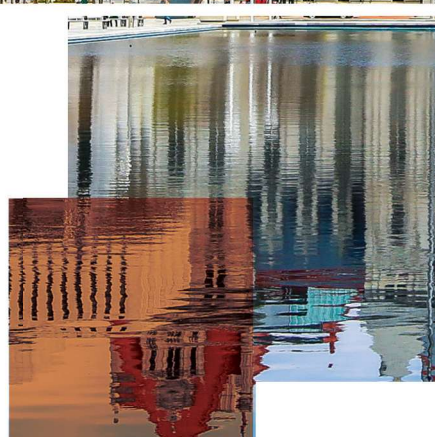


The New York State Assembly Annual Report



20 25



**Committee on
Correction**

Speaker Carl E. Heastie
Erik M. Dilan, CHAIR



Erik Martin Dilan
Member of Assembly
54th District

THE ASSEMBLY
STATE OF NEW YORK
ALBANY

CHAIR
Corrections Committee

COMMITTEES
Corporations, Authorities & Commissions
Energy
Insurance
Ways & Means

December 15, 2025

The Honorable Carl E. Heastie

Speaker of the Assembly

526 Legislative Office Building

Albany, NY 12248

Dear Speaker Heastie:

As Chair of the Assembly Standing Committee on Correction, it is my great pleasure to submit to you the Annual Report for the 2025 Legislative Session. 2025 was a difficult year in which the committee addressed the tragic murder of two incarcerated individuals and an illegal strike by correctional officers. In response, the legislature passed legislation to confront violence within correctional facilities and a prolonged correctional staffing crisis, laying important groundwork in addressing these systemic issues.

This Annual Report continues the longstanding practice of highlighting the work of the Committee on Correction, as well as providing valuable information and statistics regarding New York's correctional population and the state budget's impact on correctional agencies.

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the hard work of the members of the Committee on Correction, all the members of the Assembly and staff for their commitment to the work of the Committee and in continuing to improve this State's legislation on corrections. As always, your continued support is deeply appreciated.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Erik Martin Dilan". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Erik" being the most prominent.

Erik M. Dilan

Chair

Committee on Correction

2025 ANNUAL REPORT

STANDING COMMITTEE ON CORRECTION

Erik M. Dilan, Chair

Committee Members

Majority

William Colton
Chris Burdick
Anna R. Kelles
Harvey Epstein
Edward Gibbs
Demond Meeks
Dana Levenberg
Noah Burroughs

Minority

David DiPietro, Ranking
Philip A. Palmesano
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Anil Beephan

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Tyler Cooper, Associate Counsel
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Eric Brayman, Committee Assistant
Joann Butler, Executive Secretary
James Gilkey, Legislative Director
Justus Jenkins, Legislative Coordinator

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I. JURISDICTION

The Assembly Committee on Correction has jurisdiction over legislation affecting all aspects of the operations of both state and local correctional facilities. This responsibility includes 42 state correctional facilities and 62 local correctional facilities, including all local jails and police lockups operated by municipalities across New York State. New York's correctional system has approximately 33,757 incarcerated individuals housed in state facilities and 18,345¹ incarcerated individuals in local facilities. Approximately 11,328² correctional personnel combined are employed in all correctional facilities.

The Committee on Correction works closely with other committees of the Assembly, including the Committees on Codes, Governmental Employees, Health, and Mental Health to discuss issues that affect correctional staff and incarcerated individuals.

Assembly Member Erik M. Dilan was appointed Chair of the Committee on Correction in January 2023. Chairperson Dilan represents Assembly District 54 in Brooklyn, New York, and has been a member of the Assembly since 2015.

II. NEW YORK STATE'S CORRECTIONAL POPULATION

A. State Correctional Facilities and Community Supervision

As of November 1, 2025, the incarcerated individual population of the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS) was 33,757 incarcerated individuals; 24,341 parolees were under custody as of November 1, 2025. The total under-custody population as of November 1, 2025, was 16,566 African American, 7,679 Caucasian, 8,036 Hispanic, 325 Native American, 299 Asian, and 852 individuals classified in the "other category."

There were 10,775 admissions to state correctional facilities between January and December 2024, or 270 more than over this same period in 2023. New court commitments for this period were 9,082, a number which is 73 fewer than such commitments over the same period the previous year.³

The total incarcerated releasee admissions for calendar year 2024 was 435, compared to 402 for 2023. Drug Treatment JS admissions increased by 25 from 2023, whereas Drug Treatment PV admissions increased by 12. There were 76 participants admitted to Other DOCCS Programs during 2024, 4 fewer admissions than 2023.⁴

¹ As of October 2025.

² As of November 2025.

³ These are the most current numbers available as of the time of this report.

⁴ These are the most current numbers available as of the time of this report.

B. Local Correctional Facilities

The total under-custody population among local correctional facilities as of October 2025 was 18,345. For the City of New York, there were 7,001⁵ individuals under custody, a population increase of 7% compared to last year. Correctional facilities outside of the city of New York had an under-custody population of 11,344⁶ at that time, which is a population increase of 8% compared to last year.

C. Community Supervision

The Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS) is the sole agency responsible for the supervision of all persons under custody or released from state correctional facilities and subject to a term of parole or post-release supervision. This responsibility includes efforts to ensure successful adjustment to community living and assisting individuals with drug treatment, job training, job placement and other services to enhance the likelihood of a self-sufficient and crime-free lifestyle. DOCCS staff is also responsible for identifying violations of parole conditions that may result in the use of corrective measures, including revision of parole conditions and, in some cases, parole revocation. According to DOCCS, as of November 1, 2025, there were 24,341 individuals in New York State under parole supervision, which are 94 fewer parolees than at the same time last year.

D. Board of Parole

The Board of Parole (Board) reviews the records of parole-eligible individuals sentenced to an indeterminate term of imprisonment, and either denies or approves release on parole. This is separate and apart from the release mechanism for those sentenced to a determinate term of imprisonment or those eligible for conditional release. The Board also sets conditions of release for anyone who is subject to a period of community supervision.

Total Parole Board workload for Calendar Year 2024 was 12,304 interviews, including 7,225 non-administrative interviews and 5,079 administrative interviews.⁷

⁵ As of October 2025.

⁶ As of October 2025.

⁷ These are the most current numbers available as of the time of this report.

E. Community Corrections Programs

According to data obtained from the Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (DPCA), which operates under the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), in 2024, there were 65,313 adults subject to probation supervision across New York State, an increase of 409 compared to 2023. 31,838 of these adults were on felony probation, 29,124 on misdemeanor probation, with the conviction either being unknown or "other" for the remaining 4,351 adults on probation. The number of juvenile probation intakes opened in 2024 was 18,879. The number of juvenile probation intakes closed in 2024 was 19,419. In addition to intake cases, in 2024, 2,579 youth were placed on formal probation supervision and 2,294 supervision cases were closed during that same time period.⁸

In support of New York State's commitment to promote public safety and offender accountability, the DPCA works with the Board of Sex Offender Examiners and the DCJS to track and monitor sex offenders in the community. Probation is the most frequently used disposition for defendants convicted of sex offenses in New York State. There were approximately 3,101 registered sex offenders under probation supervision in 2024, a decrease of about 366 from the previous year.⁹

III. STATE BUDGET IMPACT ON CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES

The FY 2025-2026 Executive Budget for DOCCS appropriates \$3.5 billion for DOCCS in all state operations funding, reflecting a increase of \$500 million from the previous year. The DOCCS budget represents funding for the operation of state correctional facilities as well as community supervision and the Board of Parole. The SFY 2025-2026 Budget for DOCCS includes money for the "Jails to Jobs" initiative, which provides incarcerated and formerly incarcerated New Yorkers opportunities to successfully re-enter the workforce and reduce recidivism. Included within the DOCCS budget is \$155 million in the general fund of DOCCS for community supervision, and approximately \$8.3 million to support the functions of the Board of Parole. The budget also includes approximately \$40 million in Aid to Localities funding, \$19.1 million of which is budgeted for the community supervision program.

A. Department of Corrections and Community Supervision Prisoners' Legal Services

The SFY 2025-2026 New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services Budget included \$6,400,000 for Prisoners' Legal Services of New York (PLS). The Committee believes that PLS is an important entity that has played a vital role in making New York prisons safer and more humane. Its work has resulted in positive changes in incarcerated individuals' attitudes and behavior and has promoted constructive policy and programmatic modifications within DOCCS.

⁸ These are the most current numbers available as of the time of this report.

⁹ These are the most current numbers available as of the time of this report.

Board of Parole

The SFY 2025-2026 budget for the Parole Board was \$8,291,000; this amount reflects no change compared to the previous year.

The Board of Parole consists of 16 members/commissioners. Each commissioner is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate for a six-year term. One commissioner is designated by the Governor to serve as Chair and Chief Executive Officer of the Board.

Of the 16 commissioners currently serving on the Board, 5 of these appointments took place in 2019, 3 took place in 2023, and 2 took place in 2025. The 16 commissioners include eight men and eight women.

The Board of Parole is housed within DOCCS for administrative support and maintains its independence with its own counsel's office and Administrative Law Judges. The Board is responsible for discretionary release, parole conditions, and revocations, as well as receiving victim impact statements and clemency recommendations.

Community Supervision

The DOCCS budget allocation for supervision of persons released to the community in SFY 2025-26 is \$155 million, which is the same as the amount budgeted for Community Supervision in the previous year. 498 community supervision staff members, including parole officers, supervise approximately 24,327 people on parole and post-release supervision in New York.

Many ex-offenders have high educational and vocational needs, a history of substance abuse, and problems maintaining stable housing and employment. The Correction Committee recognizes the importance of supportive reentry services and continues to advocate for increased funding and diversity of programming to help people leaving correctional facilities to successfully reintegrate into the community.

B. Local Correctional Agencies

The SFY 2025-2026 Budget includes an appropriation of \$5.2 million for services and expenses relating to jail-based substance use disorder treatment and transition services. Local correctional agencies develop these programs with participating local governmental units in collaboration with county sheriffs. These programs provide participating individuals with support, services, and medication assisted treatment.

C. Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives

The Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (OPCA) is now part of New York's Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS). The OPCA is committed to improving practices that promote public safety, ensure offender accountability, provide restitution to victims, and reduce recidivism. In this regard, the OPCA provides the tools necessary to enable local jurisdictions to make the best use of their staff and programs. The programs funded through OPCA enhance New York's criminal justice and juvenile justice policies and offer specialized services that are supported by research including employment, training, and treatment – all with the goal of contributing to successful and longstanding outcomes.

The FY 2025-2026 DCJS budget includes \$44.9 million for payment of state aid for probationary services to New York's counties and New York City pursuant to a plan prepared by the commissioner of the DCJS and approved by the director of the budget.

The DCJS budget for FY 2025-2026 also includes \$11.5 million for services and expenses related to programs aimed at reducing the risk of re-offending.

D. State Commission of Correction

The State Commission of Correction is responsible for the regulation and oversight of the 42 state correctional facilities, and 62 local correctional facilities, including all facilities in the New York City correctional system. The Commission is also responsible for the three secure centers operated by the Office of Children and Family Services located in Columbia, Orange, and Tompkins counties. The Commission's budget for SFY 2025-2026 was \$7.1 million.

In the State of New York, according to the most recent annual mortality report issued by DOCCS available for purposes of this report, there were 107 deaths in correctional facilities, none of which were accidental, 1 of which was a homicide, 68 of which were natural deaths, 8 of which were overdose, 11 of which were the result of suicide, and 19 of which the cause of death was unknown.¹⁰

¹⁰ These are the most current numbers as of the time of this report.

IV. SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Correction Committee advanced the following legislation in 2025:

A. Expanding Oversight and Promoting Transparency

Clarify record-keeping of formal legal names or aliases of incarcerated individuals (A.1675, Peoples-Stokes / S.2673, Salazar) – Chapter 62 of the Laws of 2025

This legislation amended chapter 514 of the laws of 2024 to clarify that the Department is not required to obtain and input into its electronic recordkeeping applications any individual's otherwise uncollected former legal name or alias.

Expand local correctional facility visitation. (A.2119-A, Weprin / S.1892-B, Jackson) – Ordered to Third Reading

This bill would allow certain state and local officials to have staff accompany them while visiting local correctional facilities.

B. Promoting the Welfare of Incarcerated Individuals

Heat Mitigation Plan. (A.1676, Burdick / S.764, Harckham) – Chapter 63 of the Laws of 2025

This bill would require that correctional facilities develop a heat mitigation plan and that the commissioner of DOCCS evaluate the feasibility of and a timeline for establishing cooling stations and a permanent sustainable cooling solution at each facility.

Requiring reading proficiency level assessments and dyslexia screenings for incarcerated individuals (A.1325, Simon / S.395, Myrie) – Passed Assembly

This bill would require the Department to administer a reading proficiency level assessment and dyslexia screening upon intake for incarcerated individuals who perform below a certain proficiency level.

Require commissary or canteen items to be sold at a fair price (A.2592-A, Peoples-Stokes / S.1692-A, Ramos) – Reported to Rules

This bill would require that items sold at commissaries or canteens in correctional facilities be sold at no more than three percent over the purchase and that the Department shall publish online the price lists for commissary items for sale.

Redefining “serious mental illness” (A.3102, Dilan / S.6335 Sepulveda) – Reported to Ways and Means

This bill would change the definition of “serious mental illness” in the correction law to match the definition of a “serious mental illness” as found in the mental hygiene law.

Prohibit denial of entry to peer support advocates (A.4159-A, Jackson / S.1806-A, Fernandez) – Chapter 449 of the Laws of 2025

This bill would prohibit correctional facilities from denying entry to accredited peer support advocates providing corrections-based substance use disorder treatment and transition services based solely on such advocates' prior history of incarceration.

Require in-person contact visitation (A.4603, Weprin / S.5037, Sepulveda) – Reported to Rules

This bill would require state and local correctional facilities to establish visiting policies that would provide incarcerated individuals with opportunities to have in-person contact with visitors.

C. Parole and Probation

Fair and timely parole (A.127, Weprin / S.159, Salazar) – Reported to Codes

This bill would provide that incarcerated individuals be granted release upon becoming eligible for parole, unless the Board of Parole were to find there is a current and unreasonable risk that the individual may reoffend and that such risk cannot be mitigated by parole supervision.

Elder parole (A.514, Davila / S.454, Hoylman-Sigal) – Reported to Codes

This bill would provide parole eligibility to incarcerated individuals who are at least fifty-five years old and have served at least fifteen years of their sentence.

D. Providing for the Needs of Incarcerated Individuals Upon Release

Job fair pilot program. (A.2132-A, Woerner / S.1643-A, Cleare) – Reported to Ways and Means

This bill would establish a job fair pilot program for certain residents of correctional facilities in the Wende and New York City correctional facility hubs.

Require breast cancer screening and diagnostic testing for incarcerated individuals (A.2250, Torres / S.768, Cleare) – Chapter 67 of the Laws of 2025

This legislation amended Chapter 570 of the laws of 2024 to require breast cancer screenings and diagnostic testing be offered to incarcerated individuals according to nationally recognized clinical practice guidelines unless otherwise recommended by a physician. Nationally recognized clinical practice guidelines are defined as evidence-based clinical practice guidelines developed by professional medical organizations.

Require certain information be provided to incarcerated individuals upon release (A.5819, Dilan / S.6365, Salazar) – Reported to Rules

This bill would require that any financial institution that enters into a contract with New York State to issue release debit cards shall provide a clear, understandable, and detailed schedule of fees and charges for such debit cards. The schedule of fees

would include, but not be limited to, fees for ATM use, balance inquiries, fund transfers, card replacement, account maintenance, and customer service interactions. Any changes to the schedule of fees and charges would not occur more than once per year and would be communicated to the cardholder at least sixty days before taking effect.

Providing individuals with identification cards upon release (A.5989, Dilan / S.6297, Sanders) – Reported to Rules

This bill would provide incarcerated individuals with an identification card upon their release from a DOCCS facility or institution.

E. Promoting the Welfare of Special Populations

Study of gender disparity in resources (A.4503, Levenberg / S.6389, Harckham) – Reported to Rules

This bill would direct the commissioner of the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision to conduct a study pertaining to gender disparity in resources provided to incarcerated individuals.

Study of the treatment of aging prison population. (A.5955, Dilan / S.5976, Parker) – Reported to Rules

This bill would provide for a study of the treatment of aging prison populations and provide recommendations for ensuring humane treatment of such populations.

F. Correction Omnibus (A.8871, Dilan / S.8415, Salazar) – Passed both Houses

Part A: Requiring the timely disclosure of video footage related to the death of incarcerated individuals to the attorney general's office of special investigations (A.4028, Cruz / S.3653, Bailey)

This bill would require that DOCCS and local correctional facilities disclose video footage related to the death of an incarcerated individual involving a correctional officer to the Attorney General Office of Special Investigations within 72 hours of such death. This bill would provide an exception to the timeline where such a disclosure would compromise an ongoing criminal investigation or prosecution.

Part B: Requiring institutions and local correctional facilities to adhere to certain surveillance, recording and investigation standards (A.7014, Tapia / S.7312, Salazar) (A.3953 Vanel)

This bill would require that all state correctional facilities install, operate, and maintain fixed or stationary cameras covering the entirety of their facilities' interior and 24 hours a day, including medical areas but excluding the interior of cells, showers, and toilet areas. This bill would require facilities to perform regular assessments to ensure complete coverage and ensure there are no blind spots.

Provides enforcement mechanisms for failure to maintain coverage and working cameras.

Part C: Providing publication of notice of the death of an incarcerated individual or any other individual occurring in the custody of the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (A.1010-A, Epstein (MS) / S.5680 Salazar)

This bill would require that the Department notify the next of kin and any other person designated as the representative of any incarcerated individual whose death takes place in the Department's custody. This bill would require that the Department shall publish notice of such death on its website within 24 hours of notice to the next of kin.

Part D: Directing the State Commission of Correction to conduct a comprehensive study on deaths in correctional facilities within New York State (A.5982, Dilan / S.3853, Sanders)

This bill would require that the State Commission of Correction conduct a comprehensive study on deaths in New York State correctional facilities and shall determine the causes of such deaths.

Part E: Establishing the Terry Cooper Autopsy Accountability Act (A.5424-A, Gallagher / S.2510-A, Salazar)

This bill would require that an autopsy report include all photographs, microscopic slides, and post-mortem x-rays taken by or at the direction of the person performing the autopsy.

Part F: Appointing a Special Prosecutor in the Event of Conflict of Interest within the Attorney General Office of Special Investigations

This bill would require the Attorney General to establish rules and regulations relating to conflicts of interest to establish screening processes and procedures. Additionally, if there is a conflict where the attorney general may not prosecute a matter the Attorney General may choose a district attorney or any attorney, with relevant experience and expertise, to act as a "special DA" in place of the attorney general, subject to court approval.

Part G: Requiring the commissioner of the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision to collect and report on data from the Office of Special Investigations (A.8573, Dilan / S.8249, Cleare)

This bill would require that the commissioner collect data and report quarterly to the legislature the number and type of complaints received by the Department's Office of Special Investigations and the outcome of those investigations. This bill would further require that the Department issue an annual report on recommendations made by the Office, any actions taken in response to the recommendations, and the average length of time it took the Office to close such investigations.

Part H: Increasing the number of members on the State Commission of Correction (A.2315, Gallagher / S.856, Salazar)

This bill would expand the membership of the State Commission of Correction from three to nine commissioners. This bill would further require that, of the six new commissioners, two commissioners shall be appointed by the Speaker, two by the Senate Pro Tempore, and two by the Correctional Association of New York.

Part I: Authorizing correctional facility visits by the Correctional Association (A.3781-A, Weprin / S.651-A, Salazar)

This bill would make several changes to expand the authority of the Correctional Association including allowing the Correctional Association to access and inspect Department facilities with 24-hour advanced notice, including in the event of a lockdown or facility-wide emergency. This bill would further allow the Correctional Association to request and receive any information necessary to carry out its functions, powers, and duties and would provide the Correctional Association with access to records that are currently available under Freedom of Information Law without having to file a FOIL request.

Part J: Extending the tolling of statute of limitations for individuals in state custody (A.649-A, Cruz / S.844-A, Salazar)

This bill would extend the statute of limitations to three years from the date of the release of an incarcerated individual to file a claim to recover damages for physical, psychological or other injury suffered while in state custody.

G. Budget Highlights from State Fiscal Year 2025-2026

The SFY 2025-26 enacted budget included the following Article VII policy changes:

Public Protection and General Government Part GG:

Body Worn Cameras

This legislation requires DOCCS to implement a body worn camera program for correction officers, security staff, and civilian personnel in DOCCS facilities. It would also require the department to establish guidelines requiring such body-worn cameras to be manually activated during interactions with incarcerated individuals or visitors, when responding to an emergency, or when observing any unauthorized activities.

Public Protection and General Government Part HH:

Expansion of the State Commission of Correction (SCOC) Authority

This legislation requires SCOC to make, at minimum, annual visits to jails, specialized juvenile facilities, and secure facilities operated by the Office of Children & Family Services. It expands the authority of the commission members to conduct private interviews with facility staff and incarcerated individuals. This part also requires the Commission's Citizen Policy and Complaint Review Council to at least annually issue a report to the commission regarding the advice and assistance for improving the commission's performance of its duties.

**Public Protection and General Government Part II:
Correctional Facility Closures**

This legislation empowers the governor to close up to 5 additional correctional facilities in FY 2025-26 with at least 90 days' notice to the legislature. The governor must submit to the legislature information regarding the number of incarcerated individuals and the number of staff at each facility. The commissioner must submit a report to the legislature on the results of staff relocation efforts within 60 days of the closure.

**Public Protection and General Government Part ZZ
Lowering the Hiring Age for Corrections Officers**

This legislation also authorizes the DOCCS commissioner to reduce the hiring age for corrections officers from 21 to 18 years of age. This change will remain in effect until 60 days after the commissioner reports a staffing capacity of 90% or more. Officers under the age of 21 shall not be permitted to obtain or use a firearm as peace officers or as part of their employment or perform outside transport, wall tower, arsenal duties or any other role that requires a firearm. Such officers under 21 years of age will also not be permitted to perform any contact roles without supervision in their first 18 months of service or perform any outside coverage at hospitals or for outside or community work crews.

**Education, Labor, and Family Assistance Part EE:
Reduce Reoffending Through Innovative Justice Initiatives**

This legislation authorizes the commissioner of DOCCS to designate additional programs for incarcerated individuals to complete to earn merit time. It also expands limited credit time allowances for successful completion of programs of not less than 18 months as designated by the commissioner.

V. ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED IN 2026

A. Hiring and Retaining Correctional Staff

Correctional staffing levels have reached historic lows, with thousands of corrections officers and sergeants short of what is necessary to resume normal operations. As these officer positions remain unfilled, the lack of adequate staffing presents a litany of issues for both existing staff and incarcerated individuals. Fewer staff mean heightened safety concerns for both staff and incarcerated individuals, delays in delivery of critical programming for incarcerated individuals, extended shifts for corrections officers, and an increased reliance on solitary confinement as a disciplinary measure. New York State will continue to diligently recruit and hire new correctional staff to fill these gaps.

B. Delivery of Programming to Incarcerated Individuals

Programming is a necessary measure to prevent recidivism and mitigate violence in correctional facilities. The Department offers several educational, vocational, and rehabilitative programs as well as religious services for incarcerated individuals. With the recent crisis in staffing, incarcerated individuals have seen the curtailment or cancellation

of these critical programs. Additionally, routine activities like outdoor recreation time have been cut short, which are necessary for maintaining the mental health of the incarcerated population. As the Department works to fill these positions, New York must ensure that these vital programs remain in place for incarcerated individuals.

C. Safety within Correctional Facilities

The murders of Robert Brooks and Messiah Nantwi at the hands of correctional employees spurred legislative efforts to address the issue of safety within correctional facilities. The above legislative accomplishments are a first step towards this goal, but improving safety is an ongoing priority. Testimony provided at this year's Joint Public Hearing provided insight on improving the safety of persons in custody as well as promoting transparency and accountability within state correctional facilities.

2025 SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY OF ACTION ON ALL BILLS

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON

CORRECTION

TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS HELD: 4

ASSEMBLY	SENATE	TOTAL
BILLS	BILLS	BILLS

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLE TO:

Codes	2	0	2
Judiciary	0	0	0
Ways & Means	9	0	9
Rules	3	0	3
Floor	2	0	2
TOTAL	16	0	16

COMMITTEE ACTION

Held for Consideration	2	0	2
Defeated	0	0	0
Enacting Clause Stricken	4	0	4
REMAINING IN COMMITTEE	177	16	193

BILLS REFERENCE CHANGED TO:

Ways and Means

TOTAL	3	0	3
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