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Dear Justice Task Force Member:

I have read the June 16, 2010 letter from Professor Gary Wells on the New York State Identification Guidelines (NYS ID Guidelines) that have been adopted by New York State's law enforcement community. I would like to address some of his concerns and clarify some misconceptions, which in large measure are the same as those of the Innocence Project.

Development of the Guidelines: The Best Practices Committee of the District Attorneys Association, that consists of experienced prosecutors from small, rural offices to large, metropolitan offices, initially developed these guidelines. Following New York law and practice, the guidelines incorporated all the mandates of the criminal justice system: public protection, witness safety, the rights of the accused, and the practical realities imposed by location and funding. We reviewed articles and studies, including the ones cited by Professor Wells and conducted a careful assessment of procedures implemented in other states. Once we had developed an initial draft, we conferred with police agencies at the municipal, county and state level, seeking their insight and input. The officers, who were from both urban and rural departments, openly discussed the issues related to identification procedures and willingly listened to our suggestions. For many months, we sought the comments and practical advice from many, many officers who actually interview witnesses and conduct identification procedures and revised the protocols based on their constructive criticism and suggestions.

As we were conferring with police agencies, we also sought and received significant input from social scientists who have conducted research in this area. These researchers, whose studies have been peer-reviewed and published, have worked closely with multiple law enforcement agencies to develop fair, effective and practical identification procedures. They provided us with valuable suggestions and insight based on their social science research and experience in this area. In fact, three of those social scientists endorsed our guidelines as a significant improvement in the criminal justice system when the guidelines were announced on May 17, 2010. See the attached press release.

In contrast to jurisdictions around the country where new identification procedures have been imposed by legislative or executive mandate, the NYS ID Guidelines have been voluntarily developed by district attorneys and police. As Professor Wells readily acknowledged when he spoke to the Task Force, the voluntary adoption of protocols is preferable, because it allows us to improve the guidelines as our understanding of witness identification grows. Moreover, unlike a top-down

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mandate, these guidelines, which have been unequivocally adopted by every aspect of law enforcement, reflect law enforcement's genuine investment in the guidelines and their commitment to its successful implementation. We know that our collaboration will continue to bring improvements in other important areas of the criminal justice system.

* * *

Professor Wells claims that "there are two central issues in [the NY] guidelines that leave serious problems": "failure to require double-blind" and "failure to secure a certainty statement". While he may believe that these are incontrovertible "failures", a close review of the subject matter shows that the lack of a double blind mandate or the absence of a certainty statement is not universally viewed as problematic.

Inadvertent Cuing of a Witness: The debate about how to conduct an identification procedure essentially centers on how to protect a witness' memory of the perpetrator from inappropriate influences. While we endeavor to do everything practicable to prevent inadvertent cuing, we can never completely prevent an unscrupulous witness from making an intentionally false accusation or stop a rogue police officer from illegally and deliberately influencing a witness. However, identification protocols that are neutral and fair certainly minimize any unintentional or inadvertent influence or cuing of a witness.

Some believe that witnesses are anxious to please law enforcement members and, as a result, are particularly vulnerable to any subtle cues by the administrator which may suggest the suspect's identity.¹ Of course, this belief necessarily assumes that the unintentional cue is not only accurately given by the administrator, but also accurately read by the witness. However, putting aside the ability to give and receive such cues, those of us who have spent careers dealing with eyewitnesses have observed neither a generalized desire to please nor an exaggerated compliance with police that would make eyewitnesses inherently vulnerable to such subtle influences. Indeed, the more common experience of law enforcement is one of witness reluctance, born out of many factors including fear of retaliation, personal inconvenience, or immigration problems. These concerns, and more, actually discourage witnesses from identifying suspects.

Nevertheless, no matter what the mindset of the witness attending an identification procedure, it is clear that crime victims and witnesses have a real stake in properly identifying the person who committed the crime they observed. It is important to create fair and neutral procedures that properly capture the witness' memory of the perpetrator and are practical and capable of being implemented. One of the great benefits of the NYS ID Guidelines has been the statewide conversation that is sensitizing police to the potential for inadvertent cuing.

¹ This belief may stem from some laboratory studies using research "witnesses" who do not have the same stake in the outcome of a case as a real witness.

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Double-Blind Administration of Identification Procedures: We do not contest that a double blind procedure is an effective means of conducting a fair identification procedure. Contrary to Professor Wells' assertions, the NYS ID Guidelines do not intend to "functionally reject" the double-blind administration of identification procedures. If that is the impression the guidelines create, then that can be changed.

Professor Wells focuses on the guideline's description of drawbacks to double blind procedures. The drawbacks outlined in the NYS ID Guidelines are not rooted in concerns about the nature of double blind administration but in the practical issues that this procedure raises. Indeed, Professor Wells concedes that double blind procedures are not always possible, even under the best of circumstances and that "any policy needs to allow for exceptions." In fact, Professor Wells does not actually articulate any concerns with the blinded procedures in the NYS ID Guidelines other than to say they do not sufficiently emphasize the use of double blind administration.

The practical difficulties with double blind administration cannot be ignored. We heard from police officers around the state regarding their very real concerns about diverting resources to a double blind procedure in a time of budget cuts and limited resources. There were worries that live lineups conducted double blind can pose security issues for witnesses, suspects and law enforcement. In jurisdictions with small police departments, taking an extra officer off the street for an identification procedure, and subsequently for courtroom testimony and preparation, could mean that a 911 call cannot be addressed in a timely manner. Even the NYPD, with 35,000 officers, cannot afford to routinely divert extra officers to conduct procedures in this fashion since its force has been reduced by thousands of officers. No study has been conducted to determine the impact of double blind procedures on law enforcement resources nor whether double blind procedures yield less wrongful convictions than the blinded procedures outlined in the NYS ID Guidelines.

It is worth noting that the one study that compared double blind to single blind in sequential and simultaneous photo arrays showed that double blind procedures are less significant in simultaneous identification procedures, such as those in the NYS ID Guidelines.² Double blind administration is critical for a *sequential* viewing, but not necessarily so for *simultaneous* viewing of an array. Thus, the practical impact is, even if there is an inadvertent and unintentional cue given by a police officer while a witness is looking at a photo array with 6 photographs, it is impossible to know how the witness will interpret that cue to "know" which of the six is supposed to be picked. Conversely, if there is an inadvertent cue given as the witness is looking at one photograph at a time, as in sequential presentations, then the likelihood and potential effects of cuing are far greater. Consequently, for the simultaneous procedures in the NYS ID Guidelines, double-blind administration is a less critical element.

² Phillips, McAuliff, Kovera and Cutler, Double-Blind Photoarray Administration as a Safeguard Against Investigator Bias, 84 Journal of Applied Psychology, at 940, 941 (1999).

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A close review of the double blind studies cited by Professor Wells', during his presentation and in a subsequent email to the Task Force, shows a research base that has produced mixed results rather than a clear basis for a double blind mandate. These were all studies the Best Practices Committee reviewed during the development of the guidelines. Some research supports the notion that administrators at times can unwittingly communicate suspect knowledge to witnesses. However, other research has failed to detect any such investigator bias.³

Nevertheless, double blind identification procedures are not discouraged and can be accomplished in a number of ways. Some jurisdictions have central locations where lineups can be conducted using a "blind" administrator. In other situations, a witness can view the photo array alone, or where an extra officer is available, that officer can show the witness a photo array. There is no intention to discourage officers from using these and other similar procedures. In our trainings, we will provide methods for how to conduct double blind identification procedures in a practical way, cost effective way.

"Blinded Procedures": Given the concerns we heard about the practical limitations of double-blind procedures, the NYS ID Guidelines create "blinded" procedures that minimize the possibility of inadvertent cuing of the witness. In words and actions, these multifaceted procedures guide the administrator in how to avoid inadvertent cues by neutral instructions and standing away from the witness at the time

³ "Studies directly testing the influence of administrator knowledge on eyewitness decisions have produced mixed results." Greathouse & Kovera, *Instruction Bias and Lineup Presentation Moderate the Effects of Administrator Knowledge on Eyewitness Identification*, 33 *Law & Human Behavior*, at 71 (2009). There is no evidence of investigator bias in non-double blind simultaneous procedures. Phillips, McAuliff, Kovera and Cutler, *Double-Blind Photoarray Administration as a Safeguard Against Investigator Bias*, 84 *Journal of Applied Psychology*, at 940, 941 (1999). In contrast, a study found that witnesses in simultaneous lineups with "high-contact" investigators (unlike the blinded procedures in the NYS ID Guidelines) were more susceptible to influence. Haw and Fisher, *Effects of Administrator-Witness Contact on Eyewitness Identification Accuracy*, 89 *Journal of Applied Psychology* 1106 (2004). Investigator bias was not found in other various studies. Russano, Dickinson, Greathouse, and Kovera, *Symposium: Reforming Eyewitness Identification: Convicting The Guilty, Protecting the Innocent: "Why Don't You take another Look at Number Three?" Investigator Knowledge and Its Effects on Eyewitness Confidence and Identification Decisions*. *Cardozo Public Law, Policy & Ethics Journal* (355-379) (2006), *citing* to M.B. Russano, J.J. Dickinson, S. Cass, M.B. Kovera & B. Cutler, *Testing the Effects of Lineup Administrator Knowledge in Simultaneous and Sequential Lineups*, Poster Presented at the American Psychology-Law Society, 2002 Biennial Conference, in Austin, Tex. (March 2002) (presentation slides on file with author) and Haw, Mitchell & Wells "The Influence of Lineup Administrator Knowledge and Witness Perceptions on Eyewitness Identification Decisions. Poster Presentation at the International Congress of Psychology and Law, Edinburgh, Scotland. (2003, July). Double blind administrator for multiple witnesses may affect confidence level of the subsequent witnesses. Douglass, Smith & Fraser-Thill, (2005) *A Problem with Double-Blind Photospread Procedures: Photospread Administrators Use One Eyewitness's Confidence to Influence the Identification of Another Eyewitness* 29 *Law & Hum Behav* 543. Interviewer expectations can provide cues that tend to increase participant's confidence. Garrioch, L. & Brimacombe, C.A.E. (2001) *Lineup administrators' expectations: Their impact on eyewitness confidence*. 25 *Law & Hum Behav.*, 299-315. Even double blind administration can influence participant choices. Clark, Marshall & Rosenthal (2009) *Lineup administrator influences on eyewitness identification decisions*. (2009) *Journal Exp Psychol Appl*. Mar;15(1):63-75.

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of viewing. Professor Wells had no criticism of these procedures. The guidelines include (among other things) instructions on:

- How to invite the witness to the procedure;
- Creating fair photo arrays and lineups;
- Reading instructions before the procedure to avoid any distractions during the procedure;
- Instructions to the witness to avoid any influence by the administrator, such as “The perpetrator may or may not be in the lineup” and “Do not look to me nor anyone else for guidance;”
- Placing of the photo array in a folder when it is handed to the witness;
- Positioning of the administrator out of the line of sight of the witness during the procedure itself;
- Remaining neutral after the procedure.

As support for the approach taken by the NYS ID Guidelines, a recent study has found that “if police reduce the contact between a lineup administrator and a witness, they could potentially reduce false identification with no apparent influence on hits.”⁴ We would encourage further study to see if double blind procedures yield less false identifications than blinded procedures - and to what extent there is a concurrent loss of accurate identifications - so as to justify the use of scarce resources for all identification procedures. In areas where double blind administration is mandated, it would also be interesting to study how often circumstances require police to use blinded procedures as an alternative. This would provide additional information about the practicality of double blind procedures.

Witness Certainty: The NYS ID Guidelines adhere to a number of the important considerations raised by Professor Wells, including documenting the witness’ statements and gestures at the time of the identification. The statement in Professor Wells’ letter that “the certainty of an eyewitness should be based solely on the witness’ memory of what the perpetrator looked like and how closely the suspect resembles that memory” is a consistent theme of the NYS ID Guidelines. It is precisely for this reason that the NYS ID Guidelines contain protocols outlining how an officer should invite a witness to the procedure, when and how to give instructions about the procedure, how to act during the procedure and what to do after the procedure is concluded. The NYS ID Guidelines address the entire process of an identification procedure from beginning to end, assuring that the officer does not influence the witness. The comprehensive nature of the procedures is one of its strengths.

⁴ Haw & Fischer, Effects of Administrator-Witness Contact on Eyewitness Identification Accuracy, 89 Journal of Applied Psychology 1106 (2004).

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We also agree with Professor Wells that “[t]here is no reason to link certainty statements to numbers.” Based upon a review of the research and actual experience with witnesses, we recognized that numbers are simply too subjective to be relevant to the question of certainty. Instead, the NYS ID Guidelines state that rather than asking a witness to attach a numeric value to their identification, “[t]he better practice is for the administrator to memorialize each of the witness’ statements, comments or reactions.” The goal of this instruction is to preserve the witness’ initial statements or comments at the time of the identification without any questioning from the administrator.

We agree with Professor Wells that a witness’ identification should not be “corrupted by numerous external factors.” In response to this concern, the NYS ID Guidelines clearly state that the administrator should:

- Give no opinion about the witness’ ability to make an identification,
- Stand away from the witness while the witness is viewing the array or lineup,
- Record what the witness says while viewing the lineup or array,
- Not comment about the identification procedure or next steps in the case until the procedure is documented,
- Never comment about any identification itself by saying things such as, “Great job,” “We knew you would recognize him.” Or, even nodding of the head.

Professor Wells believes that “the only way to ensure that their certainty has not been corrupted from the numerous external factors that press on them after the lineup is to collect a pristine record at the original time of the identification.” The NYS ID Guidelines not only meet, but exceed this standard in that the administrator is required to document the witness’ statements *and* physical reactions during the identification procedure itself. The witness’ words uttered during and after the identification procedure must be recorded. Surely, recording these statements creates a “pristine record” uninfluenced by any questions that the administrator may ask. There have been suggestions of videotaping or audio taping these statements, but concerns about witness safety and funding convinced us to defer this issue for another time.

An area for further discussion is how and when to further probe a witness’ memory about the identification without influencing the witness’ memory of the perpetrator. We have learned, for example, that in Washington D.C., a witness who gives an equivocal identification is asked an additional question: “You said [*I think it is #4*], what do you mean by that?” Though research has not examined the question of how to cleanly and accurately retrieve a witness’ initial level of certainty, the Washington formulation deserves consideration.

Professor Wells’ opinion on the issue of confidence statements may be influenced in some way by his incorrect belief that “according to U.S. legal policies and practices, all eyewitnesses will and must make a statement during their trial testimony as to how certain they were when they made their identification from the lineup.” This is not a requirement in New York.

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Legislation: When Professor Wells spoke before the Justice Task Force he firmly stated that he did not recommend that identification procedures be legislated. He argued that the social science of identifications is evolving and should not be tied to the inflexible mandates of legislation. We completely agree. For example, some states had passed legislation requiring the sequential method of conducting identifications. This method has been called into question, yet the inflexible mandate continues. In contrast, the process that has been created in New York encourages dialogue, input and improvement of the protocols. In fact, the review of the protocols by the Justice Task Force is already underway and is sure to yield valuable insights and enhancements to the procedures.

Other States: In his letter, Professor Wells suggested that the identification procedures of other states should be reviewed and in comparison the NYS ID Guidelines are "extremely weak." As already noted, we reviewed the procedures in many states around the nation, many of which have been made available to the Justice Task Force as well. Professor Wells claims New York's procedures "do not compare" to what has been accomplished elsewhere. He encourages the re-reading of the Wisconsin guidelines.

In many respects the Wisconsin guidelines are quite similar to those developed in New York. Most of the instructions are comparable and they provide for "blinded" procedures when double-blind is not possible. Requirements about how to compose the arrays and lineups, the documentation of the procedures and the witness' statements, and protocols for multiple witnesses are essentially the same. The preamble to the Wisconsin guidelines echoes considerations that were faced here in NY. It states: "Recognizing that not all law enforcement agencies have the same resources or face the same local challenges, these guidelines, where appropriate, provide alternative procedures designed to allow individual agencies to adapt procedures that best meet local circumstances."

However, there are some striking differences. The Wisconsin guidelines mandate sequential viewing of both photographs and line-ups. Yet, in his letter Professor Wells states "I am not concerned that the sequential [sic] is not part of the [NY] guidelines; that is a potentially legitimate omission given some of the controversy and the questions surrounding it." The Wisconsin procedures also recommend the videotaping or audio-taping of the identification. As mentioned earlier, in New York, witness concerns and financial constraints have put discussions about videotaping and audio taping on hold. Interestingly, missing from the Wisconsin procedures are the NYS ID Guidelines about how to invite a witness to the procedure. Notably, but for one study on a less central point, the only studies referred to in the Wisconsin Guidelines are authored by Professor Wells. The NYS ID Guidelines were based on the work of a variety of social scientists. Finally, the Wisconsin guidelines are long and very detailed. One wonders how confusing they may be to police officers.

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As to confidence statements in Wisconsin, the witness is asked, "In your own words, can you describe how certain you are?" Currently the NYS ID Guidelines require immediate documentation of the witness' comments and gestures without any questioning from the administrator that could inadvertently influence the witness. As mentioned earlier, the method of eliciting further information from the witness about the nature of the identification is an issue worthy of further study and discussion.

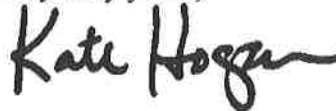
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It is clear that we have come a long way, but there is still much to be learned and studied. What has been accomplished with the NYS ID Guidelines is the creation of robust identification protocols that have the commitment of the law enforcement community. Pilot projects are being conducted in eight New York City precincts, with more on the way. Eight day-long regional trainings around the state are planned for the summer and fall. They are sponsored by the Division of Criminal Justice Services with full participation of the police and district attorneys. Other trainings either have been or will be soon conducted by the NYS Sheriff's Association, the New York State Police, NYS Chiefs of Police and the NYS Law Enforcement Training Association.

These protocols will grow and improve with real-life experience and the evolution of our understanding about witness memory. Significantly, New York now has a process by which these procedures can be discussed in a productive and inclusive way.

I hope this answers the questions posed by Professor Wells' letter. I would be happy to provide any additional information needed.

Very truly yours,



Kathleen B. Hogan



Press Release

For immediate release: May 19, 2010

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NEW YORK STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES ADOPT BEST PRACTICE GUIDELINES FOR IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES

In a unique collaboration, law enforcement agencies at all levels of government across New York State have agreed upon new statewide guidelines for identification procedures that will enhance law enforcement's ability to solve crime and protect the rights of the accused. The adopted guidelines build on current lawful procedures and will result in more reliable and fair identifications, while minimizing the potential for misidentification. The safety of victims and witnesses was also a significant consideration in developing the protocols.

This is the first time in the nation that law enforcement agencies have proactively worked statewide to establish best practices for photo array and lineup procedures that determine whether an individual is implicated in a crime. The procedures were developed by the Best Practices Committee of the New York State District Attorneys Association with extensive consultation and input from the New York City Police Department, the New York State Police, the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police, the New York State Sheriffs' Association, the state Division of Criminal Justice Services and the state Municipal Police Training Council. Representatives from each of those organizations and agencies announced the groundbreaking collaboration at a press conference today in Manhattan.

Individuals contributing to these procedures have years of experience in solving crimes and working with victims. Academic studies and social scientists were also consulted and provided valuable insights and suggestions. No new costs are associated with these procedures.

The guidelines take into account the diversity of police departments around the state, and can be implemented easily by small departments with fewer than 10 officers and large departments with thousands of officers. Eight New York City police precincts have implemented the procedures already, with the remaining precincts, and other municipalities in the state, to follow. The goal is to continue to review and improve the procedures as practical experience is gained and as knowledge in this area develops.



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The Division of Criminal Justice Services, in cooperation with the Municipal Police Training Council, is developing a statewide training program on the guidelines for law enforcement. In addition, the New York Prosecutors Training Institute will be conducting training programs for District Attorneys' Offices and police. Webinars and podcasts are planned to provide easy access to the training for law enforcement officers who are unable to attend training sessions in person.

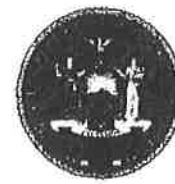
Highlights of the new guidelines include:

- How to create a fair photo array and live lineup.
- How to invite a witness to an identification procedure.
- How to instruct a witness before the identification procedure in a neutral and unbiased way.
- How to display a photo array or live lineup in a fair and neutral manner.
- How to conduct a "blinded" identification procedure, or, if possible, a "double blind" identification procedure.
- How to document the results of the identification procedure.
- What to do after the identification procedure is concluded.
- The creation of new forms that guide an officer through the new protocols.
- Training on how to conduct a fair, reliable and neutral identification procedure.

Warren County District Attorney Kate Hogan, President of the New York State District Attorneys Association: "New York State's law enforcement community has demonstrated once again that it is innovative, collaborative and effective in addressing criminal justice issues. These identification protocols are a product of law enforcement agencies in our state working together to reduce crime while at the same time developing new ideas that protect both public safety and the rights of the accused. Today marks what we expect will be the beginning of our continued partnership to create fair, reliable and practical improvements to our criminal justice system."

Police Commissioner Raymond W. Kelly, New York City Police Department: "These are major steps forward in synchronizing our efforts and furthering our common interest in an unimpeachable criminal justice system. Reducing the chances of misidentification and increasing the certainty of a fair trial must be among our highest priorities."

Acting Commissioner Sean M. Byrne, Division of Criminal Justice Services: "These groundbreaking guidelines on the proper management of police lineups and photo arrays will promote the goals of accurate criminal identification while ensuring the process is not tainted by improper procedures or mistaken witness identification. Working in partnership with the state's Municipal Police Training Council, DCJS will provide training to police officers, investigators and law enforcement executives on these procedures. We want to ensure that officers of all ranks have the skills necessary to do their jobs effectively, while at the same time,



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protect the rights of the accused and safeguard the victim's role in the process of advancing the ends of justice."

Acting Superintendent John P. Melville, New York State Police: "The State Police is privileged to have contributed to the enhanced guidelines for identification procedures that will be implemented by law enforcement agencies around the state. These best practices for identifying accused criminals will increase the overall reliability of witness identifications and increase the safety of both crime victims and witnesses."

Orange County Sheriff Carl DuBois, President of the New York State Sheriffs' Association: "The Sheriffs of New York are pleased to have joined with their partners in law enforcement across this state to develop best practices for lineups and for photo arrays. These procedures guarantee that the rights of all our citizens are protected. They are critical tools for solving crime and protecting the public, while also respecting the rights of the accused. Victims and witnesses will also benefit from these procedures that are considerate of their safety and will encourage them to come forward to cooperate with law enforcement."

Chief William Kilfoil, Port Washington Police District (Nassau County), President of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police: "New York State's Police Chiefs fully support the standardized guidelines that were created with input from law enforcement from around the state. These fair and reliable guidelines will benefit all the parties in the criminal justice system, from the accused to the victims. Standardized training procedures based on the guidelines will ensure that the police properly conduct the identification procedures that are needed to solve crime and protect the public. I am certain that future collaborations by New York State's law enforcement will be equally effective."

Thomas Belfiore, Chair of the Municipal Police Training Council: "The Municipal Police Training Council endorses these new procedures that will further law enforcement's commitment to just outcomes for victims and those suspected of criminality. Statewide training programs will deliver these best practices to police officers throughout the state so that they can be practically applied as officers serve their communities daily."

Roy Malpass, Ph.D., Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Texas at El Paso, Eyewitness Identification Lab: "The most important aspect of New York's newly developed standardized procedures is that the criminal justice system itself has created thoughtful, in-depth procedures. Not only have specific procedures been developed, but a process through which continuing improvement can be achieved has also been adopted. These protocols take into account the concern for reducing false identifications, while being based on the practicalities associated with the collection of eyewitness evidence, as well as the science which examines eyewitness identification procedures."

Heather D. Flowe, Ph.D., Lecturer of Forensic Psychology, University of Leicester, England: "New York State's law enforcement community has produced cutting-edge guidelines for conducting criminal identification procedures. The guidelines are commendable because they demonstrate New York law



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enforcement's commitment to using research evidence to inform eyewitness identification procedures. These identification guidelines are sure to be emulated by all forward-looking law enforcement agencies."

Brian Cutler, Ph.D., Professor of Criminology, Justice and Policy Studies at the University of Ontario Institute of Technology: "The newly established guidelines represent an important and impressive accomplishment. The need to establish guidelines for identification tests is based on the growing recognition that eyewitness memory, like other forms of evidence, is susceptible to influences both within and outside the control of the criminal justice system. The standardization of identification procedures should reduce the risk that innocent suspects are falsely identified as crime perpetrators."

Representatives from law enforcement agencies from the following counties also attended today's press conference:

Albany	Orange
Allegany	Putnam
Broome	Queens
Bronx	Rensselaer
Clinton	Rockland
Dutchess	Saratoga
Franklin	Schenectady
Kings	Staten Island
Livingston	Steuben
Monroe	Suffolk
Nassau	Ulster
New York	Warren
Oneida	Westchester
Onondaga	

Also in attendance: John Grebert, executive director of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police; Peter Kehoe, executive director of the New York State Sheriffs' Association; and the Special Narcotics Prosecutor for the City of New York Bridget G. Brennan.