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January 7, 2014

BY HAND

The Honorable Daniel Fitzgerald
Acting Justice, Supreme Court
100 Centre Street, Part 65
New York, New York 10013

Re: People v. Raymond Lavallee, *et al.*
Indictment No. 201-2014

Dear Justice Fitzgerald:

The People respectfully submit this letter to assist the Court in making appropriate bail determinations for the 106 defendants listed in the above-captioned indictment, who are expected to appear before the Court for arraignment on January 7, 2014. This submission summarizes the evidence with regard to the main scheme participants, defendants Raymond Lavallee ("LAVALLEE"), Thomas Hale ("HALE"), Joseph Esposito ("ESPOSITO"), John Minerva ("MINERVA"), and the other 102 defendants, all of whom acted together to engage in the criminal fraud scheme that is the subject matter of the indictment.

The scheme charged in the present indictment stems from the criminal activities of defendants LAVALLEE, HALE, ESPOSITO, and MINERVA over at least the past 26 years. In brief, they acted together to defraud the United States Social Security Administration ("SSA") by actively soliciting and assisting retired New York City police officers, firefighters, corrections officers, and others in falsely claiming mental problems that prevented them from working. LAVALLEE, a lawyer and former Nassau County prosecutor, and HALE, a disability consultant, oversaw the operation. They worked closely and integrally with MINERVA, a union official of the Detective Endowment

Association, and ESPOSITO, a retired New York City police officer. Based on evidence gathered by the SSA Inspector General and the Manhattan District Attorney's Office, we estimate that over the 26 years of the charged scheme, fraudulent claims were filed with respect to as many as 1,000 individuals, totaling as much as \$400 million in benefits received. The investigation is continuing.

Specifically, from approximately January 1988 through December 18, 2013, LAVALLEE, HALE, ESPOSITO and MINERVA engaged in a fraudulent scheme to direct and assist the other above-named 102 defendants (the "Applicant-Defendants"), along with many other individuals, in creating and submitting fraudulent Social Security Disability Insurance ("SSDI") applications with the Social Security Administration ("SSA"). A New York County grand jury has voted to indict the defendants for, Grand Larceny in the First Degree (Penal Law § 155.42), Grand Larceny in the Second Degree (Penal Law § 155.40(1)), and Criminal Facilitation in the Fourth Degree (Penal Law § 115(1))¹. As a result of this scheme, the SSA paid out approximately \$21.5 million in SSDI benefits as a result of these fraudulent SSDI applications that are the core of the scheme charged in the above-captioned indictment.

SSDI Regulatory Background

The SSDI program is part of the SSA and was enacted in 1956 to provide benefits to insured disabled workers under the full retirement age (and to their spouses, surviving disabled spouses, and children under the age of 18) in amounts related to the disabled worker's former earnings in covered employment. To receive disability benefits under this program, individuals must be considered "disabled," which is defined as "unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than twelve months."² If an individual meets this definition, he or she is entitled to SSDI payments on a monthly basis. If an individual subsequently becomes able to conduct substantial gainful activity, then he or she is no longer eligible to receive further benefits under the SSDI program.

¹ The SSDI benefits are meant to replace income from work that is lost by incurring one of the risks the program insures against. Funding for the SSDI is primarily through a payroll tax levied on workers in jobs covered by Social Security, and the benefits are based on an individual's career earnings. As of the end of December 2010, nearly 9.7 million disabled workers and their dependents were receiving SSDI benefits. *See* Congressional Research Service Report RL32279, "Primer on Disability Benefits, SSDI and SSI," 2 February 2010, prepared for Members and Committees of Congress by Scott Szymendera, Analyst in Disability Policy.

² 42 U.S.C. §1382c 3(A).

Although SSDI is a federal program administered through the SSA, both federal and state disability offices are used to determine eligibility for benefits. In New York State, applicants submit an SSDI claim form and relevant documentation relating to the applicant's medical and work history to the New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance ("OTDA"), which is run jointly with the SSA. Examiners from the OTDA and the SSA then make a determination on the basis of the documentation submitted as to whether an applicant is entitled to SSDI benefits.

Once an individual's claim for SSDI benefits has been approved, the initial payment of SSDI benefits includes a retroactive lump sum amount to cover the period from the onset of the disability to the date of the SSDI claim approval.³ Claimants receive monthly SSDI payments based on the claimant's past average monthly earnings, indexed to reflect changes in national wage levels, plus cost of living increases. SSDI payments continue until the individual is either no longer disabled, or reaches the age of regular retirement, at which time SSA benefits are reclassified as Social Security retirement insurance benefits.⁴ Recipients of SSDI are subject to periodic review by the SSA and are required to inform SSA if there is any change in their ability to work, they return to work, or their medical condition improves.

Pursuant to the Social Security "Appointment of Representative" Form SSA-1696-U4, "[a]n attorney or other individual who wants to charge or collect a fee for providing services in connection with a claim before the SSA must generally obtain [SSA's] prior authorization of the fee for representation." In order to charge a fee for services, a representative "cannot charge more than the fee [SSA] authorize[s]." Currently, the representative's fee can be "no more than 25 percent of past-due benefits, or \$6,000, whichever is less."⁵ The SSA withholds this fee from any recipient's award and pays it directly to registered representatives.

³ Applicants who receive SSDI benefits are also then automatically eligible for Medicare benefits regardless of their age.

⁴ Regular retirement age varies between ages 62 and 67, depending on the individual's circumstances and work history.

⁵ The SSA fee cap was \$4,000 until February 1, 2002, when it was raised to \$5,300. The SSA fee cap was again raised on June 22, 2009 to its present cap of \$6,000.

Backgrounds of the Principal Scheme Participants

LAVALLEE is 81 years old and currently resides in Massapequa, New York. LAVALLEE is a self-employed attorney and has been a registered “representative” with the SSA since the 1970’s. LAVALLEE was formerly an FBI agent from 1952 to 1956, and he also served as an assistant district attorney for the Nassau County District Attorney’s Office from 1967 to 1970, which included heading that office’s Rackets Bureau.

HALE is 89 years old and currently resides in Bellmore, New York. HALE is listed as the chairman and president of TJH, Inc., on a domestic corporation registered in 1985 with the New York State Department of State. The Certificate of Incorporation, filed by Ray LAVALLEE, Esq. with the New York State Department of State for TJH, Inc., states that the corporation’s purpose is “to establish, maintain and conduct a general service organization to make and conduct investigations and render reports of such investigations relating to disability and Social Security cases, to perform inspection and testing services and any and all other activities relating to the analysis, performance and completion of disability and social security cases, services and programs.” HALE operates TJH, Inc. out of his residence in Bellmore, New York.

ESPOSITO is 70 years old and currently resides in Valley Stream, New York. ESPOSITO was employed with the NYPD from 1973 to 1990. In September 1990, at the age of 46, ESPOSITO was awarded a three-quarter disability retirement⁶ from the NYPD based on claimed physical line-of-duty injuries stemming from two motor vehicle accidents. In June 1991, ESPOSITO filed for SSDI benefits from the SSA based on purported “mood disorders” and started receiving SSDI benefits in October 1991. SSA records indicate that ESPOSITO has received almost \$300,000 in SSDI benefits for himself, an additional \$13,124.00 for his wife, and an additional \$113,968.00 for his three children. When ESPOSITO turned 65 years old on December 28, 2008, his SSDI benefits were reclassified by the SSA as retirement insurance benefits in the same monthly amount.

MINERVA is 59 years old and currently resides in Malverne, New York. Records indicate that he was employed as a police officer with the NYPD from 1973 to 1984. MINERVA currently serves as a “Disability Consultant” for the Detectives Endowment Association (“DEA”) and as the DEA’s representative

⁶ An award of “three-quarters” retirement entitles the recipient to a payment which approximates three-quarters of his or her final year’s salary, tax free, for the remainder of his or her life.

to the NYPD's Article Two Medical Board, which reviews applications for eligibility to qualify for an NYPD disability pension, commonly referred to as three-quarter disability retirement.

Summary of The Criminal Scheme

As stated, the current indictment contains charges pertaining to a scheme ESPOSITO, HALE, MINERVA, LAVALLEE engaged in which they directed and assisted the Applicant-Defendants to create and submit fraudulent SSDI applications that resulted in the Applicant-Defendants illegally obtaining tens of millions of dollars in SSDI benefits. Once SSDI benefits were awarded, LAVALLEE, HALE, ESPOSITO and MINERVA shared in these scheme proceeds.

The evidence derived from the investigation, which includes undercover operations, court-ordered intercepted phone conversations, SSA documents and financial records, social media and internet pages, among other things, revealed a systematic pattern in which the defendants carried out their criminal scheme. For example, based upon a review of intercepted phone conversations, upon their retirement or sometime thereafter, many of the Applicant-Defendants generally first contacted ESPOSITO, who is known within the law enforcement community as someone able to assist individuals in obtaining SSDI benefits in addition to their NYPD, FDNY or other retirement benefits. These intercepted conversations further reveal that ESPOSITO generally instructed the Applicant-Defendants that, in order to secure an SSDI award, their claimed disabilities needed to include a psychiatric infirmity, which they were instructed, could be created based on events that occurred while they worked, most often upon the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. The intercepted phone conversations also reveal that some of the Applicant-Defendants initially consulted with MINERVA who, as stated, is associated with the NYPD's disability pension process. The evidence also indicated that ESPOSITO or MINERVA would then bring the Applicant-Defendants to meet HALE. Applicants were told that HALE, a disability consultant, conducted work for SSDI through the attorney LAVALLEE, who HALE reported to. ESPOSITO and HALE then set up the Applicant-Defendants with designated psychiatrists and/or psychologists in order to build a record of treatment for a psychiatric condition which would warrant an award of SSDI benefits. These medical professionals, most often obtained by MINERVA for use in their scheme, then created psychiatric reports to be included in the SSDI application HALE and LAVALLEE later filed.

Undercover operations and intercepted telephone conversations revealed that ESPOSITO instructed the Applicant-Defendants to manifest symptoms of depression and anxiety and related disorders when visiting these doctors so that the doctors had plausible facts to recite in their reports. ESPOSITO thereafter “coached” the Applicant-Defendants through the entire “treatment” process. They were instructed on how to act “symptomatic” when they were eventually examined by SSA’s independently appointed psychiatrists, as well as how they should behave in actual SSA Administrative hearings. For example, they were instructed on how to plausibly fail “concentration” tests, how to dress, and how to behave to fit their claimed mental infirmity. Furthermore, if the purported condition related to the September 11 terrorist attacks, Applicant-Defendants were instructed to state that they were afraid of planes and entering large buildings. The fraudulent SSDI applications detailed symptoms purportedly suffered by the individual applicants and described the limitations to the applicants’ daily activities as a result thereof.

During an intercepted telephone conversation in January 2013, ESPOSITO coached Applicant-Defendant Jacqueline Powell with regard to an upcoming examination with SSA officials concerning her SSDI benefits status. This included suggesting that the applicants “pretend” to have “panic attacks.” During the conversation, ESPOSITO stated in substance:

Okay. When you get there, usually the first question they ask you is “How did you get here?” You’re gonna say “My sister drove me.” The next question they generally ask is “Who does the cooking, cleaning, shopping in your house?” You’re gonna say “My mother” and your sister. They, they drove [U/I] for you. When you get to see the doctor, he’s gonna ask you questions. He’s not trying to trick you. He, uh, they ask these questions, different variations for everybody. They just want to see if you can concentrate. They’ll say to you, “But what do you do with yourself all day? How do you spend your day?” You’re gonna tell ‘em “I don’t sleep well at night. I’m up three, four times. Usually, I, I nap on and off during the day. I put the television on, you know, I keep changing channels ‘cause I, I can’t concentrate on the television. Just, just to hear a voice in the house.” And they’re liable to say, “From the word—spell the word “world,” so you go “W-R-L-D.” Then they’re gonna say “Spell it backwards.” You think about it, and you can’t spell it backwards. Then they’re liable to say “From a hundred, subtract seven.” You know, a hundred, ninety-three, and then you’re trying to concentrate, and make it to eighty-six or eighty-five, you know. You’re not too sure. Then they might tell you, uh—“I’m going to tell you three things to remember. A spoon, a fork, and a dish,” and

they're going to ask you later on in the conversation to remember them. You remember one of them. No jewelry, no cellphone—uh, when you're talking to the guy, don't look directly at him. You know, put your head down now and then, don't answer right away. You know, pause for a second. You're just trying to show that, you know, you're depressed. You, you can't, you, you don't have any desire for anything, and if can, you pretend you have panic attacks?

The Applicant-Defendants

The hundreds of SSDI applications at issue in this investigation, which were required to pertain to each Applicant-Defendant's individual circumstances, all followed a distinctive and common pattern in their style, content and phraseology. For example, the applications appeared to be in the exact same handwriting, which the investigation has revealed to be written by HALE⁷. Each application also asserts that the individual rarely leaves his or her residence, has little or no interest in social activities and cannot handle his or her own finances. Furthermore, the applications almost always used the following strikingly similar, and often identical phrases:

- a. "I don't have an interest in anything;"
- b. "I was a healthy, active, productive person;"
- c. "I am up and down all night long;"
- d. "My [family member] is always after me about my grooming;"
- e. "I am unable to perform any type of work activity in or out of the house."

The Applicant-Defendants' claimed psychiatric treatment patterns described in these fraudulent applications also demonstrated striking similarities. Typically, Applicant-Defendants did not submit any record of prior psychiatric treatment for their purported condition before meeting ESPOSITO, HALE, MINERVA and/or LAVALLEE. Applicant-Defendants typically were all treated for approximately one year prior to the submission of

⁷ A chart showing representative examples is attached as Appendix B.

their applications, the time period that a mental condition is generally required to persist for SSDI eligibility.⁸

Furthermore, even after the SSDI awards were received, there were distinctive patterns evident in the paperwork submitted to the SSA by the defendants. The Applicant-Defendants asserted that their conditions never get “better,” never get “worse” and always remain the “same.”⁹ Also, even when some of them relocated out of the New York area, they continued to assert that they received their psychiatric treatment from the pre-designated psychiatrists located in the New York area, sometimes being treated by phone. Finally, when the Applicant-Defendants became eligible for Social Security retirement benefits and their disability was consequently irrelevant to benefits, they ceased psychiatric treatment, suggesting that the medical claims had been bogus.

For example, in March 2013, ESPOSITO explained to one of the defendants’ SSDI beneficiaries who was apparently approaching retirement age, that soon he would no longer need to continue medical treatment for her claimed disability, stating in substance “at sixty-five you don’t have to go anymore. He could do whatever he wants, he can get a job now if he wants to.”

A review of SSDI records, medical records, and intercepted phone communications reveal that the medical reports prepared by the two primary designated medical professionals and provided to HALE in preparation for the filing of the SSDI applications generally always followed distinctive patterns. The reports almost always listed the same diagnostic conclusions. For example, reports from one of the doctors repeatedly asserted, upon the initial evaluation, that the patient was “unable to be gainfully employed.” Furthermore, both doctors’ reports claimed that their respective “patients” conditions, both prior to the application submissions and during the course of the SSDI benefits, never improved. Despite the lack of improvement over years, neither doctor substantially altered his purported treatment regimens of these patients.

As stated, the Applicant-Defendants’ initial SSDI awards included the retroactive payment based on the date of the disability onset, that was paid in

⁸ The SSDI program issues a “Disability Evaluation Under Social Security” that is available at <http://www.ssa.gov/disability/professionals/bluebook/AdultListings.htm>. This publication outlines all of the possible conditions that would potentially render an individual “disabled” and medically eligible for SSDI. All of the applicants in this investigation assert medical conditions that are listed under Section 12.00 which designates all “Mental Listings.” Section 12.00 “requires documentation of a medically determinable impairment(s), consideration of the degree of limitation such impairment(s) may impose on the individual’s ability to work, and consideration of whether these limitations have lasted or are expected to last for a *continuous period of at least 12 months.*” (emphasis added)

⁹ Continual Disability Review forms request that recipients attest to their condition as being “better,” “worse” or “the same.”

the form of a lump sum, typically in the amount of \$10,000 to \$50,000. LAVALLEE would typically inform HALE of the SSA award. HALE then contacted ESPOSITO who, in turn, then typically contacted the Applicant-Defendant and instructed him or her to withdraw cash from their accounts in small enough amounts so as not to trigger reporting requirements to file a currency transaction report (“CTR”).¹⁰ This is something that is typically done to avoid raising suspicions within financial institutions. The Applicant-Defendants thereafter made cash deliveries to ESPOSITO as payment for the illegally obtained award.¹¹ In some instances during this investigation, applicants were observed meeting ESPOSITO and making these payments in person. In most instances, financial records from prior to and during the course of this investigation, reveal a series of cash withdrawals from the Applicant-Defendants’ bank accounts shortly after the SSDI retroactive award was transmitted to the applicant. Typically, the amount of this cash payment was approximately equal to fourteen months of the applicant’s SSDI monthly payment less LAVALLEE’s authorized fee as attorney representative.

For example, during an intercepted conversation in May 2013, ESPOSITO stated in substance to Applicant-Defendant James Matamoros “you got to give them fourteen payments of what you get. Let’s say you get two thousand dollars. You have to give him twenty-eight thousand dollars, whatever it happens to be, but they already withheld six thousand dollars from Social Security, so you have to give them the difference.”

The People’s evidence reveals that these illegal cash payments were distributed among ESPOSITO, HALE, LAVALLEE, MINERVA. Thereafter, each applicant continued to collect his or her monthly fraudulent disability payment, which ranged from approximately \$2,000 to \$4,000.¹² In particular, the investigation revealed that applicants would never pay HALE or LAVALLEE directly instead, ESPOSITO or MINERVA would collect the cash payment and bring it to HALE. HALE would then contact LAVALLEE to arrange to provide LAVALLEE with a portion of the cash payment.

¹⁰ A CTR is a report that U.S. financial institutions are required to file for each deposit, withdrawal, exchange of currency, or other payment or transfer, by, through, or to the financial institution which involves a transaction in currency of more than \$10,000.

¹¹ An examination of bank records of approximately 200 applicants demonstrates this pattern. In some instances, SSDI applications occurred prior to the record retention date of the applicant’s financial institution and are therefore unavailable.

¹² See attached Annex A for a transcript of representative conversations.

The evidence reveals that the Applicant-Defendants were and continued to be engaged in lifestyles that do not comport with the representations made on their respective SSDI applications, and many do not appear to be “disabled” as defined by SSA.

For example, SSDI application forms, signed by the Applicant-Defendants, asserted their complete inability to handle finances, bank accounts, pay bills, drive a car and shop. The evidence from their respective bank records show the contrary. Also, Applicant-Defendants often asserted that they could not drive, yet the investigation has obtained photos and videos of certain Applicant-Defendants driving as well as rental car agreements, gas purchases and EZ-pass records. Applicant-Defendants asserted that they could not fly, yet flight records, hotel records and vacation photos gathered for during the investigation bely this for many of them. Applicant-Defendants asserted that they could not shop, yet credit card statements demonstrate that many are prolific shoppers. Applicant-Defendants stated that they could not use a computer, yet many of them have Facebook pages, Twitter accounts and YouTube channels. They asserted that they rarely left their homes, did not travel and had almost no social interactions with family and friends, however an examination of records from financial institutions, airlines, cruise companies, “EZ Pass,” governmental agencies, and materials on the Internet as well as surveillance contradict these representations. Also, several Applicant-Defendants have been identified as being gainfully employed, including: energy and investment companies, private security and private eye jobs, construction and landscaping jobs, and even a baker.

Specifically, Appendix C is a screenshot from Glenn Liebermann’s Facebook page that shows him riding a jet ski. Appendix D is a screenshot from Michael Scialabba’s Facebook page that shows he currently works as a helicopter pilot. Appendix E is a screenshot of V.I.P. Black Belt Champions’ website that shows Louis Hurtado currently works as a martial arts instructor. Appendix F is a screenshot from John Famularo’s Facebook page that shows he drives a motorcycle. Appendix G is a screenshot from Richard Cosentino’s Facebook page that shows he went fishing off the coast of Costa Rica. Appendix H is a screenshot from the website policesoftball.com that shows John Catuosco plays softball for the team “NYPD BLUES.” Appendix I is a photograph from physical surveillance that shows Edward Mahoney shopping. Appendix J is a photograph from physical surveillance that shows Darrin Lamantia playing basketball. Appendix K is a screenshot from an interview that Joseph Marrone gave to PIX 11 while he worked a cannoli stand at the San Genaro festival in Manhattan. Appendix L is a screenshot from an NYPD–

related Association Facebook page that shows John Stefanowski playing golf. Appendix M is a screenshot from the website teamseriousfun.org that shows Glenn Galanos training to run a marathon.

The fraudulent awards obtained by the Applicant-Defendants ranged from approximately \$50,000 to approximately \$500,000. In order to assist the court, a chart listing each Applicant-Defendant's approximate fraud amount is included as Appendix A.

In conjunction with the filing the above-captioned indictment, the People have also sought and obtained Temporary Restraining Orders against the assets of LAVALLEE, HALE, ESPOSITO and HALE, as well as the assets of the 102 Applicant-Defendants.


Search Warrants

On December 3, 2013, court-authorized search warrants were executed at the residences and safe deposit boxes belonging to ESPOSITO, HALE, MINERVA, and LAVALLEE.

Approximately \$62,000 cash and a ledger containing the applicants' names and purported psychiatric conditions was seized from ESPOSITO's residence. An additional approximate \$650,000 was uncovered from ESPOSITO's safe deposit box. Approximately \$60,000 cash was seized from MINERVA'S residence, and an additional approximate \$325,000 from his safe deposit box. Approximately \$6,000 cash was seized from LAVALLEE's residence and an additional approximately \$2,000 was seized from his safe deposit box. Approximately \$51,000 cash and SSA paperwork, including paperwork referring to the Applicant-Defendants was seized from HALE'S office-residence.

Respectfully submitted,

Cyrus R. Vance, Jr.,
District Attorney



Bryan Serino
Christopher Santora
Assistant District Attorneys

cc: All Counsel

ATTACHMENT A

Applicant	Total SSDI Payments	Time Frame
Aglialoro, Ann Marie	\$72,776.00	03/09 -06/13
Agoglia, Christopher	\$211,392.50	04/05 -06/13
Arezzo, John	\$146,204.60	09/06-06/13
Avenoso, Donald	\$222,685.20	01/05 -06/13
Barton, Michael	\$210,184.70	07/05 -06/13
Blessinger, Philip	\$167,491.50	02/07 -06/13
Bratton, Sheldon	\$63,952.50	03/11 - 06/13
Breeden, Tyrone	\$154,958.80	12/08 -06/13
Breslin, Dermot	\$182,456.10	01/08 -06/13
Brunetto, Ninfa	\$181,217.20	04/05 -06/13
Byrne, John	\$145,517.10	08/09 -06/13
Byrnes, George	\$334,312.70	11/04 -06/13
Carey, Brian	\$135,518.30	03/10 -06/13
Carter, Denise	\$31,981.00	03/13 -06/13
Catusco, John	\$164,349.90	06/09 -06/13
Closs, John	\$270,968.10	07/08 -06/13
Colombi, John	\$295,759.00	07/04 -06/13
Colon, Edwin	\$142,811.80	04/09 -06/13
Conklin, Daniel	\$145,181.10	01/10-06/13
Connolly, Jacqueline	\$77,067.60	12/03 -06/13
Connor, Ronald	\$160,608.30	05/07 -06/13
Cosentino, Richard	\$207,639.70	05/08 -06/13
Curley, Edward	\$344,095.00	09/04 -06/13
Czark, David	\$189,163.50	09/05 -06/13
Damon, Thomas	\$348,471.00	01/05 -06/13
DeMartino, Michael	\$266,633.30	02/07-6/13
Dinkelacker, Thomas	\$195,710.40	04/06 -06/13
Donaldson, Robert	\$193,280.20	12/08 - 06/13
Dufan, Mustafa	\$231,086.70	8/00 - 6/13
Ehresman, Ralph	\$399,754.90	05/02 -06/13
Famularo, John	\$341,232.20	06/03 -06/13
Galanos, Glenn	\$358,740.20	03/04 -06/13

Applicant	Total SSDI Payments	Time Frame
Galimi, Karen	\$104,762.90	09/10 -06/13
Galimi, Kevin	\$177,135.70	11/06 -06/13
Galimi, Thomas	\$287,110.70	7/02 -06/13
Gergenti, Vincent	\$178,680.60	12/08 -06/13
Giancaspro, Jack	\$96,914.70	06/06 -06/13
Gonzalez, Daniel	\$160,731.90	06/09 -06/13
Greco, Scott	\$180,531.30	05/09 -06/13
Gross, William	\$265,936.50	01/07 -06/13
Hansen, Paul	\$169,736.70	12/01 -6/13
Herlihy, Raymond	\$165,927.70	09/06 -06/13
Howard, Keran	\$105,949.10	11/10-06/13
Hunter, Donald	\$127,269.10	03/09 -06/13
Hurley, Kevin	\$224,476.70	11/04 -06/13
Hurtado, Louis	\$470,395.20	06/89 -06/13
Ilchert, Darlene	\$313,817.90	12/04 - 06/13
Inzerilla, Peter	\$124,378.70	07/10 -06/13
Isolano, Jodi	\$50,409.00	09/10 -06/13
Jackson, Tracy	\$400,707.50	04/02 -06/13
Johnson, Terrance	\$283,449.00	10/06 -06/13
Kellet, John	\$148,551.90	06/09 -06/13
Krill, Helen	\$243,743.70	09/03 -06/13
Kull, Michael	\$223,225.00	11/06 -06/13
Lamantia, Darrin	\$58,724.40	05/13-06/13
Lamantia, Vincent	\$148,876.40	05/10-06/13
LaRosa, Thomas	\$227,311.00	05/04 -06/13
Lieberman, Glenn	\$175,758.40	06/09 -06/13
Lisanti, Christopher	\$236,417.70	11/06 -06/13
Lopez, David	\$218,737.70	11/05 -06/13
Magagnos, Terrance	\$155,766.90	11/09 -06/13
Maher, Anthony	\$192,266.50	07/07 -06/13
Mahoney, Edward	\$181,732.90	08/06 - 06/13
Mallo, Daniel	\$98,187.90	09/10-06/13
Marino, Francis	\$164,782.70	02/07 -06/13
Martin, Peter	\$131,046.70	04/08 -06/13
Massoni, John	\$277,228.70	06/08 -06/13
Matamoros, James	\$79,561.00	09/10 - 06/13
Mazza, Lauren	\$176,181.90	11/08 -06/13

Applicant	Total SSDI Payment	Time Frame
McCarthy, Gerard	\$282,563.70	05/07 -06/13
McCullagh, Kevin	\$267,592.20	08/04 -06/13
McGarry, John	\$68,171.80	10/10 -06/13
Mellet, Arlene	\$158,391.00	04/09-06/13
Moriello, Salvatore	\$233,323.20	04/07 -06/13
Morrissey, Robert	\$257,497.20	10/05 -06/13
Morrone, Joseph	\$108,930.30	10/09 -06/13
Moskowitz, Arnold	\$159,351.40	06/05 -06/13
Moynihan, Jeremiah	\$358,645.70	05/04 - 06/13
Narducci, Leonard	\$464,676.70	11/97 -06/13
Nesimi, Mergim	\$195,177.10	07/08 -06/13
Nuzzi, Michael	\$74,216.60	06/10 -06/13
O'Hara Terrence	\$123,074.20	08/10 -06/13
Orosz, John	\$122,315.20	06/10 -06/13
Palmeri, Frank	\$451,684.70	03/97 -06/13
Pate, James	\$290,403.80	08/04 -06/13
Polite, Joseph	\$254,869.70	09/04 -06/13
Pollicino, Daniel	\$58,193.70	07/10 - 06/13
Ponzo, Thomas	\$395,208.70	03/02 - 06/13
Quinn, John	\$108,303.70	09/09 -06/13
Rivera, Liana	\$250,147.00	03/06 - 06/13
Rocco, Michael	\$299,586.50	02/06 -06/13
Rushing, Samuel	\$213,963.10	01/08-06/13
Salmon, Matthew	\$209,030.50	02/95 - 06/13
Salvato, John	\$386,532.20	10/03 -6/13
Scialabba, Michael	\$232,443.70	11/05-06/13
Secchi, Nicholas	\$183,884.60	05/09 -06/13
Senese, John	\$190,411.10	03/08 06/13
Stefanowski, John	\$359,148.70	09/04 -06/13
Stennett, Andre	\$328,682.20	11/02 -06/13
Tumminello, Shannon	\$314,628.20	04/04 -06/13
Wiltbank, Larry	\$325,737.10	01/03 - 6/13
Young, Sidney	\$115,797.20	2/10 - 6/13
TOTAL:	\$21,462,206.10	

ATTACHMENT B

Function Report Comparison

- Describe what you do from the time you wake up until you go to bed.

Describe what you do from the time you wake up until you go to bed.

I WAKE UP AND OFF DURING THE DAY. I USUALLY HAVE THE TV ON TO KEEP ME COMPANY. I DON'T HAVE AN INTEREST IN ANYTHING.

Describe what you do from the time you wake up until you go to bed.

I WAKE UP AND OFF DURING THE DAY. I USUALLY HAVE THE TV ON TO KEEP ME COMPANY. I DON'T HAVE AN INTEREST IN ANYTHING.

Describe what you do from the time you wake up until you go to bed.

I WAKE UP AND OFF DURING THE DAY. I USUALLY HAVE THE TV ON TO KEEP ME COMPANY. I DON'T HAVE AN INTEREST IN ANYTHING.

Describe what you do from the time you wake up until you go to bed.

I WAKE UP AND OFF DURING THE DAY. I USUALLY HAVE THE TV ON TO KEEP ME COMPANY. I DON'T HAVE AN INTEREST IN ANYTHING.

- Do you need any special help or reminders to take care of your personal needs and grooming? If "YES," what type of help or reminders do you need?

Do you need any special help or reminders to take care of your personal needs and grooming? [] Yes [] No If "YES", what type of help or reminders do you need?

MY WIFE IS ALWAYS AFTER ME ABOUT MY GROOMING.

Do you need any special help or reminders to take care of your personal needs and grooming? [] Yes [] No If "YES", what type of help or reminders do you need?

MY HUSBAND IS ALWAYS AFTER ME ABOUT MY GROOMING.

Do you need any special help or reminders to take care of your personal needs and grooming? [] Yes [] No If "YES", what type of help or reminders do you need?

MY HUSBAND AND MY GRAND DAUGHTERS ARE ALWAYS AFTER ME ABOUT MY GROOMING.

Do you need any special help or reminders to take care of your personal needs and grooming? [] Yes [] No If "YES", what type of help or reminders do you need?

MY WIFE IS ALWAYS AFTER ME ABOUT MY GROOMING.

- Describe any changes in your cooking habits since your illnesses, injuries, or conditions began.

Describe any changes in your cooking habits since your illnesses, injuries, or conditions began.

I AM UNABLE TO PERFORM ANY TYPE OF WORK ACTIVITY IN OR OUT OF THE HOUSE.

Describe any changes in your cooking habits since your illnesses, injuries, or conditions began.

I AM UNABLE TO PERFORM ANY TYPE OF WORK ACTIVITY IN OR OUT OF THE HOUSE.

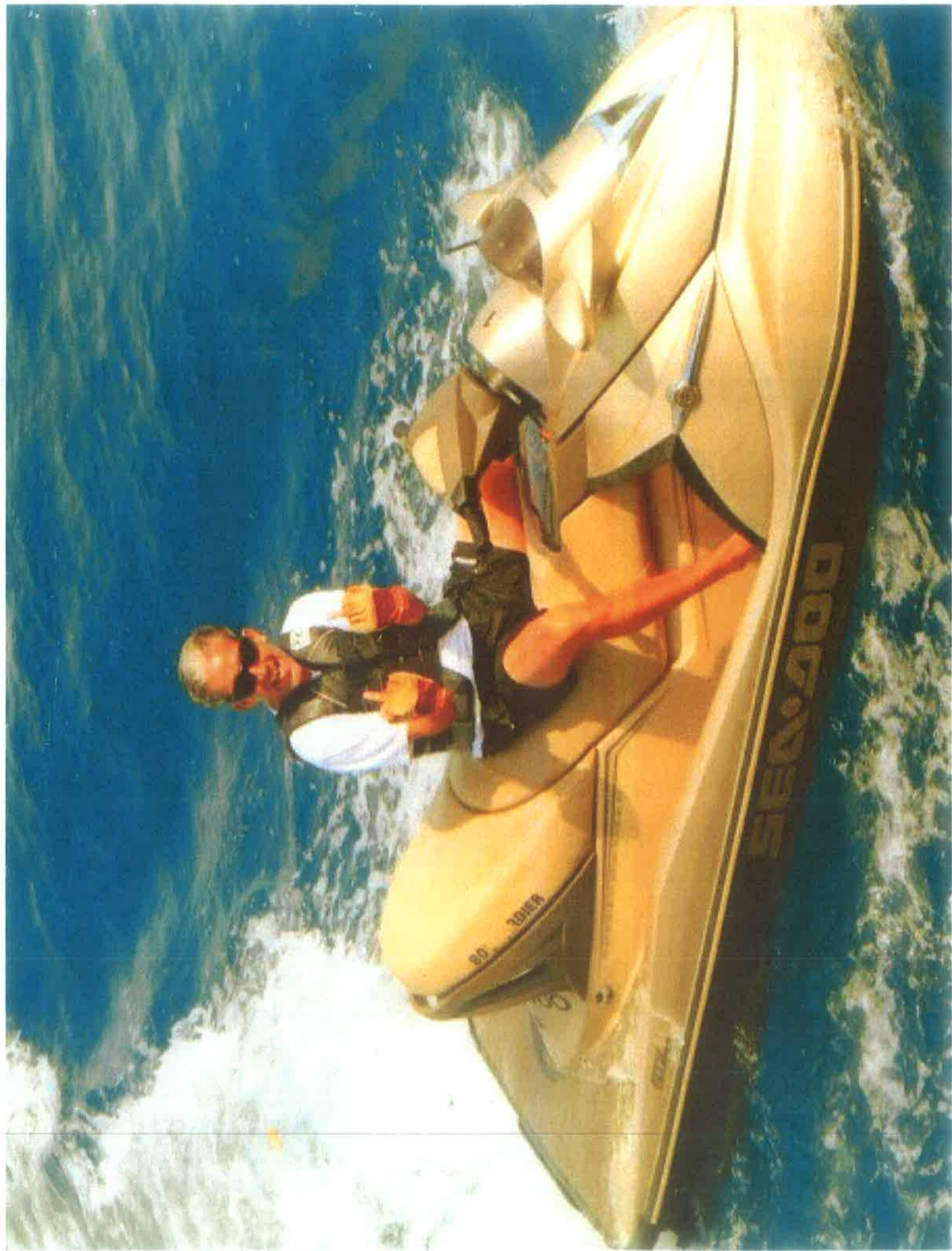
Describe any changes in your cooking habits since your illnesses, injuries, or conditions began.

I AM UNABLE TO PERFORM ANY TYPE OF WORK ACTIVITY IN OR OUT OF THE HOUSE.

Describe any changes in your cooking habits since your illnesses, injuries, or conditions began.

I AM UNABLE TO PERFORM ANY TYPE OF WORK ACTIVITY IN OR OUT OF THE HOUSE.

ATTACHMENT C



ATTACHMENT D



Mike Scialabba

- Works at Retired NYPD Special Operations Division
- Studied at US Army Aviation
- Male

[About](#)[Photos](#)[Map](#)**Work and Education****US Army Aviation****Retired NYPD Special Operations Division****East End Helicopter LLC**
Owner - Jan 2003 to present**H. Frank Carey Junior - Senior High School**
Graduate - Spring, New York**Info**[About](#)

Male

2003

Started Working at East End Helicopter LLC

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ATTACHMENT E

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Shidoshi & Staff

Shidoshi Hurlado has been training in the Martial Arts since 1960. Shidoshi first started training in the art of Taekwondo under the instruction of Grandmaster S. Henry Cho in New York City, at the early age of 7 but only trained for a short period of time due to moving. In 1968 while attending high school he witnessed some fellow schoolmates being attacked by local bullies. This motivated him to return to martial arts training and never look back. He has trained in numerous different systems including Shotin-ryu, Filipino arnis, USA Goju and most recently Muay Thai and Jiu Jitsu. He is a certified 6th Degree Black Belt Instructor, who continually strives for self perfection, both in himself and in his Black Belts!

Master Hurlado has also served as a personal body guard for numerous dignitaries and celebrities. In the 1970's he toured the entire United States with the rock group Tommy James and the Shondells. He also served as personal bodyguard for celebrities such as Sean Connery, James Caan, Elliott Gould, Audrey Hepburn, Tony Orlando and others. Shidoshi Hurlado is also a retired member of the New York City Police Department. As a member of the New York City Police Department, he received numerous awards and commendations for excellent police performance. He was selected and served as an advisory board member for the United States Martial Arts Association, an international organization which required him to network and consult with schools throughout the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada and the entire United States.

He has successfully owned and operated the VIP Black Belt Champions Training Center since 1974. The training center teaches a mixed martial art (MMA) which is a blend of karate, arnis, Muay Thai and Jiu Jitsu. He has promoted hundreds of qualified martial artists to the rank of black belt and higher. He continues to expect nothing but 100% effort and commitment from his students and black belts because that has been the secret to his success! Master Hurlado has had the privilege of teaching and coaching his students to become regional and national champions in both forms and sparring. Parents love the program because of the positive results they see in their children's behavior and adults continue training and referring others because of the positive environment VIP creates. Shidoshi takes pride in training and developing tomorrow's leaders - one Black Belt at a time!

Personal Thought
 We are always on the stage of LIFE, where there are no rehearsals and we have no under studies! Each day is an actual performance and requires us to always be prepared for stage call. We are the star of our own show and the reviews depend entirely on our preparation. At the final curtain call, what will the critics say?

Personal Motto
 You will only be as successful as the company you chose to keep! Attract the positive and repel the negative.

Personal Goal
 To help others become all they can be through the teachings of the martial arts. Through leadership by example guide others to achieve their goals!

ATTACHMENT F



John Taz Famularo

March 11, 2010

"LIVE TO RIDE"

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Sister Schubert's Homemade Rolls

Sister Schubert's Sausage Rolls, sharp cheddar cheese and a hint of Worcestershire sauce,...



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"Joy is what happens to us when we allow ourselves to recognize how good things really..."

Like

ATTACHMENT G

Facebook post by Richie Cos, August 22, 2012.



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- Nina DiBona Pauk** wow! that is a big fish!!
September 11, 2012 at 8:31am
- Dorothy Cosentino DiBona** I'm trying to get one like that in Squam!!!
September 11, 2012 at 8:32am
- Richie Cos** I caught that in Lake Merrymeeting ! LOL
September 11, 2012 at 9:30am · 1
- Linda Red Colton Fargie** omG your adrenaline must have been through the roof!! Awesome!!
September 11, 2012 at 11:35am
- Richie Cos** It was a awesome day off the coast of Costa Rica. Several sailfish and Mahi Mahi we're caught on that trip
September 11, 2012 at 11:39am via mobile · 1
- John Charles Mack** Nice catch!
September 11, 2012 at 12:42pm
- Richie Cos** Marlins are great. We hooked a small blue marlin in CR the year before. Was about 200 lbs
September 11, 2012 at 1:21pm via mobile
- Marc Berman** Nice catch! Is it hanging on your

ATTACHMENT I



ATTACHMENT J



5 PM
ch 7, 2012

ATTACHMENT K




ATTACHMENT L

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Like Reply July 23 at 10:16pm


**NYPD-Pulaski-Association** Handsome devils
Like Reply July 22 at 12:29pm via mobile


**Guillermo Larregui** Don't think so
Like Reply July 22 at 10:03pm via mobile


**Guillermo Larregui** John good guy
Like Reply July 22 at 9:53pm via mobile


**Grzegorz Gregory Gonski** Polish Power !!!
Like Reply July 23 at 10:18pm via mobile

**Claudia Patricia** Is John on FB?
Like Reply July 22 at 10:07pm via mobile


**Tadeusz Bilalowski** Good Luck,polish colleagues!
Like Reply July 22 at 2:17pm


**Polish NJ Cops** Nice shirts !
Like Reply July 22 at 12:47pm via mobile

**Grzegorz Gregory Gonski** John 94th :)))
Like Reply July 22 at 1:55pm via mobile

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ATTACHMENT M



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\$2,000 Fundraising Goal

13 Generous Supporters

Dear Friends and Family,

I am training to run my first half marathon with Team SeriousFun on October 26th at Victory Junction in Randleman N.C. My former partner, Sgt. Eileen Walter and I will both be completing the 13.1 mile race to help SeriousFun Children's Network reach beyond illness. Over the next 4 months we will pound the pavement, her in NYC and I in Charlotte, running and raising funds for this AMAZING organization.

More than two decades ago, Paul Newman had a vision: Imagine if



Honor Roll

- From anonymous
- \$50 From Eileen Walker
- \$25 From Frances Gershey
- \$20 From Heather Taylor in Support Of Glenn Galanos

