



**TESTIMONY BEFORE THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE HEARINGS ON THE
NEW YORK STATE PUBLIC PROTECTION BUDGET FOR FY2019-2020**

CONDUCTED BY THE ASSEMBLY WAYS AND MEANS

AND SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEES

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Presented by:

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I. INTRODUCTION

We would like to thank the members of this Joint Committee for inviting Prisoners' Legal Services (PLS) to testify before you today. As many of you know, PLS' mission is to provide high quality, effective legal representation and assistance to indigent incarcerated New Yorkers and to help them secure their civil and human rights. Created by New York State in 1976 in response to the 1971 Attica prison uprising, PLS protects the civil and constitutional rights of incarcerated individuals, and helps ensure respect for human dignity, thereby reducing the likelihood of another prison uprising while helping incarcerated individuals prepare for successful reintegration into their communities upon release.

In the past two fiscal years, 2017-2018 and 2018-2019, PLS received total annual State funding of \$2.95 million, \$2.2 million in Executive funding and an additional \$750,000 from the Assembly. For FY 2019-2020, the Governor has again included PLS in his Executive budget at the same funding level of \$2.2 million. We commend both Governor Cuomo and the Assembly for providing this funding, as it is a clear indication of their continued commitment to civil and human rights and a testament to the value that New York State places on the rehabilitation and reintegration goals of our criminal justice system. While we are enormously appreciative for the funding we have received, the absence of any increase in funding over the past two years has resulted in PLS falling further behind in our ability to provide legal services to incarcerated New Yorkers on a statewide basis.

PLS currently has four offices statewide in proximity to most of the state's 54 prisons. These offices are in Buffalo, Ithaca, Plattsburgh and Albany. At one time, we had seven offices. Due to underfunding crisis during the Pataki Administration, PLS was forced to close the offices located in New York City, Poughkeepsie and Watertown and to lay off dozens of staff. The closure

of the two downstate offices (New York and Poughkeepsie) was a devastating blow to PLS and our clients as it dramatically impacted our ability to have a presence in many of the downstate facilities (Sing Sing, Downstate, Fishkill, Green Have, Shawangunk, Wallkill, Ulster, Eastern, Woodborune, Otisville, Sullivan, Bedford Hills, Taconic and others.) Our downstate offices put us within a one or two hour drive of these facilities meant that PLS attorneys could quickly respond to emergencies, interview clients and witnesses, and interact with prison personnel on a regular basis. PLS's mere presence in the prisons almost immediately translated into a reduction of complaints regarding harassment and brutality. In addition, the closing of those two downstate offices has left our Albany office with the responsibility of providing representation to over 30,000 prisoners in over 35 prisons spanning a geographical area of over 240 miles.

PLS's current staff is only 1/3 the size of its 1976 staff, with only 15 staff attorneys to respond to complaints regarding conditions of confinement. PLS's current average attorney-to-prisoner ratio is 1 to 3,160, compared to the approximately 1 to 450 ratio established in 1976. Worse yet, the attorney-to-client ratio for the facilities covered by PLS's Albany office is 1 to 5000 and PLS's Plattsburgh office has only two lawyers. Not surprisingly, PLS has struggled to stay afloat on a budget that is the equivalent of 28% of its funding in 1976 (after factoring in the effects of inflation and other increased costs).

Last year, PLS received over 10,000 requests for assistance from incarcerated New Yorkers. Due to our limited resources, we were only able to accept and investigate approximately 2000 (20%) of those requests. This year, in light of the implementation of the Raise the Age legislation, we predict a significant increase in the number of requests for assistance, specifically from 16 and 17-year olds who the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS) will place in the new Adolescent Offender (AO) Facilities at Adirondack and

Groveland. PLS's Plattsburgh and Buffalo office's respond to requests for assistance from the individuals in these facilities.

To improve PLS's ability to adequately respond to the projected increase in the number of requests for assistance, ensure accountability and provide effective oversight of New York's prisons, *PLS asks both houses of the Legislature to jointly add \$1.5 million to the Governor's appropriation of \$2.2 million, resulting in a total operating budget of \$3.7 million for FY 2019-2020.* This funding will allow PLS to:

- restore positions lost as a result of stagnant funding over the past two years;
- manage the increased caseload that will result from the "Raise the Age" legislation, and;
- reopen PLS's New York City office which would help reestablish our presence in the downstate prisons and improve our ability to better prepare incarcerated individuals for reintegration to their communities of origin.

II. AN OVERVIEW OF PLS

PLS provides critical civil legal services to the over 47,000 incarcerated individuals being held in prisons that are located across the state from Buffalo to Albany and from Plattsburgh to New York City. PLS helps fulfill New York State's commitment to the criminal justice goals of rehabilitation and reintegration. PLS assists our clients in resolving their disputes non-violently, thereby lowering tensions, reducing hostility and helping to create a safer environment for incarcerated individuals and correctional staff alike.

PLS advocates for incarcerated individuals on issues related to their conditions of confinement, thus preparing them for release and successful readjustment to their communities.

Since most incarcerated individuals will eventually be released, PLS promotes public health and safety by ensuring that, while they are incarcerated, they are treated humanely, are able to participate in rehabilitative programming and have access to adequate medical and mental health care.

By counseling and advising incarcerated individuals regarding their rights and the merits of their claims for the past 43 years, PLS has earned the trust and respect of our clients, as well as their families and loved ones. Our history, expertise, and willingness to work toward reasonable compromise, while at the same time zealously advocating for our clients, has also earned us the trust and respect of judges, the Attorney General's office and DOCCS. In addition, Legislators and other governmental leaders, including the Governor's office, are appreciative of our opinions on prison-related issues and welcome our suggestions, as do many other individuals and organizations within the state criminal justice and legal services communities. For example, in 2014, PLS received the Denison Ray Non-profit Organization Award from the New York State Bar Association (NYSBA) which recognized PLS' extraordinary commitment to: strengthening access to justice initiatives; delivering the provision of civil legal services to low-income and disadvantaged clients; increasing the provision of pro bono services; and marshaling resources to maximize services to the community. Also, in 2017, the NYSBA presented PLS with the Outstanding Contribution in the Field of Correctional Services award. PLS was also honored by Albany Law School with the Pro Bono Partnership Award.

Below is a list of PLS's principal activities:

Direct Civil Legal Services: Each year, PLS provides direct civil legal services, without charge, to more than 10,000 indigent incarcerated people across New York State. PLS provides this underserved population with legal representation on a myriad of civil legal issues associated

with conditions of confinement including medical and mental health care, solitary confinement, harassment, brutality, education and programming, jail time and sentencing issues, visitation and immigration – offering our clients counsel and advice regarding their rights and the merits of their claims.

Mental Health Project: Two years ago, PLS opened its Mental Health Project (MHP) that focuses specifically on the needs of youth under 21 and veterans who suffer from mental illness. PLS decided to focus on these two populations because they are two of the largest segments of the prison population and are among the most vulnerable. In 2017, DOCCS held in custody 1,489 youth (under the age of 21) and 2,285 veterans. Youth under 21 and veterans experience higher rates of mental illness than are experienced by other groups of people in prison, with diagnoses that include post-traumatic stress disorder, bipolar disorder, major depressive disorder, schizophrenia and traumatic brain injury. Through PLS’s MHP, eligible clients obtain the mental health care they need and PLS works to ensure that they are not subjected to conditions, such as long-term solitary confinement, that will exacerbate their mental illness.

This past year, our MHP interviewed dozens of veterans and other stakeholders regarding the needs of incarcerated veterans. We researched the successfulness of various veteran programs across the country, including specific housing for incarcerated veterans. We identified the types of programs and housing environments for veterans that enhance rehabilitation and decrease the chances of recidivism upon release. Based on this research, we drafted a proposal to expand veteran programs to maximum-security facilities and submitted this proposal to DOCCS. In response, as many of you probably know, Governor Cuomo, in his 2018-2019, included funding for the expansion of veteran programs into maximum-security facilities and, along those lines, a veterans program at Clinton Correctional Facility is scheduled to be opening soon.

Family Matters Unit: PLS's Family Matters Unit (FMU) assists incarcerated parents in challenging prison disciplinary proceedings that result in suspension or termination of visitation with their children, drafting child visitation petitions, providing representation in court on visitation and support petitions, helping clients access court records, enforcing visitation orders and drafting child support modification papers. The FMU provides a critical resource to incarcerated parents, helping them maintain family ties during their incarceration and removing one of the major barriers to successful reintegration – the accumulation of insurmountable debt because of child support arrears.

Immigration Unit: As part of the New York Immigrant Family Unity Project (NYIFUP), PLS provides free legal representation to all non-citizens incarcerated in New York State prison facing immigration removal proceedings under the Institutional Hearing Program (IHP). PLS also provides representation to non-citizens in immigration detention at the Albany County Jail in Albany, NY, the Buffalo Federal Detention Facility in Batavia, NY, and Clinton County Jail in Plattsburgh, NY. PLS represents non-citizens in the Bedford Hills, Downstate, and Ulster Immigration Courts, which are located inside those New York State correctional facilities; in the Batavia Immigration Court in Batavia, NY; on appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals; and on petition for review before the Second Circuit Court of Appeals.

Pro Bono Partnership Program: In July 2011, PLS created the Pro Bono Partnership Project (PBPP), a comprehensive program that includes partnerships with law firms, community agencies and law schools statewide. We also work with the New York State Bar Association (NYSBA) and various county bar associations to identify possible pro bono counsel. Through this project, PLS has recruited more than 60 individuals and firms to accept cases, resulting in hundreds

of incarcerated individuals now having legal representation that they otherwise would not have had.

Albion and Bedford Hills Telephone Program: The Albion and Bedford Hills Telephone Programs involve a partnership between DOCCS and PLS to address specific concerns regarding incarcerated women in NYS prisons. Since 2014, more than 1800 women have received legal assistance on numerous issues including evictions from pre-prison housing, identity theft, medical and mental health care and child visitation and custody.

PLS Newsletter and Educational Materials: PLS publishes a bi-monthly newsletter, *Pro Se*, which advises people in prison of changes in the law and explains technical aspects of various laws. PLS distributes *Pro Se* to all prison law libraries, more than 8,500 individuals in prison and more than 200 organizations and practitioners. PLS also produces and provides more than 75 educational memos on various prisoner rights issues. Because we do not have the resources to accept every meritorious case that comes into PLS, our *Pro Se* newsletter and educational self-help materials are critically important to people in prison. The hundreds of letters we receive from our readers, describing how we helped them successfully navigate the prison administrative system and the courts, demonstrates the effectiveness of our publications.

Partnerships with Law Schools & the Courts: PLS collaborates with law schools to provide training and mentoring for students via work-study, clinics, internships, externships and pro bono. PLS also works with both state and federal courts to provide training in the area of civil rights and prison law. Along those lines, this past year the Judiciary reached out to PLS to ask for our assistance on editing a court informational pamphlet on child visitation, custody and support issues.

III. 2017-2018 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF PLS

As you know, the State has a legal responsibility to provide meaningful access to the courts for people confined in state prisons. Bounds v. Smith, 430 U.S. 817 (1977). To help meet that responsibility New York has wisely chosen to fund PLS to provide statewide representation since 1976. Since that time, PLS has been recognized as an agency with an extraordinary commitment to strengthening access to justice and delivering civil legal services to low-income and disadvantaged clients.

Although PLS does not have the resources to provide representation to every incarcerated person who requests legal assistance, we have a 70 percent success rate for those cases we do accept. Below is an overview of the work PLS does with specific emphasis on major achievements accomplished by PLS over the past two years.

Protecting Incarcerated Youth from Child Abuse or Maltreatment: As part of PLS's work in monitoring DOCCS facilities that house youth under 21, pursuant to the settlement in the *Cookhorne v. Fischer* case, PLS discovered that DOCCS did not have any policies in place regarding the responsibility of DOCCS staff to report allegations of child abuse. Over this past year, PLS worked with DOCCS on this issue with the result being the publication of a new DOCCS Directive #4029 that sets forth procedures for DOCCS's staff regarding their obligations as mandated reporters when they have reasonable cause to suspect child abuse or maltreatment of an incarcerated youth under the age of 18.

Protecting People with Disabilities From Discrimination: Many PLS clients suffer from disabilities. Whether it is a mental, intellectual or physical disability, there are laws that protect them from discrimination. PLS protects incarcerated individuals from being subjected to discrimination based on their disability by holding DOCCS accountable. In one case, our client

was removed from a DOCCS' temporary release program because of a preexisting occupational injury. Because of his removal, DOCCS revoked his merit time allowance. PLS filed a complaint in federal court under the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Rehabilitation Act, seeking damages and restoration of his merit time allowance, and simultaneously moved for a preliminary injunction restoring his merit time and an expedited briefing schedule. The Court granted our preliminary injunction motion and ordered DOCCS to "immediately reinstate the plaintiff's previously revoked merit time allowance" and "immediately arrange for the plaintiff to appear before the New York State Board of Parole for consideration of merit release on parole."

Obtaining Jail Time, Sentencing, Merit Time & Good Time Credit and Reducing Solitary Confinement Time: PLS ensures that DOCCS calculates the sentences of people in its custody accurately and that they provide to them all of the jail time credit to which they are entitled. Our advocacy regarding parole and merit time issues also results in DOCCS crediting our clients with time toward their sentences. PLS also ensures that unlawful disciplinary hearings are reversed and prisoners subject to those disciplinary hearings do not unlawfully spend time in isolated confinement or unlawfully lose good time credits to which they would otherwise be entitled. Over the past two years, PLS has recouped over 39 years of jail time and sentence credit, reduced the time that our clients will spend in isolated confinement by over 99 years and prevented the loss of 41 years of good time credit.

Obtaining Damages for Wrongful Confinement: For many clients wrongfully confined in solitary confinement, there is no remedy. The federal courts have held, for the most part, that DOCCS can hold individuals in solitary confinement, even if they are not guilty of anything, for upwards of 101 days without any legal recourse. However, for those held longer, there is the possibility of obtaining damages for that wrongful confinement. This past year, PLS filed a federal

claim on behalf of one client alleging that DOCCS violated his due process rights by finding him guilty and placing him in solitary confinement without some reliable evidence of guilt. Our client spent 293 days wrongfully confined in solitary confinement. After the court denied DOCCS's motion to dismiss, DOCCS settled the case and paid monetary damages to our client.

Eliminating Solitary for Juveniles: In addition to obtaining the reversal or modification of dozens of disciplinary hearings, PLS also continued its work in the case of *Cookhorne v. Fischer, et. al.*, which put an end to solitary confinement for juveniles. As part of the *Cookhorne* settlement, over the past year, PLS reviewed all disciplinary sanctions for 16 and 17-year olds and advocated on their behalf, engaged in annual monitoring tours of the juvenile units at Hudson Correctional Facility and the recently opened adolescent offender facility at Adirondack. PLS is also working to ensure that DOCCS is providing the necessary education for juveniles, including those who suffer from learning disabilities and have come to prison with Individualized Education Plans (IEPs).

Ensuring Protection for Vulnerable Individuals: PLS's advocacy over the past year resulted in the placement of a number of vulnerable individuals in protective custody. For example, one PLS client needed protective custody due to being targeted by gang members. Over a 2½-year period, DOCCS transferred our client to five different facilities, where he would start in general population but eventually be placed in protective custody following some precipitating incident. When DOCCS transferred our client to a sixth facility, the staff refused his requests for protection because he was unable to name specific gang members who were after him. PLS's advocacy on his behalf resulted in his placement in protection once again.

Advocating for Appropriate Medical and Mental Health Care: PLS also assisted hundreds of incarcerated individuals in obtaining adequate medical and mental health care. In one

case, our client was diagnosed with cancer and doctors ordered radiation therapy to begin in June. In early August, he was still waiting for treatment to begin. An MRI suggested the cancer might have spread. PLS successfully advocated with the Facility Health Services Director and DOCCS began radiation therapy immediately.

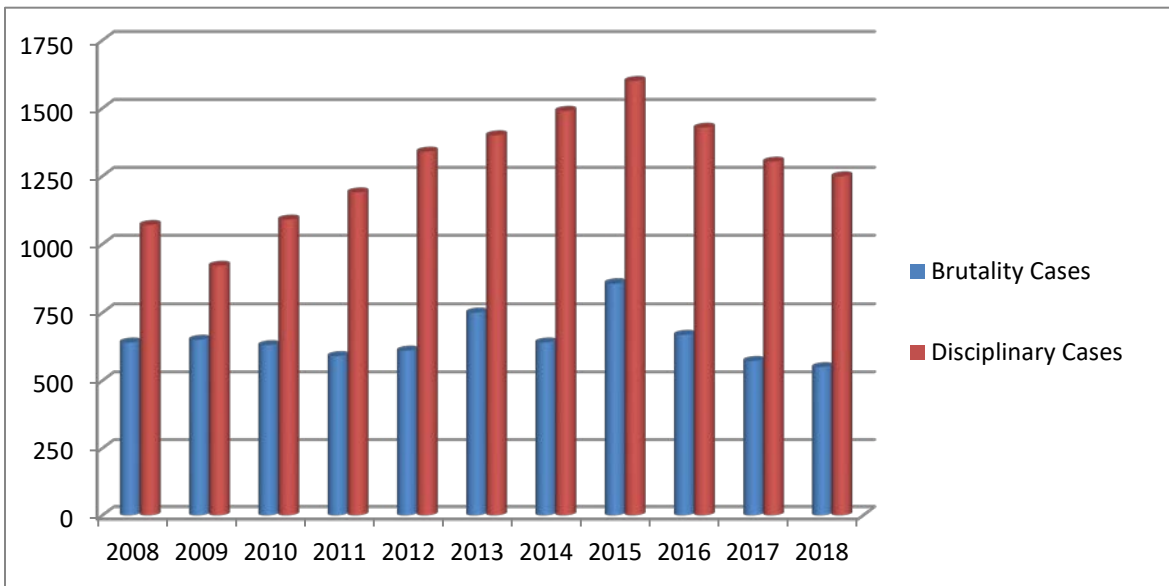
Reducing Barriers to Re-entry: Finally, PLS also helped reduce major barriers to successful re-entry for a number of clients. In one case, a client contacted PLS in September 2018 informing us that he was in solitary confinement and had been so confined for months. He wrote to PLS because he was scheduled to be released from prison at the end of December 2018 and was concerned about his ability to successfully re-enter society directly from solitary confinement. PLS urged his release to general population so that he would have some time to access pre-release programs and otherwise have some socialization in advance of his release. Because of PLS's advocacy, our client was removed from solitary confinement, had his privileges restored, including recreation and time to socialize, and was given phone privileges to maintain contact with family.

Ensuring Adequate Education: This past year, PLS continued to advocate on behalf of students with special education needs pursuant to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), a federal law that applies to disabled students under the age of 22. We know that the education of young people reduces recidivism and is vital to their ability to successfully re-enter society upon release, including obtaining employment. We have found that the special education issue is an increasingly demanding, systemic problem that requires us to expand our work in this area to meet the increasing need.

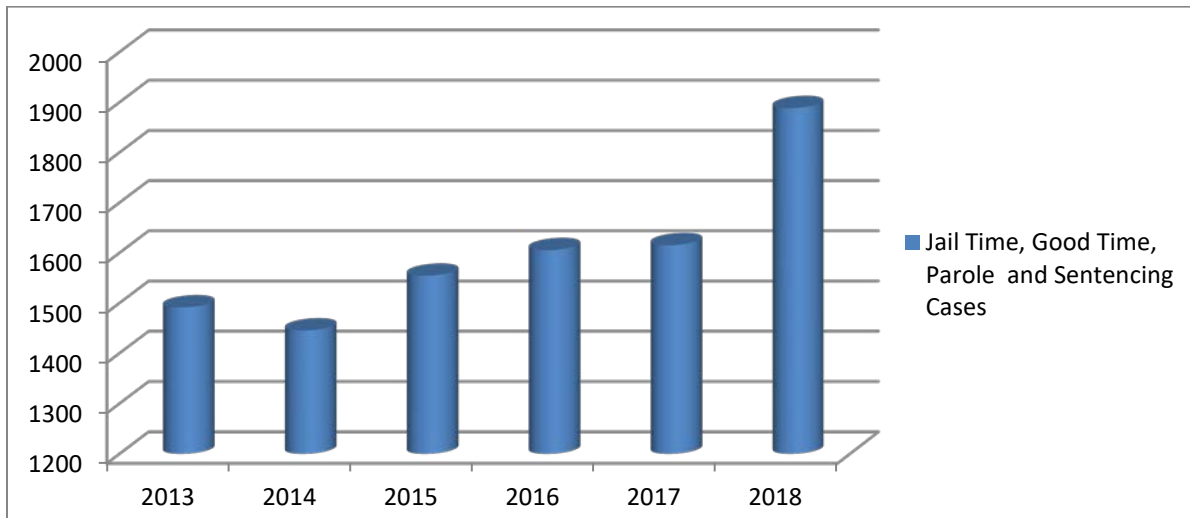
IV. COMPLAINTS ON THE RISE

While the State's prison population has declined roughly 23.5% since 2008 (from 62,036 to 47,408), the total number of requests for assistance regarding allegations of brutality and illegal disciplinary sanctions has actually increased. *The number of brutality and disciplinary complaints per 1000 prisoners has risen from 28 in 2008 to 38 in 2018, an increase of over 30%. Requests for assistance with jail time, good time, parole and sentencing issues are up by even more, as indicated in the charts below:*

BRUTALITY AND DISCIPLINARY CASES 2008-2018



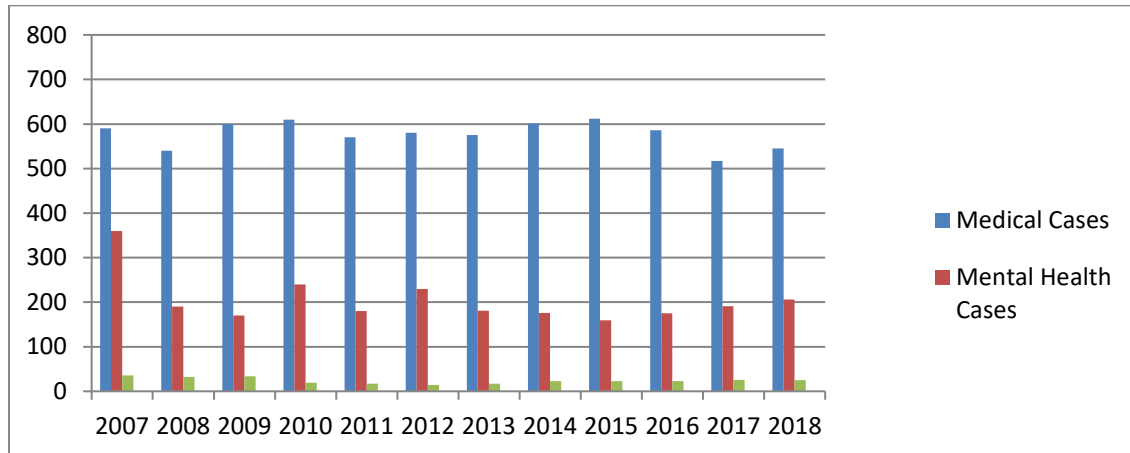
Jail Time, Good Time, Parole and Sentencing Cases 2013-2018



Despite the decline in the prison population over this past year, medical and mental health complaints rose. An incarcerated individual's timely access to appropriate medical and mental health care is not only constitutionally required, but also critically important to public health and safety. PLS investigates hundreds of allegations of inadequate medical and mental health care claims annually. We successfully advocate for the provision of care in many of those cases. Because of our work, incarcerated New Yorkers receive the medical and mental health attention they need and there is a reduction in morbidity that, in turn, reduces tension in the prison system as a whole. Additionally, when prisoners receive the medical and mental health care that they need, they are better able upon release to reintegrate into society and reunite with their families and loved ones, thereby lessening the likelihood that they will re-offend and return to prison. However, as shown in the chart below, PLS does not have anywhere near the resources needed to accept all of the requests for medical and mental health assistance that we receive. Thus, hundreds of individuals are forced to go unrepresented and are often unable to obtain medical and mental health care that is crucial to their successful reentry upon release.

RATIO OF PLS STAFF

TO MEDICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH CASES FROM 2007-2018



V. PLS – AN ESSENTIAL AND CRITICAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PARTNER

Because PLS has earned not only the trust and respect of incarcerated New Yorkers and their families, but also that of the Judiciary, the Executive, the Legislative, the AG’s office and DOCCS, we have been able to implement positive criminal justice reforms. For example, we have successfully partnered with the following entities to produce the stated results:

- DOCCS: to create a re-entry video that is shown to all prisoners at reception to help them begin preparing for release immediately upon entry into prison;
- DOCCS: to establish veteran’s programs in maximum security prisons;
- DOCCS, to create a telephone program for incarcerated females at Albion and Bedford Hills allowing them to contact PLS for legal services via telephone;

- DOCCS and the Attorney General's office: to present a continuing legal education course on prisoners' rights to the Appellate Division, Third Department (including judges and staff);
- The Executive and Division of Budget (DOB): to educate and encourage incarcerated individuals to sign-up for Medicaid and to promote the Executive's clemency efforts;
- The New York Court of Appeals: to provide representation on cases for which it had granted leave to appeal; and
- The State Legislature: to respond to prisoner complaints that have been referred to PLS by various Legislators for resolution.

VI. PLS – AN ECONOMICALLY SOUND INVESTMENT

The Vera Institute of Justice estimates the annual cost of housing a person in prison to be at least \$60,076.00.¹ Thus, for every year of jail time, good time or sentence time credited, PLS saves the State at least \$60,000. PLS also challenges disciplinary hearings that result in the imposition of solitary confinement. When the challenges are successful, the formerly accused prisoners are released from solitary confinement and are able to participate in educational and rehabilitative programs. Participation in such programs increases the likelihood of early release and dramatically reduces the recidivism rate. In addition, if an individual is in general population (as opposed to solitary confinement) when he/she appears before the parole board, release is much more likely. Thus, although release from solitary confinement may not save the State the entire \$60,000 per person, it does significantly reduce the overall cost to the State.

Last year, PLS was funded at \$2.95 million, but PLS saved the State over \$3.4 million by

¹ <http://www.vera.org/files/price-of-prisons-new-york-fact-sheet.pdf>

obtaining reversals in Tier III disciplinary hearings, resulting in the expungement of over 44 years of solitary confinement, restoring 20 years of lost good time, and correcting jail time and sentencing errors that resulted in over 14 years being credited to prisoners' sentences. But for PLS, these savings to the State would not have occurred.

But, PLS does so much more. By engaging in extensive educational efforts, PLS prevents hundreds of unnecessary lawsuits annually. PLS's extensive library of educational legal form memos on various areas of the law and bi-monthly publication of *Pro Se* provide incarcerated individuals with the information that they need to resolve their grievances through our legal system.

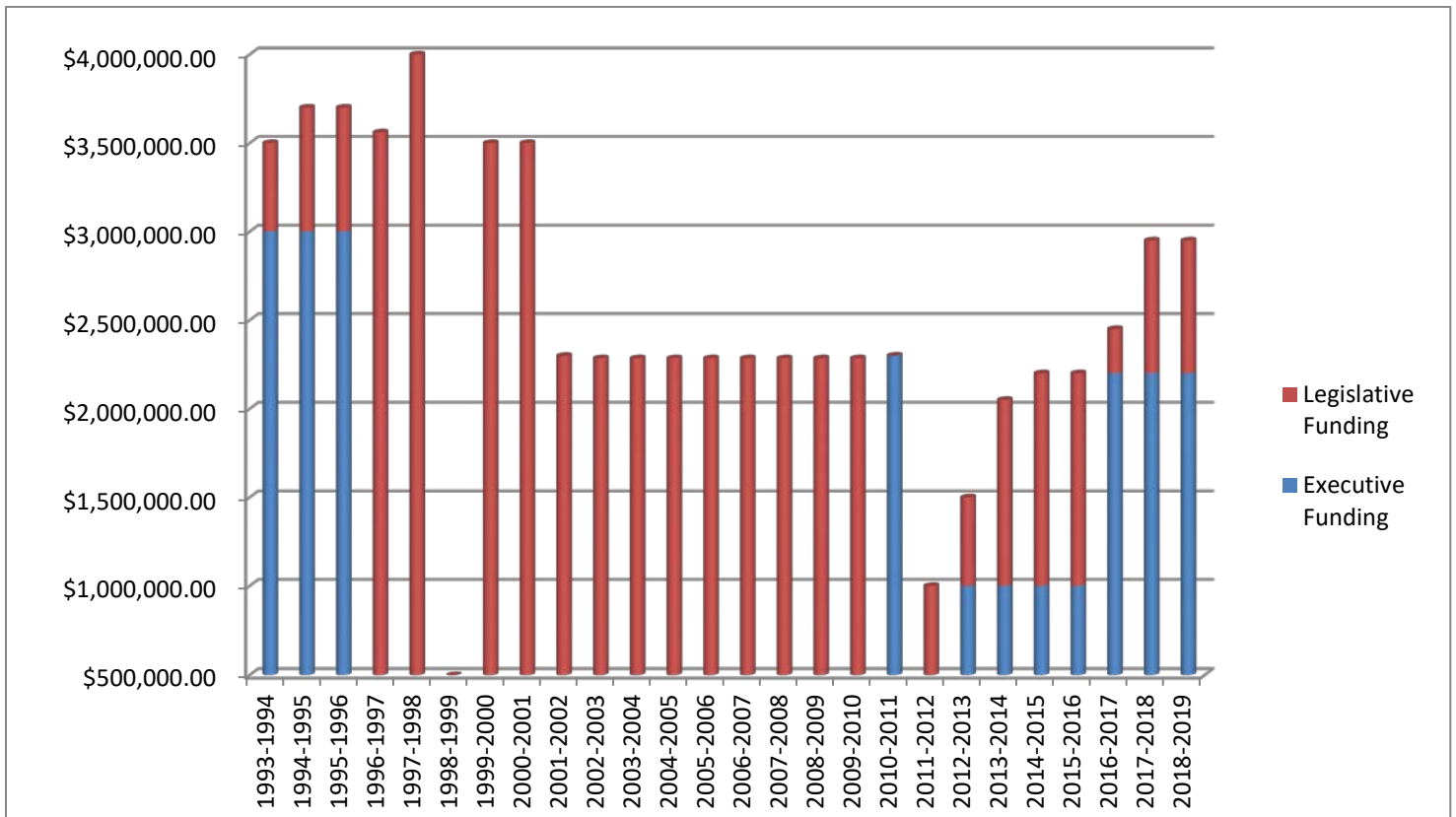
PLS's work also provides immeasurable financial benefits to the community in terms of public safety. Because of our work, many incarcerated people receive the mental health care, medical care, programming and education they need to succeed in life once they are released. Through our work, they learn that society will not tolerate unjust treatment of its people, instilling in them the sense that the criminal justice system is fair and just. Thus, when they are released from prison, our clients are much more likely to successfully adjust to life outside the prison walls and become law-abiding, tax paying, productive members of society.

Most important is the immeasurable benefit PLS has provided to New York State in helping to prevent another Attica. The cost of another Attica would be astronomical, not just in dollars, but in lives and in the threat to the future stability of our criminal justice system. It is in the best interests of New York State, both from an economic and a public safety perspective, to provide adequate funding for PLS so that we can do the job we have been tasked to do by the State.

VII. PLS’s NEED FOR ADEQUATE AND SUSTAINABLE FUNDING

As shown by the chart below, but for FY 1998-1999 (when a legislative appropriation of \$4.7 million in funding for PLS was vetoed by then-Governor Pataki), for over two decades, PLS has been sustained through a combination of both Executive and Legislative funding. The Executive provided the majority of the funding throughout the 1980’s and early 1990’s, the Legislature provided the majority of the funding between 1996 and 2015, and the Executive, once again, provided the majority of the funding between 2016 and 2018.

PRISONERS’ LEGAL SERVICES FUNDING 1993-2018



PLS, created in the wake of the Attica uprising, is an integral part of New York State’s criminal justice system and has helped to ensure prison and public safety for over 40 years. That

being said, PLS has reached a crossroads with respect to its sustainability. Without additional and sustained funding, PLS will not be able to fulfill its mission of providing high quality, effective legal representation and assistance to indigent incarcerated people, helping them to secure their civil and human rights and advocating for more humane prisons and a more humane criminal justice system. Now is the time to address this issue.

PLS needs the Legislature, as it has for more than two decades, to provide additional revenue to ensure that PLS is funded at a level that is adequate to allow its staff to do the job the State has asked us to do. We are asking the Legislature to add \$1.5 million to PLS' current Executive appropriation of \$2.2 million for total funding in FY 2019-2020 of \$3.7 million, the same amount of funding that the Executive and Legislature appropriated to PLS over two decades ago.

VIII. CONCLUSION

One of the primary roles of PLS is to act as a check on the exercise of power behind New York's prison walls and to help reduce tensions by advocating for the peaceful resolution of grievances on behalf of incarcerated individuals. The level of services that PLS is able to provide is directly proportional to the level of funding PLS receives. As noted earlier, PLS receives over 10,000 requests for assistance annually. With a current staff of 15 case handling attorneys, PLS staff attorneys are assigned an average of 625 cases annually. Of course, it is impossible for one attorney to provide adequate representation on so many cases. As such, we are forced to reject many meritorious cases.

There is reason to be concerned when PLS is unable to accept meritorious cases in addition to the fact that correcting injustices is a basic premise of our justice system. When, due to lack of

resources, PLS is unable to provide representation on credible allegations of the denial of due process, the excessive use of force, the denial of federally mandated education to youth, and the deliberate indifference to medical or mental health needs, these problems go unaddressed and DOCCS and OMH employees responsible for violating the rights of incarcerated New Yorkers are not held accountable. As a result, prison tensions rise and the likelihood of successful reintegration upon release decreases. The importance of remediating these difficult situations cannot be overstated and PLS's role in this effort over the past 40+ years has been extensive. Adding \$1.5 million to PLS's current funding of \$2.2 million will help PLS to continue its critically important work on behalf of the State of New York

Dated: January 29, 2019

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