circumstances and develop the skills
11	they need to lead productive lives and contribute
12	to their community. Unfortunately, many of the
13	prosecutorial agencies view their status in terms
14	of conviction percentages and rate of
15	incarceration. Many jurisdiction, excuse me
16	many jurisdictions in which we are called upon to
17	provide Advocacy Services, are reluctant to utilize
18	interim probation and will not even consider it as
19	an alternative.
20	One jurisdiction, which had
21	previously supported the use of interim probation
22	announced to me that they will no longer permit it
23	because the successful outcomes has interfered with
24	the conviction rates of the DA's Office.

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2	Isn't it time that those of us
3	involved in the Criminal Justice System and as a
4	society, redefine success, isn't an individual's
5	success and productive reintegration and
6	integration to society the best measure of success
7	when considering the reduction of recidivism and
8	public safety. It also requires an individualized
9	approach to sentencing. Based upon our experience
10	and the high rate of success in utilizing such
11	alternative sentencing options, such as interim
12	probation, we urge jurisdictions to expand it's use
13	and the use of other alternatives in maintaining
14	consistence with the evolving concept of
15	re-entering, reintegration while recognizing the
16	benefits to public safety.
17	In 2006, a fifth goal was added
18	to the traditional goals of sentencing to include
19	the promotion of the defendant's successful and
20	productive re-entry and reintegration into society
21	to be considered alongside the more traditional
22	goals of deterrence, rehabilitation and
23	retribution. The new law requires every judge
24	presiding at sentencing or resentencing in a

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2	criminal case to consider carefully what kind of
3	sentence would best help promote the defendant's
4	reintegration into society and recognize that such
5	an integration is the best way to achieve public
6	safety.
7	MS. O'DONNELL: Thank you very much.
8	We appreciate it. Karen Murtagh-Monks from
9	Prisoner Legal Services and after Ms. Murtagh-Monks
10	we have Patricia Warth, also from Prisoner Legal
11	Services. Welcome.
12	MS. WARTH: Good morning.
13	MS. O'DONNELL: Good morning.
14	MS. WARTH: I'm not Karen Mertog
15	Monks. This is Karen. Since we're back to back
16	we're going to testify together to save on
17	transition time.
18	MS. O'DONNELL: And also this
19	microphone is giving us a hard time here, but if
20	you can, try and keep it close to you. That would
21	be helpful.
22	MS. WARTH: Okay, thank you.
23	MS. O'DONNELL: Uh-huh.
24	MS. WARTH: I'll testify first

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2	and then Karen will testify second. I'd like to
3	start off by thanking you for this opportunity to
4	address before this commission the very important
5	issues that you are facing right now.
6	Prisoner's legal Services has
7	been representing inmates for over thirty years and
8	so I'm going to use expertise that we have learned
9	in this time to talk to you about the issues
10	related to preparing offenders from their release
11	from prison or reintegration from prison to the
12	community. Each year some twenty-six thousand
13	individuals are released from prison into our
14	communities. The successful reintegration of these
15	individuals into our communities is a critical
16	public safety issue as this Commission is well
17	aware. Reintegration efforts to be successful must
18	begin with arrest and continue through sentencing
19	and through incarceration, if that's the sentence,
20	to re-entry into the community.
21	Thus our comments will address
22	alternatives to incarceration, New York Sentencing
23	Policy and Laws, Drug Reform Drug Law Reform,
24	and the need for prison based programming designed

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2	to further inmates' reintegration into our
3	communities.
4	What perhaps we do not discuss
5	often enough is the fact that research has shown
6	that prison itself has an crimnogenic effect
7	meaning that it increases recidivism. The reasons
8	for this are discussed in our written testimony.
9	But alternatives to incarceration, or ATIs maintain
10	important community connections and as a result can
11	play a significant role in reducing these
12	crimnogenic effects and furthering reintegration.
13	Most studies show that ATI significantly decreased
14	recidivism. At worse, the studies show they don't
15	increase it. These studies, of course, are
16	evidence-based research and strongly encourage the
17	use of evidence-based practices to take into
18	account the crimnogenic effect of incarceration.
19	In this regard we applaud the Commission for
20	recommending that evidence-based practices be used
21	to guide decision making. We are concerned,
22	however, that the Commission's view of
23	evidence-based approaches is much too limited and
24	that the Commission overlooks the value of

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2	evidence-based approaches in making what is perhaps
3	the most important decision, and that is whether or
4	not person should be incarcerated. Therefore we
5	urge the commission to use evidence-based practices
6	and to look to the evidence about the crimnogenic
7	impact of incarceration to make the critical
8	decision about sentencing.
9	As noted in the many research
10	studies we discuss in our written testimony, there
11	is no question that diverting offenders to ATI
12	programs is sound public policy. Because such
13	diversion reduces recidivism and can save the state
14	millions of dollars each year. Accordingly, we
15	agree with the Commission's recommendations that
16	discusses alternatives to incarceration and we
17	encourage this Commission to expand both the range
18	of offenses on which it is available and also the
19	range of alternatives, including the full
20	utilization of community based alternatives to
21	incarceration. Of course ATIs are but one way to
22	avoid the crimnogenic effect of incarceration.
23	Sentencing is another.
24	In 2003, the United States

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2	Supreme Court Justice Anthony Kennedy urged the
3	American Bar Association in an address he delivered
4	to them to think carefully about this country's
5	sentencing laws. He said to them, when it costs so
6	much more to incarcerate a prisoner than to educate
7	a child, we should take special care to ensure that
8	we are not incarcerating too many for too long. He
9	went on to to acknowledge that our resources are
10	misspent, our punishments too severe, our sentences
11	too long. He finished by noting that while there
12	are realistic efforts, or realistic limits to
13	rehabilitative efforts, he said we must try,
14	however, to bridge the gap between proper
15	skepticism about rehabilitation on the one hand and
16	improper refusal to acknowledge that the more than
17	two million inmates in the United States are human
18	beings whose minds and spirits must be reached.
19	In 2006, the United States made
20	great efforts to bridge the gap that he describes
21	by amending Penal Law 1.05 to now include
22	reintegration as a sentencing goal in New York.
23	Like Mr. Rosenthal, who spoke to you before, we are
24	greatly disappointed that this Commission didn't
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2	address this amendment to the sentencing law in
3	it's report. As Penal Law 1.05 acknowledges,
4	re-entry cannot be a back end approach, meaning
5	that we cannot limit our thinking about re-entry to
6	the few months before an inmate is released.
7	Meaningful reintegration and re-entry efforts begin
8	at the point of arrest and sentencing and must be
9	thought about throughout the person's contacts with
10	the criminal justice system.
11	Accordingly we ask the sentencing
12	commission to recommend a sentencing model that
13	incorporates the principles articulated in New York
14	Penal Law 1.05, a sentencing model that makes
15	reintegration meaningful by emphasizing
16	rehabilitation. We believe that the shift to
17	determinate sentencing that this Commission has
18	recommended does not accomplish this goal. It
19	seems that the Commission's primary justifications
20	for the recommended shift are simplicity, certainty
21	and the fact that this has been the recent trend.
22	These specifications, however, have little to do
23	with articulating sentencing goals in our penal
24	law. and Mr. Rosenthal spoke eloquently about how

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2	determinate sentences failed to even meet these
3	goals, so I won't repeat what he said here.
4	But I want to bring up another
5	justification this Commission gave and that is the
6	Commission apparently believes that defendants
7	preferred a certainty of determinate sentences to
8	the uncertainty of the parole process. And I'm
9	here to tell you that that is not what our clients
10	are telling us, just the opposite. The
11	overwhelming majority of our clients really want a
12	shift away from determinate sentencing. To be
13	sure, for two decades they have told us of their
14	frustration with the Parole Board's failure to
15	recognize their honest and true efforts at
16	rehabilitation. They are frustrated that their
17	release is measured by the nature of the crime,
18	something that they can't effect, or they can't
19	change at this point. But from their perspective
20	and ours, doing away with indeterminate sentencing
21	is not the answer. After all, indeterminate
22	sentencing offers the best hope that genuine
23	rehabilitations will be rewarded. Our clients
24	therefore urge us to advocate for changes to

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2	parole, not changes a wholesale shift on
3	determinate sentences. They ask decision makers to
4	do precisely what Justice Kennedy urged the
5	American Bar association to do, to remember that
6	those who commit crimes are human beings whose
7	minds and spirits must be reached. And we can tell
8	you our thirty years at PLS, these are minds and
9	spirits that can be reached. The vast majority of
10	our clients want to be rehabilitated. And Ms.
11	Murtagh-Monks will talk about the programs that
12	they tell us they need and that they are seeking
13	out and that they welcome to achieve this. There
14	are a variety of ways to do it. The simplest way,
15	and the most obvious is to not shift to determinate
16	sentencing, but to fix parole. Fix parole so that
17	inmates' meaningful efforts at rehabilitation are
18	measured, so that inmates are given opportunity to
19	be released when they show that they are ready to
20	be released. And from our perspective, this
21	furthers public safety because you're not keeping
22	inmates in longer than they are ready longer
23	than they need to be in. You're releasing them
24	when they've shown that they're ready to go, saving
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2	money and reducing respond recidivism or
3	encouraging reintegration.
4	Given the critical importance of
5	reintegration we are also disappointed that the
6	Commission did not address the need for
7	comprehensive reform to New York's severe and
8	antitherapeutic drug laws. In terms of evidence
9	based practices, there's no question that drug
10	treatment works, rather than lengthy incarceration.
11	And while we believe that the Drug Law reforms of
12	2004 and 2005, were good for STAT or encouraging
13	for STAT, these reforms did not go far enough. I
14	know that you've heard a lot of testimony from
15	people about drug law reforms and we would agree
16	that when you consider if one truly considers
17	the high cost of imprisonment as opposed to
18	treatment, it is critical that we focus our limited
19	resources on what we know works, treatment rather
20	than lengthy incarceration.
21	Therefore, we agree with the many
22	people and organizations who have urged this
23	commission to seek an alternative approach to
24	sentencing for nonviolent drug offenses or at the
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2	very least to extend the drug reform laws of 2004
3	and 2005. And Ms. Murtagh-Monks will be talking
4	about prison-based reintegration efforts.
5	Thank you.
6	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you.
7	MS. O'DONNELL: Thank you very
8	much. Move forward.
9	MS. MURTAGH-MONKS: I think I'm
10	in the right lane for this. Good morning.
11	MS. O'DONNELL: Okay, Ms.
12	Murtagh-Monks.
13	MS. MURTAGH-MONKS: My name is
14	Karen Murtagh-Monks and I'm the Deputy Director of
15	Prisoner's Legal Services. As Ms. Worth, my
16	colleague indicated, I'll be talking to you today
17	about the reintegration that you'd incur through
18	in-prison rehabilitation program. Reintegration
19	means rehabilitation, self-development and
20	preparation for release into the community. In
21	order to achieve these goals we suggest that DOCs
22	work with the Office of Mental Health and the
23	Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services
24	in a four-step process:

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2	First; they should perform a risk
3	and needs assessment immediately upon an entering
4	DOCs custody.
5	Second; treatment should begin
6	immediately upon identifying the inmate's needs,
7	not waiting until they are six months or twelve
8	months before their parole release, which is what
9	is typically done in the Department of Corrections.
10	Third; they should expand the
11	educational vocational programs that are provided
12	in prison.
13	And fourth; we need to develop a
14	strategy to prevent inmates from being released
15	directly from solitary confinement to the
16	community.
17	With respect to the
18	individualized risk and needs assessment, we are
19	very encouraged by the Commission's recommendation
20	that each inmates' risk needs be individually
21	assessed and we are likewise encouraged that the
22	Commission has recognizing the presentencing for
23	it, which is often relied on to acknowledge the
24	resentencing encounter in an inmate is released
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2	from prison. It is not a good mechanism to assess
3	needs. It is not an effective instrument because
4	it tends to be fraught with errors and the inmates
5	are not vested in. We have numerous clients who
6	have contacted us to tell they believe there are
7	errors in the presentencing report and they are not
8	allowed to see it so they can't even get what those
9	errors are.
10	We are also encouraged the
11	Commission recommends use of a validated
12	evidence-based approach to assess needs and risks.
13	We suggest that the best investment for any program
14	is one that is fluid, holistic, and multilateral.
15	By fluid I mean that if inmates needs change
16	throughout their incarceration that you can't just
17	look at the status factors, you have to look at the
18	dynamic factor. For example you may have an inmate
19	that arrives at DOC who is addicted to drugs. If
20	that inmate is to be able to get HIV treatment,
21	over time his needs and risk will change. Thus
22	original needs must be reassessed to take into
23	account that which he may have or not achieved over
24	time.

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2	By holistic I mean that there are	
3	multiple needs that need to be addressed. And this	
4	includes educational, vocational, mental mental	
5	health needs, substance abuse, and family and	
6	community relationship needs. I'll talk about	
7	those needs later.	
8	With respect to multilateral, the	
9	current prison based programming and treatment	
10	model is that DOC dictates to inmates less	
11	programming they are required to intake. Inmates	
12	are left in the dark as to the rational for the	
13	DOCs mandate and they are not getting access to the	
14	PSI, so they don't even understand that rational.	
15	Inmates must be invited into the concept. Doing so	
16	will enhance the likelihood that they would be	
17	invested and engaged in treatment. They obtain	
18	ownership of that.	
19	With respect to the second prong	
20	of the action we would like DOCs to take the	
21	resulting treatment that is identified once they	
22	may assess needs. There is just no question that	
23	you have an inmate come into the system and they're	
24	ready to for these treatments and they wait four	
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2	years before they get it.
3	You are losing all that time to
4	do effective treatment and move that person forward
5	to be rapidly released. With respect to the
6	holistic approach I talked about, and the mental
7	health, vocational and educational we'd like to
8	give this Commission some concrete ideas on what
9	could be done to improve the program in the areas
10	we talked.
11	With respect to mental health, ONH
12	screening is usually done sometime after an inmate
13	is received in prison, but it relies exclusively on
14	the inmate reporting. ONH should not get records
15	from when the inmate was when the inmate was
16	incarcerated. And often times those community
17	mental health records indicate what the diagnosis
18	was, what the treatment was, and and how the
19	inmate has responded to treatment. What happens is
20	that ONH found, based on the inmates
21	self-reporting. I'm sure you're all aware of the
22	DAI litigation, but that litigation focused on a
23	disciplinary entirely. We need expanded programs
24	for mentally ill inmates that are in general

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2	populations. As of 2004 there were only five
3	hundred and thirty-four beds available for the
4	three thousand two hundred inmates diagnosed as
5	suffering from major mental illness. With respect
6	to substance abuse, the waiting lists are
7	particularly long, for ASAT, an alcohol and
8	substance abuse treatment, which is the largest DOC
9	program that there is. Inmates often wait years
10	before their treatment needs are met. There is a
11	Stay n Out program at Arthur Kill and Bayview
12	Correctional Facility and CASAT programs in five
13	other facilities. And they are the only programs
14	that help inmates identify community-based care
15	upon their release from prison. We ask the
16	Commission to recommend that Substance abuse
17	treatment begin as soon as possible upon receiving
18	inmates, that there are entry numbers to connect
19	inmates to community-based long-term treatment that
20	work release eligibility must be expanded to enable
21	more inmates to participate in CASAT and that DOCs
22	be instructed to honor important court orders with
23	respect to CASAT treatment. And educational
24	opportunities this Commission is aware of the
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1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
2	Pell Grant and the TAP removal of those grants in
3	prison. We're asking that this Commission follow
4	the New York State recommend that funding education
5	is made a priority, that we create opportunity for
6	college education by restoring funding through this
7	the TAP program. We have other recommendations in
8	our testimony but my time is running short. But we
9	would also strongly recommend segregated housing
10	that this committee recommends there should be
11	weekly tutoring those individuals and they not just
12	be locked up in a box for years without any
13	education whatsoever. With respect to vocational
14	programs, once again we would like the Committee to
15	make a recommendation that those programs be
16	expanded and that funding increased for vocational
17	programs. And we would ask that this Committee
18	recommend that DOCs take more a more realistic view
19	of why vocational programs should be provided in
20	the facility. Often times inmates are given jobs
21	that on the outside, they're not marketable jobs.
22	They can't find a job to support them. Maintaining
23	family and legitimate community ties in issue to
24	once again look at New York State Bar Association

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1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
2	Special Committee where it explains how important
3	maintaining family ties especially with children
4	and we ask this committee empathize that in prison
5	family visitation is incredibly important and that
6	they recommend the Maximum Security Facilities
7	and and Medium Security Facilities increase
8	their visiting hours. The problem right now with
9	medium facilities, there is no visiting hours
10	during the week. I can see that my time is up.
11	You've done a wonderful job on your preliminary
12	report. If you have any questions or would like
13	any of our assistance, please call.
14	MS. O'DONNELL: Thank you very
15	much.
16	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you.
17	
18	MS. O'DONNELL: We appreciate it.
19	Thomas Green from the Altamont Program. And after
20	that James Redfern from the Manhood Reentry
21	initiative. If he would come down. Okay, and this
22	is Mr. Green?
23	MR. GREEN: Okay, good good
24	morning.

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2	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Good	
3	morning.	
4	MS. O'DONNELL: Good morning.	
5	MR. GREEN: Good morning ladies	
6	and gentlemen. I'm Thomas Green and I'm the	
7	Director for the Altamont Program Inc's Housing	
8	services and we're a division of PYHIT, which	
9	stands for Peter Young Housing Industries and	
10	Treatment. We've been in existence now for over	
11	forty-five years and we have ninety-three various	
12	programs throughout the state of New York. I would	
13	like to talk to you today about the enormous need	
14	for housing, education, vocational, and employment	
15	services for the prison re-entry client. And I	
16	stand before you today being a person who has gone	
17	through the system, who is also I mean I stand	
18	before you being an ex-offender as well as a person	
19	of recovery. And I don't mind sharing with you the	
20	apprehension, the intimidation, and and all the	
21	anxiety that I felt coming home. It everything	
22	just seemed overwhelming and basically there was	
23	there existed programs and the understanding,	
24	compassionate staff in such places as Altamont	
		000 500 7007

1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
2	Program. Men like Father Young with the mission
3	and vision of assisting and encouraging people like
4	me, people in crisis, with the opportunity to share
5	in the vision of being a clean and sober tax paying
6	citizen, guiding and providing a clean, healthy,
7	therapeutic environment conducive to change. It
8	was a place where I could refocus my life and
9	channel my energies in a positive direction.
10	The environment motivated me to
11	change in ways I had never thought possible. I
12	returned to the educational process and I'm now a
13	CASAC-T, (Comprehensive Alcohol Substance Abuse
14	Counselor. I hold the position of Director for the
15	Altamont Program's Housing Services and I supervise
16	the Homeless Veterans Program since 2002.
17	I'll share with you some of the
18	barriers and challenges to providing housing for
19	the Criminal Justice client. I have worked closely
20	with those individuals returning to society through
21	work release and now parole. Some of the primary
22	barriers that exist in the Housing Continuum that
23	cause gaps in services are: the need for adequate
24	Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing, Permanent
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1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
2	Supportive Housing and Permanent Housing along with
3	job readiness, vocational training, educational as
4	well as employment opportunities, along with
5	support services.
6	There there also exists the
7	need for a seamless transition from one level of
8	this process to the next. At Altamont we believe
9	in the three-legged stool concept, treatment,
10	housing, education and employment in order to
11	better equip the population to maintain permanent
12	housing and improve the quality of their life.
13	Funding is also a major concern
14	for providers. The lack of adequate funding can
15	limit success and increase the chances of failure
16	for the client. There are an increasing number of
17	Housing Assistance Programs and that number has
18	continued to increase since the 1980s and early
19	1990s becoming a two billion dollar a year endeavor
20	today as quoted by the National Alliance to end
21	homelessness in 2000. Yet, the problem remains a
22	serious problem in many communities across the
23	country. Some of us believe we need to shift to
24	new approaches, not suggesting innovation but
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1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
2	rather renovation. Looking at the characteristics
3	of the criminal Justice re-entry client, it's
4	obvious that most have serious mental illnesses,
5	substance abuse disorders, HIV/AIDS, or physical
6	disabilities. Many have more than one of these
7	major problems which frequently results in their
8	being turned away from traditional Housing
9	Assistance programs. Many of the clients have been
10	homeless for a long time. Many have no ties to
11	family or other supports and lack resources. Their
12	skills their skills are let's see
13	orientated toward survival on the streets, not
14	living in housing. Any efforts that expected to
15	reduce this housing plight to any significant
16	degree must attract and hold this targeted
17	population:
18	First; there has to be an effective
19	way to contact and recruit these individuals.
20	Equally important, there must be something to offer
21	them that they will take. The program needs to fit
22	the people, rather than the reverse. Outreach,
23	housing, and supportive services are obvious
24	components to a solution.

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2	In addition, job readiness and
3	continued education would be positive additions to
4	any transitional housing solution.
5	Preventive efforts are also
6	increasingly becoming a part of this picture. More
7	and more providers have recognized that outreach,
8	housing, support services, discharge planning, job
9	readiness skills, training must incorporate the
10	following abilities in order to be a viable
11	solution to this problem:
12	One; we must have the ability to
13	attract people with addictions and encourage
14	willingness to sobriety. We must have the ability
15	to attract those people with serious mental
16	illness. They often find shelters intolerable due
17	to overcrowding and a sense of vulnerability. They
18	feel threatened by the residents or the Housing
19	Providers won't serve them because their their
20	symptoms are too disruptive.
21	Three; we must have the ability
22	to work with people co-occurring disorders. No
23	longer can we remain single focused in our approach
24	to these ever-increasing problems.

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2	In closing, it should be said	
3	that there are no single answers to the problem.	
4	It's it will take collaboration, networking and	
5	partnering if we are to be effective in providing	
6	viable solutions to address these needs.	
7	Thank you for your time and your	
8	concern in this problem.	
9	MS. O'DONNELL: Thank you Mr.	
10	Green.	
11	MR. BERGONO: Mr. Green, Mr.	
12	Bergono. First of all I appreciate Altamont and	
13	Father Young and the work they've done throughout	
14	the State. So thank you for the things that you	
15	do. The assistance in in working with that	
16	population. As you may or may not know, both	
17	well the Division of Criminal Justice Services,	
18	Parole, Corrections and OASIS have started a pilot	
19	out at Orlean Correctional facility to do some of	
20	the things that you're saying to create the	
21	partnership and create that seamless transition	
22	from incarceration back to the community. And I	
23	invite your group and any other service provider	
24	out there to join us in those efforts because we	
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2	need as many resources around the table. As I
3	always say, it's not just our problem in the
4	Criminal Justice System, it's everybody's problem.
5	So we invite you to to sit with us and try to
6	resolve some of those issues that you raised. I
7	agree with your report one hundred percent.
8	MR. GRANT: Thank you sir.
9	MR. BERGONO: And so we want to
10	try to use as much as we can possibility have at
11	our at our availability to deal with those
12	issues.
13	MR. GRANT: And we do welcome
14	that opportunity. I presently am a member of the
15	Prison Re-entry Group that meets every second
16	Tuesday
17	MR. BERGONO: Uh-huh.
18	MR. GRANT: I believe it is,
19	at the Parole office once a month and I've also
20	taken the volunteer services questionnaire to enter
21	Orleans and and start to network with the
22	clients in preparation for that transition.
23	MR. BERGONO: Thank you.
24	MR. GREEN: So we're welcoming

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2	any opportunity to do our share in trying to
3	alleviate the recidivism rate as well as produce,
4	as we say, clean and sober taxpaying citizens.
5	MR. BERGONO: Actually we think
6	that that's a good thing.
7	MR. GREEN: Thank you.
8	MS. O'DONNELL: Thank you very
9	much for your work.
10	MR. GERGONO: Thank you for your
11	time.
12	MR. GRANT: Thank you sir.
13	MS. O'DONNELL: James Redfern
14	from the Manhood Re-Entry Initiative. Is Mr.
15	Redfern here?
16	Okay, we'll be coming back to him.
17	Nicolas Texido from Legal Aide of Buffalo.
18	
19	MR. TEXIDO: Good morning
20	Commissioners.
21	MS. O'DONNELL: Welcome.
22	MR. TEXIDO: I thank you for the
23	opportunity to speak today. My name is Nicholas
24	Texido. I work with the Legal Aid Bureau of

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2	Buffalo in the Felony Appeals Unit. We handle
3	appeals to the Appellate Division from felony
4	convictions from Erie County resulting from pleas,
5	non-jury trials, and jury trials, a total of
6	approximately two hundred appeals per year. Upon
7	reading the Commission's preliminary report we were
8	pleased and excited that the entire realm of
9	sentencing was to be re-examined. We're here today
10	to voice our hope regarding the maintenance or the
11	expansion of the discretion of trial judges in
12	sentencing, particularly as we are in the unique
13	position of witnessing the sentencing work done by
14	these judges on each and every case. As part of
15	our appellate representation we become familiar
16	with all of the facts and the circumstances of each
17	case. Often, after reviewing these facts and
18	reviewing the pre-sentence reports, we argue that
19	the sentence was unduly harsh and severe. And we
20	are overwhelmingly, more often than not
21	unsuccessful in our actuating that.
22	But removing the hat of an
23	advocate and putting on the hat of a an neutral
24	observer, we have to say the trial judges generally

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2	do a remarkable job of exercising their discretion
3	in most cases.
4	The specific concern we had after
5	reading the preliminary report, from a judicial
6	discussion standpoint, was the notion that
7	sentencing courts would use a risk and needs
8	assessment instrument in determining a proper
9	sentence. Our desire to maintain and expand
10	judicial discussion flows mainly from our
11	perception of the fairness and the sound judgment
12	of trial judges. Today, however, our presentation
13	will deal mostly in the negative, the risks, the
14	cost, and the problems involved in employing
15	evidence-based guidelines by sentencing model.
16	First; it's nearly impossible to
17	create an exhaustive evidence based or or
18	guideline system that accounts for all the factors
19	that judges need to take into account at
20	sentencing. An evidence-based system limits and
21	prescribes these factors, reduces the role of
22	advocacy and judgment from sentencing. For
23	instance, the Federal Guideline makes no allowance
24	for education, vocational skills, mental and
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2	emotional conditions, physical conditions, drug or
3	alcohol dependence, employment history, level of
4	guidance as a youth, or charitable works. All of
5	these are presumably taken into account by the
6	judge attempting to achieve a just result in a
7	given case. For example, a judge free from any
8	guideline restraints may wish to take the
9	offender's age into account for effectuating the
10	goals of rehabilitation and/or re-entry.
11	Under a Guideline Scheme, age
12	could not be a guidelines factor without inviting a
13	constitutional challenge in the first place and
14	we've seen that across the nation. Things like
15	that have not been included in Guideline Schemes.
16	There will always be factors not taken into account
17	by an evidence-based model.
18	Also, a particularly compelling
19	factor that impacts on sentencing, such as a
20	physically or mentally disabled victim may warrant
21	more consideration in a given case than the
22	guideline system allows for. Allowing the judge to
23	take a holistic view of the offense, the offender,
24	the circumstance of the case, is a whole new way to
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1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
2	achieve sentencing and fairness for offenders who
3	are victims and for society as a whole.
4	In addition, the likely effect of
5	any evidence-based model on the current plea
6	bargaining practices could be catastrophic. In New
7	York State plea bargaining is mainly done by way of
8	sentence bargaining. That is, defense counsel, the
9	prosecutor, and the judge will negotiate
10	together well defense counsel and the prosecutor
11	will negotiate in the presence of the judge and
12	come to an agreed upon sentencing commitment as
13	part of the plea bargaining process. As a result
14	of of that practice, an evidence-based model
15	would either have to be circumvented by these
16	practitioners of New York State or it would resolve
17	in a vast decrease in the number of cases disposed
18	of by guilty plea.
19	I'll explain it. If criminal
20	defendants are not offered a particular sentence as
21	part of the plea-bargain, it logically follows that
22	fewer defendants would plead guilty. The likely
23	response would be fact-bargaining in which
24	prosecutors, Defense attorneys and judges would
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1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
2	bargain on the assignment of points in order to
3	determine an offered sentence. Researches have in
4	fact found that the Federal Guidelines are
5	circumvented in at least twenty percent of all
6	federal criminal cases that are disposed of by
7	guilty plea. Not only would this practice
8	circumvent any evidence-based model put into place,
9	but it would also encourage dishonesty and be
10	counterproductive to the pursuit of the truth.
11	Officers of the court would be in a position where
12	they were forced to nod and wink their way to a
13	mutually agreeable resolution of the case.
14	This practice is undesirable but but maybe it's
15	seen as as preferable to the to the
16	alternative, which is a reduction in guilty please
17	to the point where the judicial economy is
18	negatively impacted.
19	Another concern is that, as I'm
20	sure the Commission is aware, no more Supreme Court
21	cases which we cited more in our written testimony.
22	We won't deal with that today.
23	Of the evidence-based modeling
24	the question, they rendered the once mandatory

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2	federal law merely advisory. And the New York
3	State Constitution often offers greater protection
4	to the defendants that does the Federal
5	Constitution. So the viability of any
6	evidence-based sentencing procedure is is
7	questionable on constitutional grounds. Now I do
8	need to acknowledge the fact that weighs weighs
9	in favor of an evidence based model, which is
10	uniformity in sentencing. While that is a laudable
11	goal, the effect of any evidence-based procedure in
12	promoting uniformity is not proven. Researchers
13	have found that non-uniformity in sentencing
14	persists under the Federal Guidelines, for example.
15	Sentence sentence severity under the Federal
16	Guidelines and departures from the presumptive
17	sentences have been linked with the race and
18	ethnicity of the defendant, the citizenship of the
19	defendant and the particular district court of
20	conviction. Any gain in uniformity that would
21	result from an evidence-based model must be weighed
22	against the corresponding costs and risks that I've
23	already outlined. The the risk of endless
24	litigation and constitutionality, the effect on

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1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
2	judicial economy. We do recognize the potential
3	benefits of evidence-based practices in a
4	correctional setting and in determining
5	rehabilitative services. We do respectfully
6	recommend that no such model be used in sentencing,
7	however. Just briefly we'd also like to talk about
8	the Commission's recommendation to relax post
9	indictment plea restrictions.
10	MS. O'DONNELL: You are over your
11	time limit so another minute or so if you could.
12	MR. TEXIDO: Oh. Okay. I would
13	just say that we we do support that
14	recommendation and it's for basically the same
15	reasons. Allowing judges and prosecutors
16	discretion in in resolving cases on a case by
17	case basis we feel will be beneficial to the
18	pursuit of justice.
19	Thank you.
20	MS. O'DONNELL: Thank you very
21	much.
22	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you.
23	
24	MS. O'DONNELL: Paul Vanouse,

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2	Associate professor at the University of Buffalo.
3	Professor Vanouse here?
4	Okay. John Curr and he is here from
5	the NYCLU. No?
6	Okay. So Let me switch over to the
7	individuals that were filling in who asked to speak
8	today.
9	MS. O'DONNELL: Okay. Okay.
10	Leigh Kwiatek, Law student at the University of
11	Buffalo.
12	Thank you for coming.
13	MS. KWIATEK: Thank you very much
14	for giving me this opportunity to speak. The
15	bulletin stated that the Commission wanted to talk
16	about issues that the look for. And I think that
17	after more than thirty years since the passage of
18	the Drug drug laws, I think the Commission would
19	be absolutely remiss if they did not recognize the
20	blatant racial and ethnic bias that has gone with
21	the enforcement of these laws. Since it's
22	inception in May of 1973, over one hundred and
23	fifty thousand New Yorkers have been imprisoned for
24	nonviolent drug offenses that has fueled this
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1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
2	unprecedented rise in the state prison population.
3	So in between the period from 1974 to 2002, the New
4	York State Prison population growth is five hundred
5	percent, which is the highest incarceration rate in
6	the State's History. But the demographic
7	characteristics of the RDL population are
8	distinctive and significantly different from those
9	of the general population of New York State as a
10	whole or even those of the rest of the rest of the
11	New York Prison System. The drug offense
12	population incarcerated under these laws are
13	overwhelmingly composed of young minority males
14	from New York City. Because of demographic
15	characteristics of the population are skewed
16	relative to state population as a whole, the impact
17	as well of these drug law incarcerations are not
18	evenly distributed over the general population of
19	the state. The highest rates are seen in the age
20	groups from twenty-one to forty-four for all
21	groups, which constitutes over eighty percent of
22	the total RDL prison population. But within that
23	age range, black males have the highest rate, one
24	thousand five hundred and sixteen per one hundred

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2	thousand population versus white males at
3	thirty-four per one hundred thousand. White
4	females are the lowest at six to one hundred
5	thousand of the population versus one hundred and
6	nine per one hundred thousand for black females.
7	The racial disparities are seen at every age for
8	males and females and most strikingly, the ration
9	of black to white males aged twenty-one to
10	forty-for is forty to one. For male Hispanics to
11	white, the ratio is thirty to one. While blacks
12	and Hispanics represent only thirty-three percent
13	of the New York State Population, over ninety-four
14	percent of the RDL inmates are from these
15	minorities. And based on the arrest data,
16	approximately seventy-eight percent come from New
17	York City.
18	As the numbers of prisoners roses
19	under RDL over the last three decades, the racial
20	mix of those incarcerated for drug offenses go
21	progressively more disparate, relative to the
22	state's population. What I found interesting was
23	that the New York Academy of Medicine says, on
24	complete of what they called an analysis of the
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2	drug laws with years of life lost. And what they
3	suggested was that thirty years of forced removal
4	to prison of one hundred and fifty thousand young
5	males from particular communities of New York
6	represents collective losses similar in scale to
7	those losses due to epidemics, wars, and terrorist
8	attacks with the potential for comparable effects
9	on the survivors and the social structure of their
10	families and communities. Such highways of actual
11	mortality are large scale years of life lost due to
12	imprisonment where they're concentrated in a brief
13	period, such as the World Trade Center attack or
14	spread out over many years, with the AIDS crisis,
15	have similar profound effects on the populations
16	most effective affected, excuse me. For
17	example, the impact of three hundred and
18	twenty-five thousand years of life lost due to RDL
19	incarceration includes collateral damage with it's
20	own set of innocent victims, meaning more than one
21	hundred and twenty-five thousand children have been
22	separated from an imprisoned parent in the past
23	thirty years. There are other ways in which the
24	effects or mass incarcerations have an adverse

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2	impact that extend well beyond the prison walls and
3	long sentences. In the U.S., approximately forty
4	percent of young black men ages twenty to
5	forty-four are currently under Criminal Justice
6	Control at any given time. In prison, in jail, on
7	parole, or probation. This status includes felony
8	disenfranchisement, the loss of the right to vote.
9	In the U.S. an estimated one
10	million Americans convicted of drug offenses have
11	temporarily or permanently lost his vital right.
12	Drug felony convictions mean loss of driver's
13	licenses and many of the job opportunities that
14	require one; loss of eligibility for military
15	service; disqualification for many professional
16	licenses, as we heard about earlier, beauticians,
17	barbers, as well as federal benefits, home and
18	school loans. So the cumulative of impact of these
19	extensions of incarceration reach far into the
20	lives of the most heavily affected communities and
21	may well account for the intergenerational
22	persistence of violence, crime, and widespread
23	family and social dysfunction.
24	I think the striking racial and

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2	ethnic disparity so apparent with the drug laws and
3	incarceration rates have helped sustain a bitter
4	sense of injustice in the minority community. It's
5	imperative to note that illegal drug use is
6	ubiquitous in America and there's no evidence of
7	great difference in drug use rates between
8	different racial and ethnic groups in this country.
9	But unlike deaths due to illness,
10	natural disaster, or terrorist attacks where public
11	sympathy typically flows to the survivors and
12	promises of community support are the norm, the
13	losses associated with large scale incarceration
14	under the drug laws are largely unrecognized either
15	as losses or as collective events. On an
16	individual basis, each family affected by drug
17	incarceration must carry it's own burden of stigma
18	and compensate for the loss on their own. The
19	collective stigmatization and fear of criminalized
20	young black men continues to be a core element of
21	racism in American society.
22	I'm going David Cole, one of
23	my favorite professors at Georgetown Law School
24	wrote that when the effects of criminal law reach

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2	the sons and daughters of the white majority, our
3	response is not to get tough, but rather to get
4	lenient. Americans have been able to sustain an
5	unremittingly harsh, tough-on-crimes, attitude
6	precisely because the burdens of punishment fell
7	disproportionately on minority populations. The
8	white majority could not possibly maintain it's
9	current attitude to crime and punishment where the
10	burden of punishment felt by the same white
11	majority that prescribes it.
12	The problem of inequality in
13	today's criminal justice systems requires a
14	three-fold response:
15	First; we must acknowledge the
16	problem by recognizing that we have built the
17	current system on a fiction that we are all equal
18	before the law.
19	Second; we must seek to restore
20	the legitimacy that the system's double standards
21	have forfeited by adopting measures that extend the
22	same rights and protections to all.
23	And third; we must identify and
24	develop community-based responses to crime both at
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2	the preventative and punitive stages. The
3	Rockefeller Drug Law has made a mockery of equal
4	protection and due process. This modern day
5	version of Jim Crow must stop. That's why I'm very
6	pleased that we are here today, the Commission is
7	here today addressing these very issues. We hear a
8	lot about reform in Albany and I think the best
9	place to start would be with reforming the Drug
10	Laws.
11	Thank you.
12	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you,
13	very nice.
14	MS. O'DONNELL: Thank you very
15	much.
16	MS. KWIATEK: Thank you for
17	coming.
18	
19	MS. O'DONNELL: I notice we have
20	Karima Amin here in the audience from Prisoners are
21	People Too. Would you mind? We're missing a few
22	speakers and if you would mind testifying next,
23	that would be great. Then we might take a very
24	short recess to grab a quick lunch and would be
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2	right back. Ms. Amin. Welcome.
3	MS. AMIN: Good morning. Thank
4	you. My name is Karima Amin and I'm the founder
5	and Director of Prisoners are People Too here in
6	the City of Buffalo. And I will be reading for two
7	prisoners who would like to say they appreciate the
8	opportunity to have this time to address you.
9	The first statement comes from
10	George Eng. He is incarcerated in Auburn prison
11	and this is to the Commission.
12	When we consider the need for
13	sentencing reform we must consider it as a need
14	that impacts victims and offenders in a cycle of
15	crime and punishment, recidivism and punishment,
16	and continued suffering and hopelessness to all
17	parties involved. Sentencing and the criminal
18	justice reform must be designed to ameliorate the
19	harmful impacts of unequal and unjust sentencing
20	and legally and social deficient criminal justice
21	practices. Only then will we address the problem
22	appropriately as an issue of social responsibility
23	and not just a problem that is limited to what some
24	might consider to be the subclass of social

17

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2	deviants. Prisoners are people too. If we accept
3	the reality that there are systemic inequities and
4	injustices in the criminal justice system that
5	begins with arrest and continues into the
6	sentencing process, then we must also accept the
7	reality that race is a major factor in the
8	imposition of injustice and inequity in the
9	application of criminal justice.
10	Throughout the country, and for
11	the purposes of this hearing, as you were saying,
12	all date and statistical evidence reveal that the
13	majority of people entrapped in the cycles of
14	despair are people of color. Of course, non-blacks
15	sometimes do get collaterally caught up in a system
16	where inequity and injustice has become the
17	so-called norm. However, in those cases, though
18	remedies must be sought for those people, we must
19	be clear that inequities in the application of
20	criminal justice and the disparities in sentencing
21	have been intentionally made systemic because it is
22	not only well know, but even expected that the
23	majority of people who come through the system will
24	be people of color, primarily African American.
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2	African Americans are the majority of those
3	convicted and sentenced to prison terms in the
4	State of New York. Also, the majority of the
5	victims of those of these convicted offenders
6	are either African American or other people of
7	color.
8	Therefore any meaningful reform
9	of the criminal justice system, that includes
10	sentencing provisions and practices, must be
11	two-pronged:
12	One; involves the legislation of
13	reform in the laws, that is sentencing guidelines
14	and the overseeing of practices throughout the
15	Criminal and Supreme Court systems;
16	Two; involves focus on programs
17	and initiatives to prevent delinquency and criminal
18	thinking and behavior in the African American
19	community.
20	In terms of legislation there
21	needs to be a reformulation of sentencing
22	guidelines that give judges both the discretion and
23	instruction to actually make the punishment fit the
24	crime. This must be based on a full consideration
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2	of the full circumstances of each offender, which
3	would require full psychological and sociological
4	evaluations and not just the perfunctory criminal
5	history summaries that are usually compiled by the
6	Department of Probation in what are called
7	pre-sentence reports, that are supposed to help
8	Judges make determinations in deciding appropriate
9	sentences.
10	The purposes of sentencing must
11	also be stressed the purposes of the sentencing
12	must also be stressed in these new guidelines with
13	a focus on rehabilitation. Sentences must allow
14	for that aspect of sentencing because that aspect
15	of the sentencing intent has been neglected for the
16	last forty years as Blacks became the dominant
17	group being processed through the criminal justice
18	and prison systems. When whites were the majority
19	of the prison population during the sixties, there
20	was an emphasis on rehabilitation. That legal
21	practice must be reinstated. A sentencing review
22	board should be assembled, composed of legislators
23	and judges to review any alleged inequities that my
24	continue by judges who do not comply with the new
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1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
2	legislation. Judges have authority that must be
3	respected, but there must also be accountability
4	and oversight.
5	Prosecutors must also somehow be
6	brought in line with the law. Prosecutors have
7	enormous authority that is often abused when
8	prosecuting defendants of color. The mentality is
9	one of thinking only of gaining advantage and
10	obtaining as many convictions as possible, no
11	matter what the degree of guilt, or even innocence
12	actually are.
13	Finally, our responsibility, as a
14	society of people wounded by crime, social inequity
15	and even terrorism, is to focus on our human
16	resources on developing programs and practices that
17	promote healing among victims and offenders. We
18	all have a God given right to develop to our
19	greatest potential to contribute the best that is
20	within us to a society that embraces and benefits
21	us all, remembering that Prisoners are People too.
22	That's from George ENG. Briefly
23	from Lawrence Bartley, also at Auburn Correctional
24	facility he just has several bullet points that
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1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
2	he feels are important.
3	LAWARNCE BARTLEY: (Reading);
4	Regarding sentencing reform, the previous and
5	current sentencing trends are indicative of a
6	criminal justice system out of touch with the
7	characteristics of each particular offender.
8	Previous cases have shown that the characteristics
9	of each particular offender should play a part in
10	his or her adjudication. Youthful offenders
11	between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one are
12	being prosecuted and sentenced to exorbitant prison
13	terms for crimes they committed when they were
14	adolescents. Instances such as these cry out for
15	change. Of course it is necessary to punish any
16	individual who commits a crime, but the sentence
17	must fit the individual as well as the crime. See
18	the Human Rights Watch report entitled For the Rest
19	of Our Lives: Life Without Parole for Child
20	Offenders in the U.S.
21	This Commission should explore
22	creating a committee in each Correctional
23	institution to evaluate each inmate that was
24	sentenced to a lengthy term of imprisonment due to
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2	a crime he/she committed when they were under
3	eighteen years old, then adjust their sentence
4	accordingly.
5	Good behavior. At minimum New
6	York State should afford all felony offenders,
7	violent and indeterminate sentences included an
8	opportunity to earn time off their sentences for
9	good behavior. Refer to Senator Montgomery's Bill
10	#S03575.
11	If rehabilitation is truly an
12	integral part of the New York State Criminal
13	Justice System, an inmate that provides that
14	proves he's ready to be a productive member of
15	society by exhibiting good behavior, program
16	completion, and overall effort to transform him or
17	herself in the prison setting, should be issued
18	merit time, as explained in Senator Montgomery's
19	Bill. Said Bill and/or it's logic should be
20	adopted by this Commission.
21	Regarding the Parole board:
22	The parole board should be made up of
23	the subject's peers. Said peers should be members
24	of the community in which the crime was committed
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2	secondarily, but primarily be comprised of members
3	of the community in which the subject is to be
4	potentially potentially paroled to. These
5	people are the ones who should have the ultimate
6	say on whether or not the prisoner before them
7	should be able to enter their communities.
8	Regarding Rehabilitation
9	Programs; bring back opportunities for prisoners to
10	get a college education behind bars. And number
11	two, investigate the success of RTA, Rehabilitation
12	through the Arts. Consider being instituted in all
13	New York State Prisons. I happen to like that in
14	particular. I have been on the stage many times
15	before as a storyteller, a poet, even danced a
16	little bit and talked a little bit. And it was a
17	fact, the Arts is what got me into this kind of
18	work in the first place. Having been invited in
19	1994 into Attica Prison to share stories. And that
20	story telling is what then got me invited into
21	other New York State Prisons. And since starting
22	Prisoners Are People Too, two and a half years ago,
23	I discovered that the most important thing that
24	fuels our community meetings and I talked earlier

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1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
2	of programs are the stories of formerly
3	incarcerated people. Prisoners Are People too.
4	Thank you very much for this
5	opportunity.
6	MS. O'DONNELL: Thank you.
7	MR. ALEXANDER: Karima I'd just
8	like to thank you for your continued advocacy in
9	and all the things that you're doing in the
10	community.
11	MS. AMIN: Thank you Mr.
12	Alexander. I appreciate that. And thank you too
13	for assisting us in any way we can you've been
14	able.
15	MR. ALEXANDER: Absolutely.
16	
17	MS. O'DONNELL: Thank you very
18	much. Kate Metz, Director of Legal Services at the
19	University of Buffalo. Welcome.
20	MS. METZ: Thank you. I'd like
21	to speak on the inequity of Rockefeller Drug Laws
22	and the need for a sentencing reform.
23	MS. O'DONNELL: Ms. Metz, this is
24	a big room. So if you can kind of grab that
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2	microphone a little bit, that would help. Thank
3	you.
4	MS. METZ: I'd like to speak
5	today on the inequity of the Rockefeller Drug law
6	and the need for sentencing reform. There is
7	definite need for a program, an alternative to
8	imprisonment for nonviolent offenders, such as with
9	drug offenders. A wealth of evidence does support
10	this. The possession of drugs in selling and
11	attempting to sell does not equal violence. These
12	punishments do not fit the crimes and they don't
13	fit the individuals. Drug peddlers need options,
14	opportunities, and not imprisonment. So does our
15	society. It is not logical for these severe
16	penalties to follow up with the drug use or sale.
17	It is only expensive and promotes a perpetual cycle
18	of incarceration and poverty. Thank you.
19	MS. O'DONNELL: Thank you very
20	much for being here. We really appreciate it.
21	And Andrew Blake. Is Andrew
22	Blake also here from the University of Buffalo.
23	Okay. Before lunch we will have two other people.
24	Michael Munoz and he's here from the Center for
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1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
2	Employment Opportunities. Thank you very much for
3	joining us today.
4	MR. MUNOZ: Thank you.
5	Hello. I'm Michael Munoz and I'm the
6	Community Relations Manager at the Center for
7	Employment Opportunities, or CEO. I thank you for
8	the opportunity to address the Commission. CEO is
9	providing comprehensive employment services for
10	people coming home from prison and jail for over
11	thirty years in New York City. We are now engaged
12	by the New York Division of Parole through a
13	feasibility study to see if CEO's model transition
14	will work, leading to permanent employment, and
15	fill a need for people on parole in Erie County.
16	I've been leading the study here in Buffalo. I
17	talk to Parole Officers, people on parole,
18	representative of the current Public Work Force
19	System, staff at the State Department of
20	Correctional Services. I've been to Orleans Prison
21	and the County Department of Social Services.
22	Staff members at other nonprofits, such as the
23	Urban League who also serve people returning from
24	prison and their families. What I've heard over
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2	and over again is that people returning to Erie
3	County from the State Correctional System want to
4	work but are having a very hard time finding jobs
5	and that more could be done to help those people
6	enter the work force, particularly right after they
7	get home. It's true that in Erie County as in New
8	York City people with criminal record and
9	particularly those who have spent time are not easy
10	to place in jobs. They often have limited work
11	experience and low skill level and there are legal
12	barriers to employment in several fields, such as
13	financial services and health care. Finally
14	there's the fact that many employers are reluctant
15	to hire people with criminal records, a point that
16	the Commission notes in its report.
17	One approach to this reluctance,
18	the Commission notes is the potential affirmative
19	defense to the negligent hiring claim that employer
20	complied with Article 23A of the Correction Laws
21	and considered whether a person's crimes were
22	directly related to the job under consideration.
23	We support Approach and we believe many employers
24	would as well.

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2	Additionally, the way to help
3	alleviate employer's concerns, though, is to expand
4	the approach we take to coming home from prison
5	into the work force and that's through transitional
6	work. At CEO people come to us within days and
7	weeks of release. They come to CEO and they start
8	to work on our work crews immediately doing
9	maintenance and repair work on sites throughout the
10	city and they get paid at the end of each day.
11	This provides them with the needed income and very
12	importantly builds a work reference. Meanwhile we
13	provide job coaching to help people get ready for a
14	permanent job with a private employer. Our job
15	developers then market participants to potential
16	clients using the transitional work as a key
17	factor. We're not asking employers to take a
18	chance on someone with an unproven work
19	performance. The job seeker has already proven he
20	can come to work on time, work hard, follow
21	instructions from a supervisor and understands the
22	demands and cultures of the work place.
23	So far, employers have responded
24	to this approach, which is why in the last ten

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2	years of being an independent nonprofit, we placed
3	over ten thousand formerly incarcerated people in
4	permanent jobs.
5	Transitional work also serves the
6	Commission's stated interest in evidence-based
7	approaches to reduce recidivism. The CEO program
8	is being evaluated by the National Research Group,
9	MDRC in order to test our long held belief that
10	providing immediate employment to people returning
11	home from prison reduces their likelihood of
12	re-offending. After one year from random
13	assignment into treatment groups and control
14	groups, MBRC found that a reentry group of people
15	who were randomly assigned three months or less
16	from release from prison the CEO group has
17	substantial, statistically significant lower rates
18	of felony convictions, parole revocations,
19	incarceration for new crimes and overall
20	incarcerations than control group members. The
21	difference between the reentry group and the
22	control groups for re-incarceration of any reason
23	are full ten percentage points. A difference
24	between the groups of more than fifty percentage

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2	points.
3	MBRC noted that impacts of this
4	size in a random assignment criminal justice study
5	are rare. The MBRC findings on CEO stated simply
6	show that people who start working right after
7	release have lower recidivism rate than those who
8	do not start working right away. This may be
9	because work lends a powerful stabilizing force to
10	their lives at a time when it's most needed, right
11	after release.
12	Indeed, national statistics on
13	re-offending showed the greatest incidence of
14	arrest occur in the first six months after release.
15	This appears to be true in New York State as well,
16	judging from the data in the Commission's report.
17	CEO's way of getting people
18	through this period of highest risk is through
19	transitional work leading to a permanent job
20	placement, usually within two to three months from
21	release. This approach appears to be working
22	according to the study, leading, we think, to a
23	clear recommendation to the Commission.
24	Consider expanding the use of

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2	transitional work as a re-entry strategy throughout
3	the state. In the meantime, the feasibility we're
4	conducting with parole may result in transitional
5	job options for people returning to Erie County.
6	Thank you.
7	MS. O'DONNELL: Thank you very
8	much and I mainly want to commend Chairman
9	Alexander for reaching out and forming this
10	relationship with CEO and bringing him here to
11	Western New York. And I hope he'll be here to stay
12	after the study.
13	MR. MUNOZ: I hope we
14	MS. O'DONNELL: because we
15	definitely need your help.
16	MR. MUNOZ: I hope we will to
17	and so far everything looks great. We're very
18	welcome in the area and it looks like we can really
19	provide some help for these guys coming out.
20	MS. LEVINE: And congratulations
21	on placing ten thousands.
22	MR. MUNOZ: Thank you very much.
23	MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you very
24	much.

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1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007	C
2	MR. MUNOZ: Thank you. Thank you	
3	very much.	
4		
5	MS. O'DONNELL: I understand	
6	Andrew Blake is is here. Would you come down	
7	and and join us. Andrew is also a student at	
8	the University of Buffalo. Welcome.	
9	MR. BLAKE: Thank you. Good	
10	morning.	
11	MR. ALEXANDER: Good morning.	
12	MR. BLAKE: Since the	
13	introduction of the Rockefeller Drug Law over three	
14	decades ago, criticism from all sides of the	
15	political spectrum have demanded reform. While	
16	there have been changes, like the substantial	
17	changes of 1973, I imagine there is still a lot of	
18	progress to be made as far as law, which in many	
19	cases disrupted normal lives of nonviolent	
20	individual leaders. We agree there are many crimes	
21	that should not go unpunished. We feel that yes,	
22	possession and intent to sell certain narcotics	
23	should without a doubt should be illegal.	
24	However sentencing for charges as	

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2	it exists in New York State today, while greatly
3	improved since Governor Rockefeller installed it
4	thirty years ago.
5	Nearly thirteen thousand of the
6	fourteen thousand plus New York men and women in
7	jail on drug charges right now are black or Latino.
8	That is just the number of incarcerates right now.
9	Today there are tens of thousands of minority would
10	be voters who have lost the right for
11	representation due to the State's disenfranchising
12	law. While it has been proven that seventy-two
13	percent of the legal drug users in New York State
14	are white, injustice in our system is prosecuting
15	the minorities, thus leaving a large chunk of our
16	state incapable of representation. It is
17	understandably crucial for our democracy across the
18	state.
19	MS. O'DONNELL: Thank you very
20	much. We appreciate it. And I understand Mr.
21	Walker is here, John Walker. He's been here for
22	some time. Would you mind going ahead of schedule?
23	MR. WALKER: My name is John
24	Walker.

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1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007	
2	MR. ALEXANDER: Walker.	
3	MR. WALKER: I stand here before	
4	you on wrongfully convicted murder. I'm on	
5	lifetime parole. And my story started from back in	
6	1976.	
7	MS. O'DONNELL: Can you just	
8	speak up?	
9	MR. WALKER: He was falsely	
10	convicted of a murder and after serving twenty-two	
11	years of imprisonment I I've been out here for	
12	the last eight, nine years and I've been trying to	
13	get my case I've been very successful in getting	
14	all the community support. But that's not my	
15	purpose here today. My purpose here today is to	
16	talk about parole. I've I've been on parole the	
17	last ten years. I have no I have not been sent	
18	back to prison with no violations of my parole.	
19	But after ten years I can't get off parole, it	
20	seems like. I I asked my parole officer one	
21	day, you know I've I've been on parole now ten	
22	years. At the time it was about eight years and I	
23	said how can I get off parole. And she told me the	
24	only way I could get off of parole is if I die.	
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2	That would be the only way I could get off parole.
3	Consider that I was incarcerated for a crime I had
4	nothing to do with, but I do want to say that once
5	I was convicted they actually treated me like I was
6	like I was a convicted murderer. But I think
7	that if a person came out here and displayed, you
8	know, his conduct was that he didn't get sent back
9	to jail in ten years. There ought to be some type
10	of law that would relax the parole rules of me
11	going out every month, once a month. It's like I'm
12	frightened and scared to death I go down to Parole,
13	I sit there for four and a half hours and I go in
14	for five minutes and see my parole officer. And
15	and this it has a real effect on my life. I
16	can't do nothing. I can't do none of the normal
17	things that most everybody else does because of my
18	parole stipulation. And I just think that there
19	should be some type of rule that when that
20	you're willing to live like a law-abiding citizen
21	with in ten years, at least ten years, you should
22	allow a man, you know to basically, if I get
23	into some type of trouble, I see them bringing it
24	back up that you know I'm on lifetime parole. But

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2	if I after ten years have not gotten into any
3	kind of trouble, then there should be some kind of
4	regulation to be able to release me from parole.
5	At least from, you know, constant supervision.
6	Because I've done nothing to harm to show that
7	I'm I'm I'm a criminal I have criminal
8	ways. I'm doing everything in my power to try to
9	talk to the youth so that they don't go down the
10	same road that I went to. I'm I'm willing to
11	give myself over to any type of a committee that
12	you all might have so that I can give you all my
13	experience of doing twenty-two years, ten years on
14	parole and I think one of the better things that
15	you do have, coming out of the jail is a work
16	release facilities. I was on a work release for
17	four and a half years, was only made for somebody
18	being in it for six months to a year. But I found
19	myself there for four and a half year, never doing
20	anything to be taken away from working at the
21	facility. And I've been best one of the best so
22	at the time I had already sixteen and a half years
23	of incarceration and allow me to come out here, I
24	think I might have been. But by me going to a

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2	work work release, a job and a home and
3	everything else. I think that was one of the
4	better things that I had coming out of prison. My
5	other problem is I have a codefendant that's still
6	in prison right now for the same charge. Now not
7	only me saying he didn't commit it. We were tried
8	by the same judge, an actual sitting judge saying
9	that he knows for a fact that we did not commit
10	this crime, that they sent the wrong people to
11	jail. So my codefendant was sent to twenty-five
12	years to life. He was sentenced to twenty-five
13	years to life. Since his incarceration he has
14	acquired two college degrees when they were
15	allowing colleges to be in prison. And after
16	serving his twenty-five years, he went to a parole
17	board. Well they gave him, at the Parole board,
18	two years four times that's an additional eight
19	years on his twenty-five years. So now he's going
20	on his thirty-third year of incarceration for a
21	crime that he had nothing to do with. He didn't
22	know about any of these new crimes. But any time
23	he goes to the parole board, they keep hitting him
24	for the nature of his crime. There is nothing he
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2	can do to change the nature of his crime, it is
3	what it is. This is nothing to change that.
4	And for him to keeping getting hit at parole board
5	for the nature of the crime, that's it's crazy.
6	They've actually taken his sentence of twenty-five
7	years to life and have changed it into a life
8	sentence because it seems they'll never let him go.
9	Each time he goes on the parole board they keep
10	hitting him with two years. He has a college
11	degree. He's not likely to be involved in those
12	types of drug activities or stabbings, or anything
13	like that. He's been what you would call a
14	model inmate, but every time he goes in front of
15	the parole board, they keep hitting. So again I'm
16	going to say my problem is when my parole the
17	nature of this crime has nothing to do. And
18	secondly, they because I was one of the last one
19	of the violent crimes that was allowed to go to
20	work release facilities. And I still haven't
21	figured out what they expect of me here on parole.
22	I have not been back to jail or prison and I have
23	not violated for anything. I have not committed no
24	crimes. I've I've been doing everything I could
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2	to talk to and tried to do everything I could to
3	help the youth. I'm willing to give myself to any
4	type of thing that you all might have to possibly
5	help me to try to help recidivism rates or to help
6	some of these because there's literally nothing
7	out here. I'm willing to do anything I possibly
8	could to help in that manner. You know I've been
9	asking you all to first of all consider my
10	codefendant that he don't go back in front of the
11	parole board in November of next year, he's going
12	back to the parole board. I'm asking you all to
13	take a look at his case and and especially in
14	the light of the fact that now talk about him in
15	the community that there's no way possible we could
16	have committed this crime. We have a judge and
17	there's no way possible we could have committed
18	this crime. I can't do nothing. There's no people
19	that are going to do nothing. I really can't do
20	nothing and I've demonstrated for ten years now,
21	I've been out, and I've demonstrated that I'm not
22	the type that's trying to get into no trouble and I
23	appreciate you all to do anything anything
24	possible for me. I would appreciate it so very

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2	much and I thank you all for allowing me to speak.
3	Thank you all very much.
4	MS. O'DONNELL: Thank you very
5	much.
6	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you
7	Mr. Walker.
8	MS. O'DONNELL: Okay, we're now
9	going to take a twenty-minute break and we will
10	resume at one o'clock. Thank you all for being
11	here.
12	( A Lunch break was taken
13	
14	MS. O'DONNELL: We're going to
15	reopen our meeting right now. And we have Daniel
16	Rodriguez, who's going to speak to us today from
17	Group Ministries?
18	MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes.
19	MS. O'DONNELL: And welcome Mr.
20	Rodriguez.
21	MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes I've been on
22	the Rockefeller law since 2001. I was convicted.
23	I came out on parole with it in 2004 and I'm still
24	on it as of right now. My lawyer advised me not to
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2	get it resentenced because that would be that
3	would make things my length of time worse than
4	what I should I just stay good for three
5	years and then maybe they'll let me off on it. I
6	have failed twice. You know, I've gotten caught
7	drinking twice and violated twice for drinking due
8	to the situation, due to the fact that I have a
9	felony. And and one of the workers at Cold
10	weren't very helpful, Mr. Higgins was not very
11	helpful for exceeding for moving forward for my
12	education. That's what got me back to the it
13	was part of the problem. When I was wanting to
14	push education so I've got to go to school, got to
15	go to school because that was my only way out, to
16	get out of this situation that I created for
17	myself. And when the other side doesn't help me it
18	created my own personal issue and I started
19	drinking and got in trouble again. Now today I
20	haven't drink in a year. December 12th, will be a
21	full year I've been out from the violation and I
22	haven't done no drinking, I'm doing very well.
23	MS. O'DONNELL: Congratulations.
24	MR. RODRIGUEZ: I'm also I'm

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2	also one of the ITT student and and I'm working
3	on becoming a network Administrator right now, to
4	keep your systems going, eventually. But the main
5	issue is is that the Rockefeller Law is still
6	following me around and I know I should have been
7	released by now, no matter what, even with
8	violations I could have been off of anything, you
9	know, considering it wasn't it wasn't no new
10	crime. And I see it as I violated the general a
11	general public a rule that the general public
12	does. Alcohol is legal. That's how I you know
13	I see it. In my case, it's it's not legal due
14	to the fact that I that I am a felon. Other
15	than that, it would be okay, as long as I don't
16	drink and drive or anything else. But I just
17	I I I don't see no leeway with it too much
18	because you did it, that's it and, you know, which
19	I'm seeing as that I did not I I followed the
20	rules of the public. Now I only violated
21	nothing that had to do with the public at this
22	time, which is the main concern is the safety of
23	the public. You know, and mainly others are
24	involved with illegal activity, that's illegal no

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2	matter what you are. Non felon or a felon, that's
3	illegal. But I'm I'm I'm going to try to
4	work with that man, and Mrs. Hughes has been real
5	good. She's one of the better parole officers I've
6	had. You know, that's the best one I had. The
7	first other two Mr. Higgins and DeCarlo (phonetic
8	spelling), they're there for a pension. And it's
9	just it's just having the support of a decent
10	decent worker, the person I report to, helps out
11	very much to to move forward because it isn't
12	that that stress and pressure, I've got to watch
13	out, I've got to watch out. Because as soon as I
14	fail my my time goes back to zero. And that's
15	what happened. It went all back to zero. So
16	anything I've done just went pfsst, gone. And if I
17	would have committed a different type of time,
18	crack someone's head open, I would have not had
19	this life at the end of it. I would have actually
20	have had a number and I could say at this time I'm
21	done. But I have to be very careful due to the
22	to the nonviolent crime.
23	So I've just been trying to
24	figure out when you are going to work with this,

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2	fix it up, because I'm one of the old one of the
3	older sentences under Rockefeller and it still
4	effects me to this day. So it's not very not
5	very helpful. And I know education is the only way
6	out for us. There is no other way. there is no
7	other way to to fix any of us. Damaged lives
8	are very difficult to fix, you know. I know we put
9	ourselves here, but I guess stuff that your parents
10	do to you, neglect, you know. There's one guy I
11	spoke to, he said he never never loved nothing
12	his whole entire life. That's that's bad, you
13	know, when you never loved nothing. So that also
14	affects a problem with you exceeding forward and
15	recidivism rate, that's the you're just part of
16	the pile if you can't find no hope, no love, you're
17	done. You ain't going to make it nowhere. So I
18	so so for me, what's worked for me today is my
19	education and and I and I also have a ferret.
20	I own a ferret at home. So he runs around. So at
21	least I have something that I go home to, you know.
22	Yeah, I gotta take care of the ferret, I've got to
23	take care of the ferret. So that's kind you
24	know that keeps me a little bit thinking positive

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2	too. Between education and also having a pet works
3	perfect. But I'm hoping that you could definitely
4	terminate my my Rockefeller time because I've
5	been out since 2004 and now I'm reaching 2008 and
6	still nothing is changed. But I go up for review
7	next month.
8	MS. O'DONNELL: Can you tell us
9	what happened when you violated your parole? Were
10	you sent back to State Prison, or?
11	MR. RODRIGUEZ: The first time,
12	yes. I was no I was sent to the Anchor Monitor
13	Program. So I spent two months in two months in
14	County and Monitor program. But by that time I
15	really lost hope because I couldn't make it to the
16	College semester due to that the letter wasn't sent
17	from my parole officer. That letter has to be
18	sent. They have to know who's on campus.
19	MR. ALEXANDER: What about with
20	your second violation?
21	MR. RODRIGUEZ: The second
22	violation. The second time, once again
23	hopelessness kicked in due to the fact that I
24	couldn't go again to to school. Because ECC
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2	requires you to have this this felony paperwork
3	in. So I called investigators at your internal
4	affairs. They had both grievances filed on me.
5	The actually they spoke to me in this Library,
6	upstairs. That's where I met them at, in this very
7	building, to speak to me.
8	MR. ALEXANDER: What was the
9	outcome of the last violation. Did you go back to
10	jail?
11	MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes.
12	MR. ALEXANDER: Did you go to
13	Willard or what?
14	MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes, Willard,
15	they sent me to Willard.
16	MR. ALEXANDER: Did you go to
17	Willard for ninety days?
18	MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes.
19	MR. ALEXANDER: What could parole
20	have done for you to prevent you from violating?
21	MR. RODRIGUEZ: Let me go to
22	college. That's it. That was it. Because it
23	started to create the old feelings back that I live
24	by myself, that I you know you start the
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2	hopelessness starts to kick back in. It started to
3	slide right back in. And then the easiest way to
4	suppress this to using alcohol. That's the easiest
5	way that people deal with problems nowadays.
6	They'd rather use an outside substance.
7	MR. ALEXANDER: And your concern
8	is that you want us to look at the Rockefeller Drug
9	Law so that people aren't kept on for the rest of
10	their life for drug-related offenses.
11	MR. RODRIGUEZ: No, that's
12	they should not keep them. Drug related offenses
13	should be just kept out for their time and make
14	sure everyone does something that's that's
15	positive, which would be work, with education, with
16	volunteer work, which I volunteer for an
17	organization too hoping that was going to work for
18	college. Now that I go to ITT and they ain't
19	worried about that, I still, since I made the
20	promise to the organization to volunteer for them
21	for Read to Succeed. And you know about Read to
22	Succeed. I'm I'm involved with Read to Succeed.
23	And I kept my promise to them so I stayed I
24	stayed with them. But the volunteer education

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2	and volunteer work would be the two things that
3	would prove that someone is actually doing
4	something positive and forward, that they're not
5	that they're not going to slide back into the old
6	way of things.
7	MS. LEVINE: What was your
8	experience like at at Willard. Did you feel
9	that you profited by your time at Willard?
10	MR. RODRIGUEZ: Nah. Nah, that
11	was all personal. I I was I was since I
12	had some knowledge already about how to how to
13	work on fixing myself, all all it did was make
14	sure I did it. But actually from the programs
15	received, most of the information I already knew.
16	The exercise is just, I guess, for something to
17	relieve stress, pretty much. Yeah.
18	MS. LEVINE: Was there anything
19	at Willard that could have improved your
20	experience, do you think?
21	MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yeah, to control
22	your employees, make them accountable for their
23	actions. Some some of it let they let their
24	position go to their head because they're not

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1 2 3	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007 worried about being fired due to the fact that they will run to the Union steward right away. I'll I'll go go to my union. So right away that's
	will run to the Union steward right away. I'll I'll go go to my union. So right away that's
3	I'll go go to my union. So right away that's
4	
5	what they how they fall back on it. That the
6	only thing. They some worked okay, then the
7	other ones didn't. You know you always you
8	always were like oh, here comes this person. And
9	then others like, oh, this one's all right so
10	everyone felt more comfortable. But they knew when
11	the when the bad ones were coming.
12	MR. ALEXANDER: Mr. Rodriguez,
13	what could you have done yourself, first of all, to
14	make it a better experience for you while you were
15	on parole and secondly to make it a better
16	experience while you were at Willard.
17	MR. RODRIGUEZ: While while I
18	was on parole I could have made it a better
19	experience by finding something to love outside
20	myself, which would do with volunteer work, which I
21	have attempted to do. Also hang out in Nursing
22	Homes. I had a handful of nursing home experience,
23	you know, because I believe them as they're just
24	locked up, almost like people in prison, you know.
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2	Just just a different it looks different, but
3	they've been lonely. So I try to cure my
4	loneliness and and try and find something to
5	love. And that's what really a lot of it helped
6	out. It balanced out everything. And then hope
7	with the education. That brought hope that I was
8	going to do something to make myself proud.
9	MS. O'DONNELL: Thank you very
10	much.
11	MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes Ma'am.
12	MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you.
13	MS. O'DONNELL: Okay, is anyone
14	else here scheduled to testify. Could you step
15	forward. I'm sorry. I have a list and
16	MR. WILLIAMS: Frank Williams.
17	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Frank
18	Williams.
19	MS. O'DONNELL: Okay. I didn't
20	hear your name.
21	MR. WILLIAMS: Frank Williams.
22	MS. O'DONNELL: Okay, thank you
23	Mr. Williams.
24	MR. WILLIAMS: Yeah, Frank

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2	Williams. And I'm here on behalf of Prison
3	Ministry. And I wanted to speak about inmates
4	helping inmates. Like, I'm assistant pastor at
5	down the Mall Albany Center and we do job referrals
6	and housing for people and I have a lot of guys
7	that know me because I did twenty-eight years of
8	incarceration. So a lot of these guys hear hear
9	about me and they write me up at the church and I
10	try to help them and like that. But as you know,
11	my hands are tied with work and helping inmates,
12	you know. And there's a lot lot of inmates that
13	need jobs, you understand. And we do good job
14	referrals. A couple of them I have sent jobs to.
15	There's a lot, you understand. I cannot help
16	because it's inmate to inmate contact. And so what
17	I want to speak about is if there could something
18	change to where as we could help each other and
19	work with each other under special conditions, you
20	know. And and where we can communicate with
21	some guys that are already incarcerated, who's
22	going through the parole board, who's trying to
23	find a house and job where maybe they could write
24	to myself or someone in my capacity, more or less
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2	and help them to have help them with houses and
3	jobs for right now, do you understand? Like we
4	would like I got educated myself. I've got a
5	Master's degree through prison, you know, and so
6	I'd like to utilize it for helping other people in
7	prison. Because there's a lot of help that I can
8	do, I feel that I can do, but I don't want to get
9	in trouble doing it. So I think maybe if this
10	could be looked into, something can be worked out
11	where I can utilize the education that I got in
12	prison to help prisoners when they come up and show
13	them that there is things I help them to do and
14	people do care. And then we can more work
15	together. And this is what I'd like to just
16	remember, what I would like to do.
17	MS. O'DONNELL: I appreciate you
18	bringing this issue up. And I don't know if there
19	are any procedures in place to certify individuals
20	to be mentors or whatever who have been through the
21	prison system. But it's certainly an important
22	issue for us to look into.
23	MR. ALEXANDER: And and that's
24	one of the things we'll look at, Mr. Williams. I

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2	know we had talked before.
3	MR. WILLIAMS: Yes.
4	MR. ALEXANDER: Because of, you
5	know some our re-entry strategies is looking at
6	everything and seeing how we might bring everybody
7	to the table and utilize their expertise in hoping
8	to turn around certain people's behavior and then
9	making that re-integration process a lot more
10	meaningful, a lot more successful. So those are
11	some things we're looking at. We haven't gotten
12	there yet in terms of making some firm decision,
13	okay. And then some of it may be tied up with
14	legislation. So it's it's it's a long
15	process. But it's certainly something that we have
16	considered and we are continuing to consider.
17	MR. WILLIAMS: Okay. Well I
18	appreciate it very much if you will take my name
19	and keep it in and keep it in file
20	MR. ALEXANDER: I've got your
21	name right here Mr. Williams.
22	MR. WILLIAMS: Okay, so when do
23	you get a chance, I'd like to work on that program
24	helping those people.

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2	MR. ALEXANDER: Yes sir.	
3	MR. WILLIAMS: Okay, thank you	
4	very much.	
5	MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you.	
6	MS. O'DONNELL: Thank you.	
7	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you	
8	Mr. Williams, thank you sir.	
9	MR. WILLIAMS: Yes sir.	
10	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you	
11	sir, thank you. Thank you.	
12		
13	MS. O'DONNELL: Brian Irwin. Mr.	
14	Irwin is an attorney who would like to speak to us	
15	about the Rockefeller Drug Laws.	
16	MR. IRWIN: If if I could, and	
17	again just for the record, my name is Brian Irwin,	
18	and I consider myself a	
19	MS. O'DONNELL: Could you try to	
20	use that mic. Thanks.	
21	MR. IRWIN: I consider myself a	
22	low-level criminal defense attorney. I won't take	
23	anything where there's a potential for severe	
24	sentences because I feel like I'm part of a process	
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2	that's facilitating corruption. It's based on
3	racism and it's based on classism.
4	I wanted to start today with a
5	question. From what I understand this is about
6	this is the fifth commission appointed to study
7	sentencing reforms since the Draconian introduction
8	of the Rockefeller Drug Laws that have destroyed
9	lives in this state for over a generation. And I'm
10	just curious when when a committee like this
11	meets and and I am I'm familiar with some of
12	your credentials and I'm in awe and I and I
13	applaud you. I'm just wondering, realistically, is
14	the fix already in. Does everybody know what's
15	going to happen. And what I further understand,
16	these hearing were were barely publicized.
17	You're you're getting the tip of the iceberg
18	here as far as the parties and persons concerned.
19	I know that a lot of people I know personally, that
20	requested the right to be heard here today, were
21	denied that right, or they did not even hear from
22	the Committee with regard to the right to speak
23	today. I was fortunate enough, I did receive an
24	e-mail. I thank those responsible for that. And I
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1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
2	am here today and do have this opportunity. But my
3	first I would like to start again with a
4	question.
5	Is this Committee really prepared
6	to make significant changes in trying to go back to
7	re-evaluate the Draconian Drug Laws. You've all
8	heard the horror stories. There's people in there
9	in jail for life and in in a state, in a country
10	where what do we see happen time after time. The
11	rich get prescriptions while the poor get busted.
12	And by way of example, and I don't mean this, I
13	know he's not out of this state, Rush Limbaugh, in
14	1995, said in response to his why I'm seeing more
15	people go to jail for drugs, one of his callers,
16	apparently not properly screened, said well what
17	what would you say to the fact that there's racial
18	disparity but many times more black people and
19	Latino go to jail for the exact same thing that
20	white offenders get off on. And his response in
21	1995, was, I want to see more white people go to
22	jail. That is, until it's his turn and he was
23	caught with white man's heroin, which most of you
24	probably know, is OxyContin. Because that's what
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2	the rich do. They go while I'm trying to regain
3	my composure, is there an answer to my question?
4	MS. O'DONNELL: Well, I will
5	answer your question about people not being
6	entitled to speak. We we didn't turn anyone
7	away who wanted to speak here today. We still have
8	openings for people to speak. And we sent out
9	hundreds and hundreds of invitations, posted
10	information on our web site, sent it around to
11	re-entry programs and alternatives to incarceration
12	and advocates we did the back seat pull in to try
13	to get the word out about the hearing.
14	And I'm glad that you're able to
15	join us and share your views with us. We haven't
16	decided on on issues. We issued track
17	redorms, we made that very clear in our report.
18	We're out here to listen to people. And we've
19	heard passionate testimony from a lot of different
20	people about reform and opposed to reform. So we
21	have a difficult job. But we haven't
22	MR. IRWIN: I I agree.
23	MS. O'DONNELL: pre-decided
24	where we're going with respect to these issues.

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2	MR. IRWIN: Can I just take,
3	probably less than five minutes. I just want to
4	make a couple of points. In in my opinion, the
5	state of affairs in this state and in this country
6	is quickly becoming a joke. We don't make anything
7	anymore so in an effort to make jobs, we make up
8	useless laws so that we can replace the company
9	towns with prison towns. And by way of example, I
10	know at least forty-five thousand have been
11	transferred from the New York City area up to here,
12	which is a whole other problem because then the
13	local gerrymandering is based on that population,
14	which can't even vote. So they're not being
15	represented by their representatives, their
16	representatives don't give a rat's ass about them
17	because they can't vote. And they they're using
18	their numbers to garnish power, which in and of
19	itself I believe is sickening. The useless laws
20	I'm talking about are, in this particular case,
21	Drug Laws. The one cause is going and has been
22	basically going about as well as this alleged war
23	on terror. Again, it's a joke. A joke used to
24	create base jobs, create, who will willingly waiver
	A second stand D second second stand in the second stand second stand stand second stand stand second stand stand second stand stan

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2	their constitutional rights. In the case of the
3	war on people are passionate in due process.
4	There's about fourteen hundred people, I believe,
5	that are in New York locked up on drug charges, the
6	majority of which are nonviolent and low level drug
7	crimes. T.
8	His is in a country where the
9	poor get busted, as I said and the rich get
10	prescriptions. So it's no surprise that
11	seventy-two percent of the drug users in this state
12	are white while ninety-two percent of the drug
13	crime prisoners are either black or Latino. Why is
14	that, in two words, and a name, Jim Crow. And then
15	there's the Buffalo's number one. The poors in the
16	city, literacy rates in the city, are worse than
17	some of the countries we arrogantly refer to as the
18	third world. But do you know that one out of three
19	in the City of Buffalo is functionally illiterate
20	That's about sixty-five thousand people. And I ask
21	you, what are they supposed to do.
22	The only cottage industry around
23	here is selling drugs. I I there's part of
24	me, the cynical part is against legalizing it

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2	because somehow the pharmaceutical companies would
3	be making all the money. But realistically, I
4	think we need to do something about this. And is
5	it a coincidence that not only is Buffalo one of
6	the poor cities, it's also one of the most
7	segregated. I submit to you it is not literally
8	racist and classist state. There's a racist and a
9	classist country and I think one of the first
10	things we can do is start to look at this and maybe
11	admit it, yes there is classism, there is racism.
12	And let's stop labeling the poor.
13	What did we do. We've got
14	somebody functionally illiterate on the inside of
15	the state. There are in Buffalo in particular,
16	they sell your house if you can't pay your water
17	bill. There's one of the reasons to sell the
18	house. You're not going to get you're not going
19	to get a job in the city because you can't read and
20	write, not that you can get a job if you can read
21	and write. But then to add insult to injury, you
22	end up with even a misdemeanor confession, forget
23	it, you're state property. And hence the system
24	begins, the institution. And I think it's

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2	self-serving. I was in court the other day with my
3	friend and I was joking not my my friend, my
4	client, actually I consider all my clients friends.
5	Maybe that was a good Freudian slip. But I
6	jokingly said to him, crime does pay, it puts bread
7	on my table. And then he goes, yeah as well as
8	everybody else's in that courtroom. And I never
9	really thought about that. Everyone in that
10	courtroom is making money off drugs. The only one
11	being punished is my client. And I so I ask you to
12	seriously consider this. Consider poverty,
13	consider racism, and do us all a favor. And I
14	thank you very, very much, because I wouldn't want
15	to have your job.
16	MS. O'DONNELL: Thank you very
17	much for being here today. Anybody else scheduled
18	here to speak?
19	MR. ANDERSON: Sir, your coat.
20	Sir. Sir. Your coat.
21	MR. IRWIN: Thank you.
22	
23	MS. O'DONNELL: I think we do
24	have someone else. Yes.

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2	MR. BRUCKMAN: Good afternoon.	
3	My name is James Bruckman. I represent	
4	C.E.P.H.U.S. As a youth, at seventeen, I just	
5	turned seventeen and the drug of my choice at that	
6	time I was practicing drug of the generation this	
7	time is PCP. I got involved in that. I did a	
8	stick-up and in that stick-up a person got shot and	
9	died a few days later. And because of that, it was	
10	my first offense, first arrest made me a kid messed	
11	up on drugs, made a mistake, a person died. I was	
12	convicted, given twenty to life. The first few	
13	years of incarceration I was just trying to prove	
14	I'm all right. Prove, you know, prove I'm a man.	
15	I was a I was a boy. I was a youth. Here I am	
16	an adult. I was sent to prison, had to stay in	
17	prison to survive. And that's the environment I	
18	put myself in by doing my crime.	
19	In 1980 my mom died while I was	
20	incarcerated, in Attica. And to this day it still	
21	bothers me because they didn't let me go to the	
22	funeral. They said I was an escapist or risk or	
23	something like that. After they suited me up, had	
24	me go to to the hospital to see her. Then she	
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2	died on December 22nd and they said you can't go to
3	the funeral. And then on Christmas Day they told
4	me no, you can't. How do you tell a kid, all
5	right? You can't kiss your mother goodbye when
6	she's on her deathbed. I don't understand. So it
7	bothers me to think of it.
8	To get to the point, there I
9	decided to change my ways. I wasn't running around
10	trying to be a tough guy. I stopped using all
11	kinds of drugs. Pot was my other drug. I never
12	did marijuana; never did coke. I never did Vicodin
13	pills, I never drank. I never drank jailhouse
14	wine, those twenty-eight years, because I gave up
15	drinking at fifteen. Because when I drank I was a
16	complete imbecile. I knew alcohol and me didn't
17	work.
18	So I took advantage of the
19	opportunity that they offered me with the college
20	and there I started. I went to the consortium.
21	It took me eight years but I
22	finally graduated from Syracuse University in
23	Auburn. And as I say, I changed my ways. I
24	decided I wanted to work with youth. What can I do
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2	while I'm here because I'm not through supremacy.
3	Going to appeals I lost all my appeals. I went
4	through clemency, lost my clemency. And I decided
5	I want to work with kids. I want to make a
6	difference. So I work with, DAT with the sister
7	program while I was incarcerated.
8	And the point that I want to make
9	now, since I've been released, I went before the
10	parole board and first offense, first arrest,
11	college education, did everything working with the
12	kids for years. I go to my parole board; they hit
13	me with two years. Okay, I accepted that. I was
14	under Governor Cuomo. And then George Pataki came
15	in and it was '93. And they said, well you know
16	because he's in there you've buy me time. You're
17	not going home so he is in there you got to buy me
18	time you are not going home. I'm a first offense
19	person. I was a kid who made a mistake. I came
20	from a big, loving family, I know, I just made a
21	mistake.
22	So they hit me with that two
23	years. And the next time I wrote to the judge in
24	my case. He wrote me a letter saying this

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2	gentleman has rehabilitated himself, paid his debt
3	to society, and I recommend he be released to
4	parole on parole. I and it took me three
5	tries to get that letter in to the Commissioner to
6	read it. Finally I found one who actually read the
7	letter. But he said I have a letter from a judge
8	and he read the letter. And I said excuse me sir,
9	it ain't a judge, it's the sentencing judge in my
10	case. If anybody knows particulars of my case,
11	it's the sentencing judge. They said okay Mr.
12	Bruckman, we'll take that into, you know,
13	consideration. We'll give him another two years.
14	Come back in two years, again, they hit me with
15	another two years. Two years after that I came
16	back again and they hit me with another two years.
17	Four times, deuce, deuce, deuce. I mean you know,
18	what am I going to do. This last time, the fifth
19	board, I finally made it. You know, God or
20	whatever, I'm an agnostic, as I lost my faith after
21	that happened with my mom so I gave up my faith,
22	even though I was a born catholic. First
23	communication, confirmation, all that. Went to
24	church every week. I lost my faith. I went astray
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2	there. But my thing is working with the kids,
3	working with the youth. And I want to say, because
4	this thing about the college, interesting.
5	Education is the key. Education is the key. It's
6	the true fact. Anybody gets educated in prison,
7	the recidivism rate is minute compared to I just
8	hung out in the yard and played basketball, lifted
9	weights, or whatever. So I say bring back, please
10	reinstate education into the prison system because
11	that is your key. And that's and the whole
12	thing is to rehabilitate people and make them
13	productive members of society. I think that's the
14	understanding of the parole, you know, that you
15	want. I mean that's what we're trying to
16	accomplish here. I mean that's how you will
17	accomplish it, with the education, if you educate
18	people.
19	And second; another point I want
20	to make that Mr. Walker talked about is being on
21	parole. March 5th, I'll be out on parole for five
22	years. And I've been when I was in 2599 called
23	the Executive law. After three years, if didn't
24	if no violation, you could be considered for
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release. And then you say, well give us two more.
Because Governor Pataki changed that law. What you
got to fight, you got live, you got it, you're on
parole. I like. Mr. Waterson, I asked my
parole officer, when can I get off parole. He said
you're never getting off parole. And in spite I
can live in fear. I can live in fear. Because
like I said, I was stabbed in prison, had stabbed
in prison. Maybe I did somebody or somebody says
you to runs on me. I had to defend myself and if I
hurt him I've got to go back now for a violation
for five years for defending myself. I mean
anything could happen. Anything could happen.
You you live in that fear. He said you knew,
what can you do. You've got a curfew. I never
violated my curfew and I won't violate it.
Anything that the stipulation that parole has, I
abide by it. Because I am a law abiding citizen.
I'm a laborer for local 210. I got injured so I
got out on comp. Now I'm going to try to get into
the reading enrichment program that Mr. Alexander
has implemented at Orleans. That is simply
achieved. If if I had come out to

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2	C.E.P.H.U.S I had my family after
3	twenty-eight year my family basically were
4	strangers to me. And I didn't want to impose
5	myself upon my family. I mean they got their
6	lives. They're all married and have kids. I been
7	away twenty-eight years who knows, they don't know
8	me.
9	And I know I needed that that
10	setting there, the restrictions there that
11	C.E.P.H.U.S. offered. And their motto is we don't
12	get you out of jail, we keep you out of jail. They
13	teach you how to live out of jail. And we
14	offered I know I talked to Mr. Alexander before
15	that when he has that program in Orleans I'll
16	definitely go in there and do seminars whether it's
17	with kids or working with other parolees. Because
18	if I can make out here institutionalized. That's a
19	mindset. It's up to the individual. They're
20	making their own choices and decisions and you come
21	out here. I come out of here and make it, I was a
22	kid who made a mistake. I was a kid who made a
23	mistake. And if I can make it out here, anybody
24	can make it out here. It's the choice you make.

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2	The choice and decision that we have to do to stay
3	out here. We know what the law is. Everybody
4	knows what the law is and that's what we have to
5	do. And I'm sure its education is the key and
6	we're here to improve on that and that definitely
7	is a good program. I don't know about Medicaid. I
8	don't know about, you know, getting houses or
9	nothing like that. If it wasn't for those people
10	there that cared about me and showed me love, I
11	probably, you know move with my family, it wouldn't
12	work out there and what did I do. I go and stick
13	up. I know I take off a drug dealer. But maybe
14	whatever crime I need, whatever I think crime is
15	easy, that's the easy way. Staying out there
16	working and being in the streets, doing the right
17	thing, that's the hard thing. But you can do it.
18	Anybody can do it if they want to; it's a mindset.
19	And that's what we have to tell people right there
20	and and that's what we need to do, if you come out
21	you've got a home you've got, your help your
22	health. There's a lot of mentally ill people in
23	New York City. And then and you talk about
24	disadvantaged when they come out, it's

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2	unbelievable. They've got those, what do they call
3	it, Salesman they call them. Because when I was in
4	there you had a a Marcy was for for
5	criminally insane, or Matterhorn. They ended that
6	program they just put them all in the prison
7	population. You talk about chaos chaos, it was
8	unbelievable the chaos with, you know, with these
9	people. Because if they stabbed me, what they do
10	is up their medication Thorazine 500 mg, give them
11	a thousand. Meanwhile, I stab them, you want to
12	take me outside and give me and throw away the key.
13	The situation needs to be with
13 14	The situation needs to be with setting people up for housing, jobs, counseling,
14	setting people up for housing, jobs, counseling,
14 15	setting people up for housing, jobs, counseling, all that needs to be put in there. The re-entry
14 15 16	setting people up for housing, jobs, counseling, all that needs to be put in there. The re-entry program, that is the key, I believe, that made it
14 15 16 17	setting people up for housing, jobs, counseling, all that needs to be put in there. The re-entry program, that is the key, I believe, that made it more successful in keeping the recidivism rate
14 15 16 17 18	setting people up for housing, jobs, counseling, all that needs to be put in there. The re-entry program, that is the key, I believe, that made it more successful in keeping the recidivism rate down. Thank you for your time. I appreciate it.
14 15 16 17 18 19	setting people up for housing, jobs, counseling, all that needs to be put in there. The re-entry program, that is the key, I believe, that made it more successful in keeping the recidivism rate down. Thank you for your time. I appreciate it. MS. O'DONNELL: Well thank you
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	setting people up for housing, jobs, counseling, all that needs to be put in there. The re-entry program, that is the key, I believe, that made it more successful in keeping the recidivism rate down. Thank you for your time. I appreciate it. MS. O'DONNELL: Well thank you for
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	setting people up for housing, jobs, counseling, all that needs to be put in there. The re-entry program, that is the key, I believe, that made it more successful in keeping the recidivism rate down. Thank you for your time. I appreciate it. MS. O'DONNELL: Well thank you for MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you sir.

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2	information, I hope, if we are able to reach out to	
3	you. Thank you. We have Craig Schlanger from the	
4	New York State Association of Criminal Defense	
5	Lawyers.	
6	MR. SCHLANGER: Yes.	
7	MS. O'DONNELL: Thank you very	
8	much for for joining us today.	
9		
10	MR. SCHLANGER: Thank you for	
11	having me. Let me just introduce myself briefly.	
12	My name is Craig Schlanger. I'm I'm an attorney	
13	in private practice in Syracuse. I've been a	
14	criminal defense lawyer since 1978 and I'm	
15	representing clients in State and Federal court,	
16	mostly in Central New York and sometimes outside of	
17	that area. I'm currently on the board of the New	
18	York State Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers.	
19	I'm here on behalf of that organization, which	
20	represents upwards of nine hundred members,	
21	Criminal Defense Lawyers throughout New York State.	
22	I can't speak for every one of	
23	those lawyers, I don't think anybody can, but I	
24	think there's something that that we can share	
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2	just from the point of view of the Criminal Defense
3	Bar and our experience in dealing with our cases.
4	And I did submit a written testimony here. I'm
5	deviating a little bit from this script though. I
6	think that makes it more interesting.
7	It's many people seem to agree
8	that the so-called Rockefeller Drug Laws were a
9	disaster. And and it's not just because of the
10	Draconian results of the laws themselves but
11	they they played a significant role in setting
12	a a national trend, a very dangerous national
13	trend toward divesting judges to people who really
14	know the case and know the defendant from from
15	their traditional discretion in setting sentences,
16	and really transferring that discretion to
17	prosecutors. Because when it comes down to it,
18	it's all about how how a case was charged and
19	plea bargaining. And and what we've done, I
20	think, with our Sentencing Law, well it's not just
21	in New York State, but in the federal system and
22	I'm sure other state systems as well, it's really
23	advocated that that responsibility to prosecutors,
24	which is really not the way the system is supposed

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2	to work. If we even think about the Rockefeller
3	Drug Laws like Prohibition and it was an experiment
4	that failed, it it's a very small consolation to
5	all of those thousands of people, not only people
6	who have served many, many years in prison
7	unnecessarily and their families, and their lives
8	were really ruined over the past three decades.
9	There's been some movement. There's been some
10	amendments. They're all a step in the right
11	direction. But I think, obviously we have a long
12	way to go.
13	One of the things I'd like to
14	say, and this is very simple, that since
15	since since I've been practicing, one thing I've
16	noticed is that New York's sentencing laws have
17	become something like the Tax Code. And it became
18	one of the reasons I became a criminal lawyer is
19	because I couldn't understand the Tax Code. And
20	it's gotten to the point where I think judges don't
21	understand the sentencing law anymore. Lawyers
22	don't, prosecutors don't, Probation officers don't.
23	Just because we have this hodgepodge of different
24	kinds of sentences and specialized sentences. And
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2	one thing I think that that the Commission, or a
3	permanent commission could do is really take a look
4	at the entire picture and overhaul the whole system
5	and make it easy for everybody to understand. Of
6	course clarity and simplicity are not enough. You
7	could just simply say everybody gets ten years or
8	everybody gets twenty years and that's not a good
9	thing either. But I think there are ways to do it.
10	I'm aware of the recommendation
11	in the preliminary reports of creating a permanent
12	sentencing commission to advise legislature
13	legislators and we believe that's a good idea.
14	It it seems that what happens is crime gets on
15	the front page. Legislators sometimes trip over
16	each other to get a bill before the Senate or the
17	Assembly to increase the sentence or create a new
18	law. And and that seems to be something that
19	the public supports. Lock them up and throw away
20	the key. And it looks good and it feels good, but
21	it really, in in the long run does the public no
22	good.
23	If you look at the federal model
24	where the sentencing commission has been in place
	A

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2	as long as the guidelines have been in place. I'm
3	not a big, big fan of the sentencing guidelines.
4	You know there are a lot of opinions about that,
5	but one thing that's come out of it is an attempt,
6	as I just alluded to to create some kind of a
7	master plan for sentencing so that every time there
8	is a change in a sentencing law, penal law creating
9	new statutes, new penalties, amending penalties,
10	that it's done on the basis of study and due
11	consideration and not just something that results
12	from a politician taking taking the daily news
13	and the latest murder or rape that's on the front
14	page and creating a new law out of it.
15	One of the big controversies
16	seems to be over determinate or indeterminate
17	sentencing. Ideally, and that's very revealing
18	with the traditional indeterminate sentencing,
19	which really was the sentencing in New York State
20	for many, many years. People who were serving time
21	were given incentives to rehabilitate themselves on
22	parole. And and I think the previous speaker's
23	comments really addressed that in a very big way.
24	And I would say that there are a lot of things that
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2	he said that I couldn't possibly say the way that
3	he said it.
4	But parole, in a way in many
5	ways has become kind of a cruel joke for those
6	people who think that I'll just I'll I'll do
7	the programs, I'll do everything I'm supposed to do
8	and then there is this administrative body that has
9	unfettered discretion to just simply deny release
10	and and it's counterproductive. It it looks
11	like determinate sentencing is is the way of the
12	future. It looks like it's here to stay. And
13	that's not necessarily a bad thing but there have
14	to be incentives. There has to be some way out.
15	Otherwise people would just simply do their time.
16	They have no incentive whatsoever to get an
17	education, get training, get rehabilitative
18	services. They say I'm going to do my five years
19	anyway, I'm going to do my seven years anyway,
20	what's the point. We have some systems in place
21	for merit release, and early release, and work
22	release, and things of that nature. And those
23	really should be expanded. And there's a danger
24	that under the current political climate that those

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2	are shrinking because more and more groups of
3	offenders are being denied access to those
4	programs. And it really should be going the other
5	way around. As a practical matter, most people,
6	unless they're serving life sentences, are going to
7	be out back out on the street some day. And
8	like it or not, we want them to be able to stay out
9	on the street. And I think you can all agree to
10	that.
11	So there should be some some
12	very major incentives for earning eligibility for
13	early release, such as merit release, an incentive
14	to complete educational requirements and program
15	requirements. Perhaps an incentive to reduce the
16	security designation so that somebody who's serving
17	a long sentence could move down from let's say
18	maximum security to medium security, to minimum
19	security on their way out and perhaps even halfway
20	houses.
21	And on top of everything else
22	we're talking about incarceration. And this all
23	begs the question of whether it's necessary or
24	desirable to lock more people up than we have been
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2	locking up. It's it's counterproductive. And I
3	think many people out there agree that nonviolent
4	offenders can function to do better in the
5	community with community based programs that
6	provide education. As the previous speaker said,
7	education is everything. And if it can help you
8	get a job, get training and be productive and those
9	people could be with their families, they could be
10	working, they could be supporting families, they
11	could be keeping people off welfare, and they could
12	be learning how to be law-abiding citizens rather
13	than just being warehoused for some definite period
14	of time.
15	And the next issue, whether
16	whether people have been incarcerated or on
17	probation, re-entry into the community is
18	paramount. As the New York times recently
19	commented that newly released inmates are often
20	driven right back to prison by difficulty in
21	obtaining jobs, education, and housing as well as
22	by the social stigma that comes from having been in
23	prison. In addition, many of these people suffered
24	from mental illnesses, but have no access to
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2	treatment. Re-entry is is is everything. As
3	I said, people are going to be getting back out and
4	going to go back into the community. They have to
5	be able to to actually not only rehabilitate
6	themselves but rejoin the community.
7	And one of the things that we
8	believe that the commission should seriously
9	consider in order to overhauling sentencing laws in
10	particular is to look into expungement; many states
11	have that. A lot of people call me and they're
12	surprised to hear that that like a you get
13	a a traffic offense that goes on your driving
14	record and after a certain number of years comes
15	off. You get a new start in life, second chance.
16	And people are very surprised to hear that in this
17	state that never happens. When I tell clients, I
18	don't care what it is, that misdemeanor, that
19	felony, that's going to be on your record for the
20	rest of your life. Sometimes they think, oh after
21	ten years? No. We could understand the situation
22	with violent offenders, sex offenders, there may be
23	some distinction, and that's the distinction that
24	most states have made. But we feel very strongly
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	u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u
2	that expungement is a major major part of any
3	of any goal to serve the overall purposes of
4	sentencing.
5	MS. O'DONNELL: You've traveled
6	two and a half hours to get here, so you
7	MR. SCHLANGER: Okay.
8	MS. O'DONNELL: can take your
9	time to finish up.
10	MR. SCHLANGER: All right. Thank
11	you very much. I I've been I as I said,
12	shortening the testimony, because I've submitted it
13	in writing. And I appreciate the time that that
14	you've given us. And on behalf of myself and
15	behalf of the New York State Association of
16	Criminal Defense Lawyers I we'd just like to say
17	in closing that this is really only the beginning
18	of opening the lines of communication between the
19	Commission and the Criminal Defense Bar. And we
20	understand that the Commission is hearing from all
21	people from all walks of life, from prosecutors,
22	law enforcement, prisoners, people who have served
23	time, people in the Victim Advocacy Community and
24	we think that the Criminal Defense Bar is is
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2	also an essential component of the voices that
3	should be heard.
4	Our organization, as I said,
5	represents over nine hundred criminal defense
6	lawyers throughout New York State. There are other
7	criminal bar associations as well; New York State
8	Defender's Association and various local
9	organizations, particularly in New York City. And
10	we really hope and and ask that the Commission
11	maintain these lines of communication and request
12	the input of the organized criminal defense bar as
13	it continues to fulfill it's mission.
14	Thank you very much.
15	MS. O'DONNELL: Well thank you
16	very much
17	MR. ANDERSON: Thank you sir,
18	thank you.
19	MS. O'DONNELL: for traveling
20	here. We we have heard from some members with
21	the Criminal Defense Bar and some members served on
22	our various subcommittees previously. But please
23	make sure John Modio (phonetic spelling) gives you
24	contact information. We're working very hard on
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2	recommendations regarding ranges for formerly
3	indeterminate sentences for over two hundred
4	crimes. And we'd love to get your input as well
5	as as our examination of the drug laws. So we
6	would like to continue that dialogue goes forward.
7	And we appreciate your coming.
8	MS. LEVINE: We appreciate your
9	coming. Thank you.
10	MR. SCHLANGER: Thank you very
11	much.
12	MS. LEVINE: Uh-huh.
13	MS. O'DONNELL: Rafkin Salim.
14	MR. SALIM: That would be me.
15	MS. O'DONNELL: We we are a
16	bit ahead of schedule and came today and asked to
17	be added to our schedule, so welcome.
18	MR. SALIM: Thank you. My name
19	is Rafik Salim.
20	MS. O'DONNELL: Sorry.
21	MR. SALIM: That's okay. I've
22	been called worse.
23	My name is Rafik Salim and I am an
24	ex-felon. I was released from prison in April of
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2	this year. I was incarcerated in May of 1975 and
3	that's thirty-two years that I sent in prison. My
4	crime of conviction was felony murder. My sentence
5	was twenty years to life. There's a couple of
6	things that I would like to say to the Commission.
7	A good friend of mine said that for some of your
8	diatribes, this is probably a most appropriate
9	forum. At least the people who hear you will be in
10	a position to maybe address some of the issues that
11	concern you. The first thing I want to say is that
12	when we incarcerate people, what do we really
13	when you incarcerate a defendant, what do we want.
14	What do we want them to do? And at the end of
15	everything, when they leave, what what what
16	kind of a result do we want? I think that we want
17	someone to reform not reform, I'll take take
18	it apart, re form. We're we're we do
19	what we do because people break laws because
20	their values are distorted, they want things that
21	don't belong to them, they commit crimes. They
22	break our rules. And it's almost as if it's a knee
23	jerk reaction reaction to immediately thereafter
24	put them in cages. And and however a euphemism
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2	for having lived in a cage for a long time. It's a
3	cage. That's our response to crime, social
4	deviates, is to place people in cages. We will
5	cringe in horror if we do that to our pet, but we
6	do that to each other. And we we feel good
7	about it. We I mean sometimes we we delight
8	in it. I mean we just hope, we throw the book at
9	them. Throw them in jail and throw away the key.
10	Throw them in jail and throw away the cell. And
11	and that's our attitude. And I say that if
12	if the if we really if what we want
13	through incarceration is to make the person suffer,
14	be humiliated, degraded physical, sexual, and
15	emotional violence. I won't say abuse, because
16	some would construe whatever happens to them after
17	he gets inside is deserved so not abuse. Or just
18	to feel our own vengeance or anger because a person
19	violates in a really serious way. And taking life
20	is the ultimate. There is nothing worse that a
21	person can do even though we've chosen to separate
22	sex offenders and treat them as if they're worse.
23	I do have something to good say about sex offenders
24	from my own personal experience and that is that
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2	their victim survives. We live I have nothing else
3	good to say about that particular category. But I
4	say that if if we really want to to
5	people to reform and to change their values, their
6	beliefs, their attitudes and ultimately their
7	actions, then probably the worse thing that we
8	could ever do to them is put them in a cage. Now I
9	know that kind of sounds crazy, and even my ability
10	to say that, it might only prove that a little
11	naivete and maybe optimism can survive thirty-two
12	years of prison. Perhaps that's all that proves,
13	my saying that. But institutions, sometimes they
14	wear out. And they outlive their usefulness for us
15	as human beings. I mean there was a time when all
16	we did all we really did want as a response was
17	punishment. You put me in the cages, let's poke
18	him with sticks, shackle him to the block, put a
19	letter on their chest.
20	So there was a time when that's
21	all we really wanted. So I think we really have to
22	ask the question is, are the things that we want,
23	are they being served by our by our system, by
24	our knee jerk reaction of incarceration. And I say
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2	no. And I and I say that and I I'll give you
3	an analogy. There came a time in all history that
4	I identify with as an African American where an
5	institution that existed so long, people they
6	stood up and they said this institution in and of
7	itself is inhumane. This is not something that
8	people should do to people. And we said that at
9	least some people said it. And the first people to
10	say it, as is inevitable, they get steam roll by
11	just just the inertia of an institution that's
12	lived since the beginning of human history, and I
13	speak of slavery. They got rolled over. Well
14	ultimately, whereas society came to the conclusion
15	that what we were doing, and that had been
16	sanctioned by scripture, and we find it in the
17	bible, in the Koran, everywhere. The institution
18	itself, it didn't serve our purposes any more.
19	And I really believe that with
20	the professionals now, putting this attention on
21	re-entry because of the damage that incarceration
22	must cause it must, it's inevitable that when we
23	send someone to prison, they're going to suffer
24	emotional depravation, they're going to suffer

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2	violence, they're going to suffer sexual abuse,
3	they're going to be acculturated into an
4	institution, into a way of thinking that does not
5	fit out here. I say that. I after having been
6	that long in prison, I'm still in cultural shock.
7	It simply is is not the way to
8	go. And now we've given our institution a new
9	charge, an impossible charge. We've asked an
10	institution that by it's very nature damages human
11	beings to prepare them for re-entry. How how
12	does it do that. How does that work? The real
13	story and and I envy I envy you
14	Commissioner and I'm really, really happy and I'm
15	glad that you've taken the time to listen to me, I
16	really appreciate it. But I envy you and I'm happy
17	that you really do not know what it is you're
18	talking about, what you're doing to people. I'm
19	I'm glad you do not know. You do not know It's
20	impossible. There's a particular thing in
21	sentencing Having said that there is a one point
22	that I want to make about sentencing.
23	Life sentences, indeterminate
24	life sentences. They are cruel. I will tell you

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2	about a parole board experience, and I went to
3	several of them. My first parole board was in
4	1995. Every one of those parole boards, I received
5	a two-year two year hold. My record, while
6	incarcerated, was probably exceptional. And like
7	everyone else who's incarcerated, they rebel
8	against dehumanization. Well, not everyone. Some
9	people accept it. I rebelled. But I learned to
10	rebel with my intellect and not with my hands so I
11	fought, I fought legally. I had a parole
12	commissioner a series of parole commissioners
13	tell me one day at a hearing, they said it is clear
14	for what you said and for what the record says,
15	that you're a different person. Your your
16	values are different and you're changed. You have
17	a different direction and it has been that way for
18	some time. However, however much you have changed,
19	the crime has not changed. Your victim is dead and
20	your victim will always be dead. That's what we've
21	empowered our parole commissioners to do to people
22	who have life sentences.
23	When you send someone to prison,
24	if we're going to do that, and clearly we're going

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2	to do that, we should never put an open-ended
3	sentence on their back. Give someone a definite
4	sentence and then create incentives for them to
5	shorten that sentence. I will name a prisoner, his
6	name is Ty G. B. Hussin (phonetic spelling). He's
7	in Collin's Correctional Facility right now. I
8	worked side by side in an office with him. He's an
9	HIV AIDS educator. He's gone to a few parole
10	boards. He plead guilty to murder in the second
11	degree. He pled guilty because he struck his wife
12	in the throat with his hand and he was a he
13	knows martial arts. And he said whatever, he
14	said he didn't really mean it, it was just
15	instinct. The parole board does not accept his
16	explanation that I really didn't want to kill my
17	wife. And that's the reason they will not let him
18	out of prison. They don't question whether he's a
19	changed man or whether he's a good man. They don't
20	question it. And I tell you, Ty G. B. Hussin has
21	no idea that I would say this about him today. I
22	tell you this because his case is typical of so
23	many cases. It's that the rehearing when there's
24	an open-ended sentence and the Parole Board has the

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2	decision it's a retrial. That's what it is.
3	Now there are people, that I'll
4	be the first to say are incorrigible; that when you
5	look into their eyes, it's like looking into a
6	black hole. No matter what you pour in, whatever
7	light you try you try to shine and bestow upon
8	them, they just absorb it and they give nothing
9	back they're takers, they're predators. We've met
10	people like that, haven't we? I hope not. But I
11	have. And I've looked into eyes like that and it's
12	frightened me and I don't frighten easily. But
13	it's frightened me.
14	So of course there are going to
15	be provisions to deal with these kind of
16	individuals. But that's not what's going on in
17	that system right now. What we have going on there
18	now are men who are hopeless because they've been
19	given this kind of attitude that I received. It
20	doesn't matter, you're never going home.
21	The last thing that I want to say
22	about re-entry is that life sentence, it doesn't
23	even end when you leave prison. Having served
24	thirty-two years and having been out here six
	A second stand D second second to the second standard D (C.L. NIV, D 11), I second

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2	months and colleagues judge me judge me to be a
3	decent person. People have thought me a decent
4	person for years. I think of myself as a decent
5	person and I don't look at the ground when I say
6	it. I know who I am but do you realize that I will
7	be on parole for the rest of my life? That if I am
8	picked up on a street corner because of something
9	that has nothing to do with me anything, no
10	matter what, some any circumstances. If I have
11	any contact with the police I will go back to
12	prison. Even if it happens ten years from now.
13	That is horrible and that is the situation that
14	everyone who has a life sentence on the end, for
15	a a murder conviction that is that is their
16	situation, that is their situation That's horrible.
17	It never ends.
18	Now, if if the intent is just
19	to punish, to humiliate, to keep people on a
20	string, to jerk their strings whenever you feel
21	like if that's the purpose then I say don't touch
22	that provision that's fine. Don't touch it leave
23	it alone. But if you really want people to
24	reintegrate and have some freedom to become

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2	productive members of society, those things don't
3	help. I can not read that far, so sir. My eyes
4	suffered from a lot of reading inside cells.
5	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You're
6	you're time's up sir.
7	MS. STANFORD: If I could have a
8	question.
9	MR. SCHLANGER: Thank you very
10	much. My pleasure. I appreciate it.
11	MR. BERGONO: I I have a
12	question.
13	MS. O'DONNELL: Okay. We have
14	two questions for you though
15	MR. SALIM: Please.
16	MS. O'DONNELL: before you sit
17	down.
18	MR. SALIM: Please.
19	MS. O'DONNELL: Okay. Ms.
20	Stanford.
21	MS. STANFORD: Mr. Salim you
22	talked about the offender who you looked at and
23	realized there was no light in their soul. Have
24	you given any thought to what future should hold
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2	for those people and who gets to decide what their
3	punishment is?
4	MR. SALIM: Well, I had a
5	conversation with I have given it some thought,
6	with a psychologist inside. Before having parole
7	with you, an individual has to go before a
8	psychologist. And I found the professionals in
9	that field to be a bit more no offense
10	intended ethical than the political appointees
11	that sit on parole boards, a bit more ethical. So
12	I I think those kinds of decisions where the
13	person is dangerous to society and will always be
14	that way, I think those decisions are best made by
15	mental health professionals not by politicians and
16	not by political appointees. And that's where the
17	decision is being made now when they're made by
18	Parole Commissions.
19	So that's that's that's the
20	direction that I think those decisions should be
21	made. And I I I can I can think of one
22	more. I can think of an individual. I won't name
23	the the individual because that is beyond me and
24	I'm not that professional who could make that
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2	decision. But there is an individual who was
3	convicted of beating his mother to death with a
4	baseball bat. That's what he did he beat his
5	mother to death with a baseball bat. This case has
6	got to been raise he's going to stay.
7	Somebody's going to do something. And he was
8	sentenced to five to fifteen as manslaughter. He
9	was his sentence was reduced by the appellate
10	division to one and a half to three. He got out I
11	was incarcerated with him. I thought he was a
12	psychopath a sociopath, brilliant guy. Not a
13	moral fiber anywhere in his body. Brilliant the
14	way a sociopath can be. He got out and went to
15	Canada he enrolled in a university and began to
16	rape women. When he was finally apprehended by
17	Canadian Authorities the professionals the
18	psychologists their judgment of him was that he's a
19	sociopath and he should never be let out of prison.
20	That's the process. To receive an
21	open-ended sentence, then to do a lot of great
22	things and then be told you can't go. So that
23	that is the direction that we're going in.
24	MS. STANFORD: Thank you.

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2	MR. SALIM: And I think there are
3	people like that.
4	MS. O'DONNELL: We have one more
5	question? Anthony?
6	MR. BERGONO: Mr. Salim, you
7	spoke with quiet dignity and eloquently. I
8	MR. SALIM: I'm sorry?
9	MR. BERGONO: you spoke with
10	quiet dignity and eloquently.
11	I want to thank you. I'd like to
12	go back to what you recently said. And by the way,
13	I agree with you about prison being dehumanizing,
14	humiliating, all those things you said. If you
15	have an alternative suggestion, I'm quite serious
16	when I say this, for offenders.
17	MR. SALIM: Well
18	MR. BERGONO: Will it ever make a
19	difference.
20	MR. SALIM: the first thing I
21	would do is is try to think outside the box.
22	Get just just we have to stop of thinking of
23	prison as a knee jerk reaction. If a person robs
24	someone, you suffer financially, you suffer
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2	emotionally, you maybe live in fear in your home.
3	When that individual goes to prison, the only thing
4	that happens is number one, he doesn't have to deal
5	with what he did any more it's gone he doesn't deal
6	with that. In the case of murder he doesn't deal
7	with that any more. I see personally I killed. I
8	go to prison, the family suffers, my family
9	suffers, the spouse suffers, the children suffer,
10	but I don't not that way because I don't have to
11	see that I'm separated. I go somewhere else for a
12	long time so I never see the community suffer. I
13	never experience any of that. A person who commits
14	a crime should not be separated from the emotional
15	impact of his crimes he should not be he should
16	have to see that. If if I robbed you I should
17	pay you back. I should work to replace what I've
18	taken from you. If that means wearing a bracelet
19	until I've until I've completed that, then
20	that's what I should do. But I just don't see
21	anything that that comes that's good that
22	comes of placing someone in a cell when you can
23	accomplish those same ends another way without
24	creating more damage. Then we have to create

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2	programs and and and designate fifteen
3	million dollars. And fifty million dollars to
4	create programs to correct the damage that our own
5	institutions have created. And and we created
6	this damage in an attempt to solve the problem?
7	We've created a another one.
8	No, so I don't have the answer.
9	I wish I did have it though, a very easy answer to
10	say that but hey, who had an answer in the 1850s.
11	they didn't have an answer who had answers.
12	But they struggled, they
13	struggled they struggled with the issue. And
14	that's all I ask that we as a society, as people
15	struggle with the with the problem.
16	Because it is a contradiction. And we can't ignore
17	it. We can try, but we can't ignore it.
18	MS. O'DONNELL: Okay, thank you
19	very much.
20	MR. SALIM: Thank you.
21	MS. O'DONNELL: We really
22	appreciate.
23	MS. STANFORD: Your words are
24	extremely eloquent, thank you Mr. Salim.

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2	MR. SALIM: Thank you.
3	MS. O'DONNELL: Robert Lonski,
4	who is speaking on behalf of the Erie County Bar
5	Association. Welcome, Mr. Lonski. Nice to see
6	you.
7	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Bob, how
8	are you.
9	MR. LONSKI: Good, thank you.
10	Thank you for giving me this opportunity to spend a
11	few moments with you.
12	I'm actually here as the
13	administrator of the Assigned Counsel Program,
14	which is the primary provider in Erie County.
15	MS. O'DONNELL: Bob, we we
16	have a bit of a hard time with the sound system.
17	So as close as you can get.
18	MR. LONSKI: I'll place the
19	device closer.
20	MS. O'DONNELL: to the
21	microphone if
22	MR. LONSKI: Okay, right.
23	MS. O'DONNELL: Thank you.
24	MR. LONSKI: I support the

1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
2	Commission's work. I I reviewed their
3	preliminary report. I agree that there's a cry and
4	need for simplification of sentencing standards
5	from the viewpoint of both the defense attorney and
6	the the client.
7	The caveat that I have, in terms
8	of simplification is that we should not sort of
9	collaterally end up enhancing sentences as a
10	byproduct of trying to simplify them. For example,
11	if, in fact the state will move eventually toward a
12	more determinate sentencing scheme rather than
13	giving indeterminate sentences. I think that we
14	need to not automatically make those determinate
15	sentences at the high end of the current
16	indeterminate sentences. I think that that's
17	kind of an obvious point that I don't think that I
18	need to say.
19	I also support generally the, as
20	a general point, the Commissions principle that
21	sentencing reform and sentencing legislation must
22	be driven by empirical data. It must be
23	evidence-based. And I think that that if
24	that would happen, that would be a dramatic
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2	changing force from what generally, although not
3	always tends to happen. You know we we do live
4	in the real world and the real world is that many
5	times sentencing perhaps other types of legislation
6	is driven by political considerations rather than
7	by considerations of what's effective and what will
8	meet the goals of the state and of society best.
9	The and I'm sure that you're
10	very, very well aware that there's been a
11	blossoming blooming of empirical studies on all
12	kinds of interventions and what tends to be
13	effective and what tends not to be. I suspect that
14	we're at the baby stage of that research but I
15	think that we need to we need to focus on it as
16	much as possible. If a permanent sentencing
17	commission is established, and I think that that
18	would be a good idea, that would be a very good
19	vehicle to carry that concept forward and and
20	develop it as a matter of policy.
21	I have basically three main
22	points that I would like to give to you today. I
23	realize that my time is limited. I understand that
24	the Commission is looking to continue to move more

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2	toward a determinate sentencing structure while at
3	the same time probably recommending maintaining
4	some indeterminate sentencing for certain types
5	of certain types of crimes. To the extent
6	that that indeterminate sentencing survives, and
7	even if it doesn't survive in terms of of going
8	forward, sentencing reform, there certainly are
9	thousands and thousands of people who remain in
10	prison for many years having sentenced. Going
11	forward with surviving indeterminate sentencing and
12	even if we don't, dealing with people who are in
13	there.
14	One specific recommendation that
15	I would make would be to modify the law to prevent
16	the the division of parole from denying release
17	solely on the basis of the nature of the underlying
18	offense. There are many, many people in prison who
19	are coming before the Board and are denied release
20	for no reason and by their own terms for no reason
21	other than the nature of the underlying offense.
22	And these can be people who have good or good
23	institutional records or institutional records that
24	started out not being good, but they never proved
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2	over time. People who have successfully
3	participated in and completed programs within the
4	prison, but whose crime, as judged by by the
5	the commissioners, is not one that where the
6	the inmate should be the individual should be
7	released because of the the nature of their
8	crime.
9	Now I believe that there are many
10	factors that can develop in the course of an
11	individual's life in prison that will come to the
12	attention of both DOCs and the Division of Parole
13	that are appropriate to consider when making a
14	decision on release.
15	And obviously there are things
16	like serious misbehavior, escalating misbehavior,
17	new crimes while in prison. There's all kinds of
18	things that that it's information.
19	But in terms of the nature of the
20	crime and the detail of that crime, no one is in a
21	better position to assess that than the judge at
22	the time of sentencing. Certainly, more so than
23	than Department of Corrections or the division of
24	parole. In many cases that Judge has just sat

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2	through days or even weeks of detailed testimony
3	about what this crime is that this judge has has
4	worked with this person face to face there's been a
5	lot of data and we all know that that in a
6	trial, credibility of a witness is something that
7	can be assessed really only by the people who are
8	sitting there and not by reading a transcript.
9	So in setting the the in
10	in determining what the minimum sentence is on that
11	indeterminate sentence is, I think that the judge
12	has already determined if there is no other
13	complicating factors that come to the fore in the
14	years that the individual is in incarcerated
15	that that is the appropriate time to release the
16	person. That decision has already been made
17	because the Judge knows at the time of sentencing
18	what the nature of that crime is.
19	Secondly, Rockefeller reform
20	Drug Law Reform, I believe was a good first step.
21	I think it needs to be expanded downward and it
22	needs to be expanded backward. Downward in the
23	sense of taking the A1 and A2 kind of reform and
24	moving it down so that we don't have situations
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2	where it expanded into into lower level
3	felonies, so that we don't have situations where
4	someone who was convicted in 2004, on a B drug
5	felony may doing an eight and a third to
6	twenty-five and someone who's convicted today of an
7	A1 or an A2 would be able to get no more than a
8	twenty-year determinate or a ten-year determinate
9	respectfully. With what we have done, by stopping
10	where we stopped at the A1 and A2 has created a
11	situation where people who obviously had who
12	were convicted of less serious drug offenses can
13	and are in prison sentences than people who who
14	are convicted, who happen to be convicted today.
15	In terms of expanding backward,
16	one of the provisions of the reform legislation was
17	that the individual needed to be removed in time
18	from his eligibility for for parole. And the
19	way the statute was written was a little bit vague.
20	Most people felt that it meant that you had to be
21	more than three years from your parole eligibility,
22	there was a way to read the statute that you you
23	could be up to but not closer than one year from
24	parole eligibility, eligibility to appear before
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2	the court. If you were too close to your board
3	eligibility you weren't even eligible to apply to
4	be resentenced under the A1 and A2 reform laws.
5	Now some of those people, and
6	many of them did not get parole. So those people
7	are still in prison and because they continue to be
8	on an ongoing basis, you know, and hit for two
9	years at a time they continue to be too close to
10	their parole eligibility to even ask the sentencing
11	judge. Whereas someone who was three and a half
12	years from his parole eligibility could go, and
13	many of those people did have their sentences
14	modified as I believe was the intent of the
15	legislature.
16	Finally, and very quickly because
17	I know I'm out of time, there's an interest, I
18	know, in alternatives for incarceration, and
19	specifically, treatment for mentally ill and drug
20	addicted persons.
21	And the one thing that I would
22	like to to leave you with, the one point is that
23	we need to recognize over, and over, and over again
24	that New York is primarily a rural state. And
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2	many, many, many of our clients who live in rural
3	areas do not have access to treatment. And we need
4	to do one of two things, we need to either get more
5	treatment facilities in those areas where people
6	can can get to and mind you, you know, my
7	clients tend not to have access to private
8	transportation. Or if we can't put bring the
9	the treatment who need it in rural areas, we need
10	to settle down and create a transportation
11	mechanism to bring the people to and from where the
12	treatment is.
13	Thank you for your time and again I
14	commend you and and the good work you're doing.
15	If you have any questions, I'll try to answer them.
16	MS. LEVINE: I actually have a
17	question. Thank you first of all for coming. You
18	had mentioned the as a suggestion you had
19	mentioned a permanent sentencing commission and I
20	just wondered if you had any concrete suggestions
21	as to what that permanent sentencing commission
22	would look like, for example would it be elected,
23	would it be not would it be unelected, would it
24	be appointed staff, would it be revolving staff?
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2	How did you see yourself when you actually made
3	that suggestion, how did you see it?
4	MR. LONSKI: Well you know I
5	I specific to this to to this
6	Commission I haven't given it a great deal of
7	thought. But generally speaking, I believe that
8	those types of bodies are best created and
9	maintained by drawing from the expertise of
10	existing entities that that are well respected
11	within the criminal justice committee. I would
12	suggest generally, without having focused, you
13	know, on on that particular aspect of a
14	permanent sentencing commission, that that there
15	be a a structure set up whereby there would be
16	so many appointments from so many private, so many
17	appointments from from a pool that was
18	recommended by say the State Bar Association. And
19	I think that tends to, you know, and and
20	you can build in important things like diversity.
21	You know you can build in things like women's bar
22	associations and AACP, Legal Aide and You
23	can you can institutionally diversify that kind
24	of commission so that it's drawing from important

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2	elements of the community; the legal elements,
3	the the of of both sides. The
4	the organized bar and the community of people who
5	are most affected by the sentencing, which is the
6	family and and ex-offenders.
7	MS. O'DONNELL: All right Bob,
8	I I'd like to follow up on your discussion about
9	availability of drug treatment or transportation
10	and hopefully we can meet on another
11	MR. LONSKI: Sure.
12	MS. O'DONNELL: occasion to be
13	able to do that. Because some of it may require
14	legislation, some of it may require reordering
15	where OASIS has drug treatment available and how we
16	are able to deliver that to individuals. But I'm
17	very focused and concerned about that topic and
18	would like to do whatever we can to increase the
19	availability of drug treatment as an alternative to
20	incarceration in our rural communities where it's
21	not available.
22	MR. LONSKI: I I'll I'll
23	make myself available to do that on that subject
24	and there are other subjects that are related that

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are probably more administrative than than
legislative. And and obviously it's gotten to
that. I think it goes without saying that the same
thing goes for anyone on the panel who who might
find it helpful to follow up with me. I know Mr.
Alexander and I have worked closely on a number
of of projects in the past and I think very
productive.
MS. O'DONNELL: All right. Thank
you very much.
MR. LONSKI: Thank you.
MS. O'DONNELL: And that our
next speaker is Susan Wright and Ms. Right is here
from the Coalition for Parole Restoration.
Thank you for joining us today.
MS. WRIGHT: Good afternoon.
MR. ALEXANDER: Good afternoon.
MS. WRIGHT: I need to apologize
in advance. I'm getting over a really bad cold, so
I have some sneezing, coughing going on, that's the
reason for it.
My name is Susan Wright and I'm
probably different from most of the people who
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1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
2	appeared before you either today or in New York
3	City or in Albany because I represent three clear,
4	distinct groups. I am the president and a
5	co-founding member of the coalition for parole and
6	restoration, a grass roots organization formed to
7	bring to light and educate family members about the
8	Criminal Justice System and more specifically,
9	parole.
10	I am the wife of someone who's in
11	prison for an A1 violent felony offense. I'm
12	having a hard time seeing. And I'm also the family
13	member of two people murdered in the State of New
14	York in the last eleven years. In 1980 I fell in
15	love with and married Jerome Wright, a childhood
16	friend who, at that time was serving eighteen and a
17	half to life for second degree murder. To date,
18	Jerome has served twenty-eight and a half years in
19	prison and has appeared before six parole boards.
20	Following each appearance he
21	except for the first one he was had acquired
22	addition of eighteen months. With the nature of
23	the crime being the primary reason each time.
24	although the legislative commission on expenditure
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2review published in the nineteen in it's3nineteen eighty-three findings that and I quote, an4applicant held for twenty-three months or less has5a contract or tentative release date and implied6and the inmate is generally released upon the7appearance that he has maintained good behavior in8prison and followed the board of recommendations.9The board has never made any10recommendation and Jerome still remains11incarcerated. Together we have raised four12children, one of whom recently graduated from the13University of Buffalo Law School and just last week14passed the Bar Exam. Through the years I've15watched Jerome from a teenager, head down a path of16destruction, into a man, who I'm proud to call my17husband. A man who is eager to help anyone who18crosses his path. The major part of the change19that I've seen in him comes from his feelings with20the impact of his crime on his family and the21Currently located in Collin's23Correction Facility, he is the lead facilitator in24the youth assistance program, a program designed to	1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
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<ul> <li>19 that I've seen in him comes from his feelings with</li> <li>20 the impact of his crime on his family and the</li> <li>21 community.</li> <li>22 Currently located in Collin's</li> <li>23 Correction Facility, he is the lead facilitator in</li> </ul>	17	husband. A man who is eager to help anyone who
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<ul> <li>21 community.</li> <li>22 Currently located in Collin's</li> <li>23 Correction Facility, he is the lead facilitator in</li> </ul>	19	that I've seen in him comes from his feelings with
<ul> <li>22 Currently located in Collin's</li> <li>23 Correction Facility, he is the lead facilitator in</li> </ul>	20	the impact of his crime on his family and the
23 Correction Facility, he is the lead facilitator in	21	community.
	22	Currently located in Collin's
24 the youth assistance program, a program designed to	23	Correction Facility, he is the lead facilitator in
	24	the youth assistance program, a program designed to

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2	work with at risk youth in Erie and the surrounding
3	counties. On any given Wednesday you can find him
4	working with adolescents, many of whom were
5	referred by the court in an effort to prevent them
6	from spiraling out of control. Due to his work at
7	Collins, he has solid job offers in both Erie and
8	Chautauqua counties.
9	In 1996 my cousin and my aunt's
10	only son Christopher Little was murdered, shot in
11	the back while interceding in a domestic abuse
12	situation. This was the first time my family
13	experienced a loss of this nature, but it would not
14	be the last time that we were victimized.
15	Throughout the judicial process
16	we were sold a bill of goods and after numerous
17	court appearances where the family packed the court
18	room we were left out of the plea negotiation and
19	then bullied into agreeing with the offer out of
20	fear that this murderer would go free.
21	The District Attorney in this
22	case had appeared concerned and compassionate
23	throughout the process, only to turn into someone
24	who sees their only concern was disposition of the
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1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
2	case. After the day of sentencing, the first time
3	we heard from the DAs office was one year later
4	when she called my Aunt for Victim's impact
5	Statement, again showing no compassion. She came
6	at us using scare tactics. This is necessary to
7	keep him in jail. He might hurt someone in your
8	family or someone else. However this man was a
9	stranger to us. He was a stranger to my husband,
10	so we had no fear of him. Little did she know
11	did she know my Aunt had just died and the
12	responsibility rests with me. My response was one
13	that shocked not only me, but my entire family. We
14	did not get the justice we were looking for in
15	court. Christopher's murder received fifteen years
16	to life and now she wanted us to do the job she
17	the job she failed to do when given the chance.
18	This young man was offered and
19	accepted a deal. After the initial shock I
20	realized that no matter what we wanted I'm sorry,
21	no matter what happened the thing that we wanted
22	most would never be returned to us, that no matter
23	how much time this young man spent in prison,
24	Christopher would still be dead. I advised the DA
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2	that the impact statement would be written at a
3	more appropriate time. We still had fourteen years
4	until his admission would end and that we would
5	deal with it then. It is my prayer that in the
6	time, given the opportunity he will no longer be
7	the person who took so much away from us, but
8	rather someone who has learned to give. In
9	November 1999, I became of a group of family
10	members and attorneys who called a meeting at the
11	Legal Aide Society in New York City. What was
12	supposed to be a meeting of thirty people to
13	brainstorm about the state of parole turned into a
14	rowdy attended by between three and four hundred
15	people, mostly family members hopeless over
16	repeated parole denials received by their loved
17	ones and desperate for information and answers.
18	The Coalition for Parole
19	Restoration, CPR, was born on this day and the
20	current and as current president, I'm charged with
21	the mission of educating families about the parole
22	process and their role is successful release and
23	re-entry plan.
24	BPR travels across the state

1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
2	holding workshops to educate families about their
3	role in the rehabilitative process, and how
4	important it is that they hold their loved one
5	accountable for their action. With accountability
6	comes understanding and with that, hopefully
7	insight into the crime and it's impact on the
8	victim and the victim's family. In March 2005, my
9	nephew, Jamie Robinson, six months shy of his
10	second birthday was brutally murdered and tortured
11	by his babysitter. And arrest was made immediately
12	and four rated the District Attorney's office and
13	five of the nine charges and the sentence they
14	would be seeking in each. Later in the process we
15	were told that they would receive an accumulative
16	sentence of fifty-four years to run consecutively
17	with no plea bargain.
18	By this by this time I was
19	well versed in the workings of the system and I was
20	able to prepare my family for what was to come. We
21	were left out of the plea negotiations and the
22	final outcome was that Jamie's murderess received a
23	seventeen determinate sentence. Jamie's murder had
24	the potential to be released in fourteen years.

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2	That would be 2019, and the ironic part of this is
3	her release date, her conditional release date is
4	six days before what would have been his sixteenth
5	birthday.
6	I stand before you today with a
7	wish list. As someone personally affected by every
8	aspect of the system's structure that you have been
9	appointed to evaluated. As a wife, I would like to
10	see a revision of parole and the Department of
11	Correction that is as good as it's promise.
12	Returning to community to wounded communities,
13	men and women who are truly and not just parole
14	eligible. People fortified with rehabilitative
15	program and enhanced education, therapeutic
16	treatment and successful transitional planning and
17	opportunities for smooth reintegration. As a
18	family member of two murder victims, I would like
19	to see a judicious system, specifically a
20	prosecutorial system that is built on honesty,
21	fairness, and that promotes healing, and not just
22	the acquisition of a victim's impact statement.
23	What we need is a state and
24	inclusive in the disposition of the case and not

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2	just the disposal part. We want indeterminate
3	sentencing when applicable to allow for
4	discretionary release and a panel of Commissioners
5	willing to apply the spirit of executive law as it
6	was intended.
7	As an advocate I would like to
8	see a marriage between correction and parole. I
9	would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge
10	and congratulate commissioners Alexander and Fisher
11	on a new family their newfound fortune and the
12	transparency with which each of it's agencies has
13	begun to operate under their administration. I
14	would like to see the vision of parole, whose
15	legacy is founded in principles of logic and not
16	opinions and motions. Consistency and and not what
17	has amounted to a lot in recent years as public
18	safety and not political pandering.
19	I'm also here today to endorse,
20	but I don't know, you've gotten probably
21	twenty-five times, which is the parole reform that
22	was put together by an ad hoc of committee which I
23	am a member. And I wish that you would take a look
24	at that and consider any changes that you make.

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800.523.7887
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1	Commission on Sentencing Reform - 11-15-2007
2	I would like to thank the
3	Commission for allowing me the opportunity and for
4	hearing me on these issues that are for some, a
5	matter of life now.
6	Thank you.
7	MS. O'DONNELL: Thank you very
8	much Ms. Wright.
9	MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you.
10	MR. BERGONO: Ma'am.
11	MS. WRIGHT: Yes.
12	MR. BERGANO: Thank you for your
13	courage. Sorry for your pain. Appreciate you're
14	being here.
15	MS. WRIGHT: Thank you.
16	MS. O'DONNELL: We were scheduled
17	to complete our proceedings here at three o'clock,
18	but we still have several individuals who we
19	haven't heard from. Pedro Lopez we didn't hear
20	from.
21	MR. ALEXANDER: Oh, very good.
22	MS. O'DONNELL: Okay. Stephanie
23	Davis, we have not heard from and Abu Rahman?
24	MR. ALEXANDER: Yeah, that's the

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2	only person that hasn't spoken.
3	MS. O'DONNELL: Okay. And, yeah
4	we did have some earlier. Dawn McKinley, Ric
5	Mills, and Paul Fallon. Are any of them here?
6	Okay. We are going to take a
7	very brief break until three o'clock in case Abu
8	Rahman can make it. We don't want to cut off
9	anyone who is scheduled to testify today. In the
10	meantime is there anyone who is not scheduled that
11	would like to speak. I know we we tried to
12	reach out and fill our day. Okay, we'll take a
13	five-minute break and we'll return in case Mr.
14	Rahman shows up.
15	MS. O'DONNELL: Okay. I
16	understand Mr. Rahman is here. We appreciate your
17	coming. We were ahead of you, you're not late.
18	But if you could come down here and approach the
19	podium. You are our last speaker of the day and we
20	appreciate very much that you agreed to come and
21	address us.
22	MR. RAHMAN: Good afternoon sir.
23	MR. ALEXANDER: How are you sir:
24	MR. RAHMAN: Good thank you.

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2	MS. O'DONNELL: Please start.	
3	MR. RAHMAN: Oh, okay. Well	
4	basically my name is Abu Barack Rahman and I am	
5	here on basically a consortium. An organization	
6	called Reducing Recidivism, Back to Basics Outreach	
7	Ministry, and Prisoner's are People Too. Primarily	
8	there's actually three things I want to give	
9	testimony about.	
10	A) as a person formerly	
11	incarcerated and a successful re-entry candidate, I	
12	feel it is imperative that the Department of	
13	Correction somehow establish employment rights	
14	because they have trained us, they have	
15	rehabilitated us, so a position such as Commissary,	
16	Laundry, Ground civilian any position that don't	
17	require security that they hire normal civilians	
18	for that people formerly incarcerated can fill	
19	these positions. History shows that people	
20	formerly incarcerated that were employed as	
21	Chaplains for the Department of Corrections twenty,	
22	twenty-five years ago have never recidivated. They	
23	never re-serve. Making a State Civil Service wage	
24	is a good initiative to or incentive rather to stay	
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2	out of prison. Most people formerly incarcerated
3	are not in jail for a devious sexual crime. The
4	average person is there as a entrepreneur. So
5	they come home with business ideas.
6	VESID has in their hand out we
7	will supply you with your initial inventory.
8	That's not true. I personally submitted for a
9	business plan, I was turned down, sorry. So my
10	first thing at that Department of Correction System
11	was a some sort of hiring process for people
12	formerly incarcerated. The other one is that if I
13	were to take either one of you up there and
14	incarcerate you pick your records up and release
15	you with forty dollars ten years later you would
16	stand just a minimal chance of turning your life
17	around as well. What we are proposing is that an
18	individual, at the time of his court sentencing, he
19	be given preparing educational plan, writing a
20	business plan, and be submitted with a micro loan
21	or some sort of grant to help them get restarted.
22	Statistics and financial records show that it costs
23	a minimum of fifty thousand a year to keep an
24	individual incarcerated. And individual that goes
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2	to a program called ASAT that's another fifty
3	thousand. If he gets kicked out of ASAT he will be
4	readmitted and it will be another fifty thousand.
5	That's a hundred and fifty thousand dollars for one
6	year. So now if this individual was given a grant,
7	a micro loan, or some sort of five thousand dollars
8	with a mentor of success re-entered already, other
9	Community or Activists and so forth to help him
10	help him with his plan, that would reduce
11	recidivism tremendously among the group that went
12	to jail for being entrepreneurs.
13	Thirdly, recently I spoke on DOC
14	employing people, some type of micro grant or loan,
15	micro loan or grant and then there was one more
16	oh yes, that we as individuals, be allowed to while
17	they are sentencing to start working on re-entry,
18	and that organizations that are really out here.
19	We have grass root organizations in Buffalo you
20	referred to. I could fit you and such as we
21	groups, individuals that are really doing the brass
22	tacks.
23	We took pop bottles last week to
24	get gas to go pick up an individual from jail to

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2	deliver him to parole because that reduced
3	recidivism. Many individuals never made it to the
4	initial report. So I'm proposing that the
5	organizations that are really doing that work to
6	help re-entry be provided a profit funding. So
7	many of the organizations are getting an enormous
8	amount of money. I, myself, have applied for a
9	loan to at least three of the organizations that
10	sit on the Western New York Re-entry Council. One,
11	I was told they were intimidated by my name, Abu
12	Rakmin. The other one was that two and a half
13	years out of prison is not enough. One of the
14	resources people told him that when a person gets
15	on drug program, you're two years behind so I I
16	mean I I have a plethora of background in
17	administration. I wrote my own program, I have my
18	own small business but trying to get a loan out of
19	one of these organizations it's just not
20	happening.
21	And so that was my third third
22	piece that the programs and organizations that say
23	they are actively involved in reentry somehow had
24	to share that money with organizations such as
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2	Rural Ministry, Back To Basics, Prisoners are
3	People too, and Reduce Recidivism. And also that
4	the DOC does somehow work out a plan to employ
5	people formerly incarcerated. That's my answer.
6	MS. O'DONNELL: Well thank you
7	very much for being here. I think we saved the
8	best for last.
9	MR. RAHMAN: Are you supposed to
10	ask me questions at this time or is that that
11	MS. O'DONNELL: Any questions?
12	MR. ANDERSON: I did have one
13	question for you. And one of the questions, and it
14	isn't directly related to the things that you said
15	here, but one of the things that have come up over
16	the last couple of hearings that I've sit in on, is
17	this whole idea of of peer mentoring type of
18	relationship.
19	MR. RAHMAN: Yes.
20	MR. ANDERSON: And you know the
21	parole rule is that whole condition against
22	association. Does the benefit from mentoring out
23	weight the dangers of of association?
24	MR. RAHMAN: Yes sir and to

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2	really show you that it's aas far as the rules
3	because one thing that parole mandates is that an
4	individual goes to alcohol anonymous or narcotics
5	anonymous.
6	MR. ANDERSON: Uh-huh.
7	MR. RAHMAN: In that program you
8	are assigned a sponsor. You cannot deny the
9	sponsor because he's a person who was formerly
10	incarcerated. Your parole officer can't say well
11	Joe Citigay (phonetic spelling) cannot be your
12	counselor, I mean your sponsor. So a) it does out
13	weight and b) it's already in effect. So now does
14	the parole officer have a right to know this? Of
15	course, because the seekers will keep us safe.
16	Unless we really work at the primary objective to
17	reduce recidivism and it's not you went home, boy.
18	Hold that no, we have to really work together so
19	it's dedicated. Yes, it out weighs it
20	tremendously.
21	MR. ANDERSON: Thank you.
22	MR. RAHMAN: You're most welcome.
23	MS. O'DONNELL: Thank you very
24	much.

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2	MR. RAHMAN: Thank you.
3	MS. O'DONNELL: And thank you all
4	for attending the hearing and those of you who've
5	been sitting here for most of the day. And we
6	appreciate you being engaged and and we very
7	much appreciate the input that you've had into our
8	process.
9	We do intend to we we are
10	taking a transcript of everyone's testimony here.
11	I think it'll take two or three weeks at least for
12	them to transcribe it. We do intend to put it on
13	our web site at DCJS as well as your written
14	remarks will be distributed to all of the
15	Commissioners, including the ones that couldn't be
16	here today. So thank you very much for being here.
17	MR. ANDERSON: Thank you.
18	(The hearing concluded at 3:08
19	p.m.)
20	pwss
21	
22	
23	
24	

- 1 Commission on Sentencing Reform 11-15-2007
- 2 STATE OF NEW YORK
- 3 I, G. Michael France, do hereby certify that
- 4 the foregoing was reported by me, in the cause,
- 5 at the time and place, and in the presence of
- 6 counsel, as stated in the caption hereto, at
- 7 Page 1 hereof; that the foregoing typewritten
- 8 transcription, consisting of pages number 1
- 9 through 226, inclusive, was prepared under my
- 10 supervision and is a true record of all
- 11 proceedings had at the hearing.
- 12 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have
- 13 hereunto subscribed my name, this the 13th day
- 14 of December, 2007.
- 15
- 16
- 17 G. Michael France, Reporter
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23 24

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