

STATEMENT OF
DEPUTY CHIEF JEREMIAH J. QUINLAN
COMMANDING OFFICER, SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION
NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

BEFORE THE NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL
COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC SAFETY AND MENTAL HEALTH,
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY, ALCOHOLISM, DRUG ABUSE AND
DISABILITY SERVICES
APRIL 25, 2014

Good afternoon, Chair Gibson, Chair Cohen and members of the Council. I am Deputy Chief Jeremiah Quinlan, Commanding Officer of the Special Investigations Division of the New York City Police Department. I am joined today by Benjamin Krakauer, Director of Watch Command for the Office of Emergency Management. On behalf of Police Commissioner William J. Bratton, I am pleased to be here to offer the Administration's comments on the bills before you today.

Intro. 284 would expand the concept of the "Silver Alert," currently contained in the Administrative Code and administered by the NYPD with the help of OEM, to include within its scope "a person of any age with a developmental disability." Intro. 286 would create a new "Voluntary Special Needs Registry" for individuals with special medical needs, who would be provided with a GPS tracking device that would be utilized if the individual were to be reported missing. Both bills are founded on a commendable desire to enhance the protection of vulnerable individuals, and we applaud their intent.

The City in general and the NYPD in particular devote substantial resources to locating missing persons, especially if they fall within what we call a "special category": a child under 16; someone mentally or physically impaired to the extent that hospitalization may be required; someone not capable of self-care or clear communication; a person 65 or older; a possible drowning victim; someone missing under circumstances indicating unaccountable or involuntary disappearance; or, finally, a unique or unusual case which merits an enhanced response.

As you will note, the individuals sought to be assisted by both bills would likely already fall within the NYPD's "special category" for missing persons, and depending upon the circumstances, the efforts to find them will include intensive and immediate investigation and/or search, utilizing all possible resources of the Police Department, as well as requests for the public's assistance in locating them.

One of the ways in which the public is notified is through the Silver Alert system, where the missing person is 65 or older and has dementia, as a result of Alzheimer's disease or a similar condition, and is reported missing under circumstances indicating he or she is in imminent danger of serious bodily harm or death. The Silver Alert is issued by both the

Police Department's Deputy Commissioner of Public Information and by OEM's Notify NYC system, in order to include the public in the search for the person at risk. In 2013 the City issued 63 Silver Alerts.

When a missing senior is not determined to be in imminent danger of serious bodily harm or death, the Police Department and Notify NYC may issue an alternative message, a "Missing Senior Notification," to mobilize the public as well. In 2013, the City issued 57 such notifications.

Turning to Intro. 284, the bill would add a new category of individual to the Silver Alert protocol, namely a person of any age with a developmental disability. Because the term "developmental disability" is not further defined, it would be difficult to predict the scope of this change, given the potential universe of developmentally disabled individuals residing in New York City. In any event, this addition to the bill would seem to replicate two systems which already exist. One is the well-known "AMBER Alert" system for children under 18. Perhaps less well-known is the other emergency notification system, maintained by the State's "Missing Vulnerable Adult Clearinghouse" established in New York State Executive Law Section 837-f-1. A "vulnerable adult" is defined as an individual 18 or older "who has a cognitive impairment, mental disability, or brain disorder and whose disappearance has been determined by law enforcement to pose a creditable threat of harm to such missing individual." If a vulnerable adult is reported as missing to a local law enforcement agency, and the law enforcement agency determines that there is a credible threat of harm to the person, the agency will contact the Clearinghouse and request that the emergency notification be issued. The Clearinghouse will then determine which regions of the State should receive the message, and issue the notification to the regions' media, law enforcement agencies, and emergency notification systems, such as Notify NYC.

We suggest, therefore, that there is no need to expand the concept of the Silver Alert in the manner suggested by the bill, in light of the parallel systems which already exist, and which are in active use. In 2013, there were 3 AMBER Alerts and 12 Missing Vulnerable Adult messages issued by the City. We should remember that a key element of all of these types of alert systems is that they are used sparingly, so that they retain their character as true emergencies in the public's mind. The need to provide public notice in individual cases must be balanced against the potential that the public becomes overwhelmed with information or complacent, and literally tunes the emergency notification messages out, or in this case, potentially opts out of Notify NYC entirely. We believe that the present alert systems strike that balance well, and we recommend that they continue to operate in the current manner.

With respect to Intro. 286, a different set of concerns arises. The creation of a "Voluntary Special Medical Needs Registry" is an appealing concept, since it establishes an expectation of protection for the most vulnerable among us. We would like to suggest an alternative, since we believe that that expectation may be unrealistic.

One serious problem associated with such registries is that they are generally outdated almost from the time that they are created, and require extensive resources to maintain accuracy. Beyond establishing the registry, the bill contemplates a procedure in which the Police Department would issue a GPS tracking device to a person with special medical needs, whose location would be tracked if the person is reported missing. We suggest that creating a duty for the Police Department to issue and monitor GPS devices in this way is not practicable, for many reasons: privacy concerns regarding the medical information which would have to be shared about the registrant; the potentially unreliable use of GPS in a dense urban environment, including inside buildings and subways; the potential liability concerns if the GPS device malfunctions; the fact that the registrant may or may not be wearing the device at any given time; and the significant resources that would have to be expended by the Police Department in maintaining the registry, as well as the overall program, in the hope that it would prove useful in an individual case.

Instead, we believe that the better course is to support efforts to provide families with GPS or other tracking devices which they would use on a voluntary basis, in the manner that they choose. Families would then be able to provide the GPS tracking information to the Police Department when they report their loved one missing, in order to facilitate an immediate investigation and search. Resolution Nos. 151 and 174 before you today are good examples of those efforts, and the Administration is committed to working with the Council to enhance opportunities for New Yorkers to take advantage of effective technologies which can help locate missing persons in need, perhaps to include developing a program to test these technologies on a pilot basis.

We appreciate the opportunity to offer our thoughts on the bills before you, and we will be pleased to answer any questions you may have.



SCHOOL FOR LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT

100 GLEN COVE AVENUE, GLEN COVE, NY 11542

TEL: (516) 609-2000 • FAX (516) 609-2014

WWW.SLCD.ORG

Honorable City Council Members:

My name is Christine Austin and I am honored to be here today and be given the opportunity to speak on behalf of The School for Language and Communication Development, more familiarly known as SLCD, and Able Community Adult Services to voice our support for amending the Silver Alert Program to include missing persons with developmental disabilities, and to make available GPS tracking devices to those persons who are at great risk for wandering, elopement, injury and death. SLCD opened in 1985 as one of the first programs of its kind in New York State, providing intensive language immersion and educational programming for preschool students. Since then, SLCD has expanded to serve students in grades K-12 from Long Island and New York City and remains one of the few specialized schools in the nation for children with language and autism spectrum disorders. In addition, the newest member of our family of programs, Able Community Services, provides adults with disabilities opportunities to enhance their lives in order to achieve independent living through vocational training, pre-employment training and supported employment.

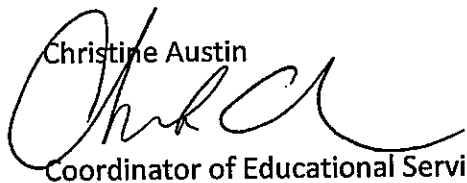
We believe that all children and adults of all abilities have a right to realize their full potential while living and learning in a caring and safe environment. We have had the privilege of working with developmentally disabled children and adults and are familiar with the challenging behaviors of elopement. Today, 1 in 68 persons are diagnosed with autism and are at risk for wandering related incidents and death. In California it was found that elevated death rates among those with Autism Spectrum Disorder were in large part due to drowning which

was a result of wandering. Awareness of the incidence of autism and its risks is not enough. Awareness of the tragic results of wandering is not enough. It is our responsibility to utilize PREVENTION materials to decrease the risk for those persons most vulnerable. Prevention includes the expansion of an alert program and the use of GPS tracking devices to insure the safety of our most vulnerable, susceptible, and most loved citizens.

We applaud the recent resolution calling for the Silver Alert Program to include persons with developmental disabilities. We applaud the New York City Council for putting forth this amendment. We urge the United States Department of Justice to fund this project. We urge the Committee on Mental Health, Developmental Disability, Alcoholism, Drug Abuse and Disability Services to amend the administrative code of the city of New York to amend the Silver Alert Program. We urge the New York State Office for People With Developmental Disabilities to include the use of GPS tracking devices as a covered service available under the People First Waiver.

Respectfully,

Christine Austin

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Christine Austin', written over the printed name.

Coordinator of Educational Services

Testimony Before Committee on Mental Health, Developmental Disability, Alcoholism, Drug Abuse and Disability Services, Jointly with Committee on Public Safety

Friday, April 25, 2014

Good afternoon Chairman Cohen, Chairwoman Gibson, members of the Committee on Mental Health and the Committee on Public Safety, committee staff, and guests.

My name is Pat Barrientos, I serve as the External Affairs Coordinator for Quality Services for the Autism Community, otherwise known as QSAC.

First, I'd like to take this opportunity to thank Council Member Wills for drafting and introducing legislation that is critical to supporting the well being and safety of people with autism.

The bills before this committee address specific programs that revolve around the use of GPS technology. Technology that many families who have a child with autism are beginning to explore as a way to mitigate some of their anxieties and fears.

The recent case of Avonte Oquendo, brought to light the fear many parents with a child or adult with autism has on a daily basis- whether at home, school, a neighborhood store or a family outing, the fear of their child "eloping," otherwise known as wandering, bolting or running is very real.

According to a recent study conducted by the Interactive Autism Network through the Kennedy Krieger Institute, forty-nine (49%) percent of children with an autism spectrum disorder tried to run off at least once after they reached the age of four (4).

In the same study fifty-eight (58%) percent of parents stated eloping is the most stressful behavior they encounter. Furthermore, the study also highlighted children between the ages of four (4) and seven (7) with autism were four (4) times more likely to wander away than children of the same age without autism. That number doubles to eight (8) times between the ages of seven (7) and ten (10).

When it comes to children with autism, especially those who are unable to communicate, GPS technology could be a time and life saving tool. However, this technology like any other technology has its limitations, especially with regards to access due to cost.

On average, the devices can cost families \$500 per year, but we have seen costs run as high as \$750 per year, which covers the cost of the device and monitoring service. To some, this may not sound expensive when it comes to providing a layer of security for their child, but for many families this cost poses a financial burden.

To put things in perspective, sixty percent (60%) of the 1,600 QSAC participants we serve each year come from low income families. It's important that families with a child with autism, such as the families we serve, have access to a GPS tracking device regardless of ability to pay -- especially when it comes to the safety of their child.

This is why we hope New York State will cover the cost of these devices under the People First Waiver, thereby, allowing families to add another layer of protection for their child regardless of affordability.

Of course, these devices are not a guarantee as parents should not be given a false sense of security that GPS technology is the ultimate answer to ensuring their child's safety. We must also be cognizant that GPS technology has its limitations -- it can't prevent accidents that involve crossing the street, walking within a crosswalk or strangers whose intent is to cause harm. For this reason, GPS technology should be used in coordination with other precautionary measures that parents and service providers have in place coupled with valuable community-based trainings for parents and caregivers.

When it comes to children and adults with autism we must ensure a full wraparound response that sees technology as an aspect of ensuring child safety while also continuing to support trainings and other initiatives that support families in ensuring the safety of their children.

Another limitation that needs to be considered is coverage area and reliability for these devices. In the research I have done, some devices either have little or no coverage in the New York City area. To this end, we need to engage network providers to encourage them to expand access to ensure that coverage is not a barrier to access to these critical devices.

I cannot emphasize how important it is for families to have the flexibility in choosing a device that is appropriate for their child. For example, a child who's able to wear a bracelet or necklace, with a tracking device, isn't necessarily an appropriate device for another child. Families should have access to a list of devices to choose from, so as to select a device that is most appropriate for their child.

As an organization that has served the autism community for the last thirty-six (36) years, these resolutions mean a great deal to the families we serve throughout New York City and Long Island.

Since 1978, QSAC has been trusted by families, on a daily basis, not only to provide the best quality service for their loved ones, but also trusted to keep their children safe.

Community based organizations like QSAC can provide valuable insight and guidance to ensure the success of new programs that assist families in protecting their loved ones. We look forward to working with Council Member Wills, members of both committees, OPWDD, and the NYPD, as partners. Together we can create a network that can be a model for other cities that will provide another layer of safety for the autism community.

Thank you.

APRIL 25, 2014

TESTIMONY PROVIDED TO THE NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL ON BEHALF OF THE MANHATTAN DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES COUNCIL ON:

- Int. No. 284 - In relation to amending the silver alert program to include missing persons with developmental disabilities.
- Int. No. 286 - In relation to the creation of voluntary registry for persons with special medical needs.
- Res. No. 151 - Resolution calling upon the United States Department of Justice to fund projects that aid in the protection and location of missing persons with autism.
- Res. No. 174 - Resolution calling upon the New York State Office for People with Developmental Disabilities to include the use of GPS tracking devices as a covered service available under the People First Waiver.

Good afternoon. My name is Susan Williams. I am the Parent Vice-Chair of the Manhattan Developmental Disabilities Council and the parent of a man with autism. The Manhattan DD Council is an official advisory body to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, to the New York State Office for People with Developmental Disabilities (OPWDD), and to the Manhattan Developmental Disabilities Regional Office. We meet monthly to assess and identify needs of the Manhattan Community. We address all areas of concern in relation to existing services and needed supports for people with Intellectual/Developmental Disabilities (IDD) and their families.

I am here today to provide testimony to the City Council on the above referenced topics on behalf of Marco Damiani, the Chair of the Manhattan DD Council and Executive Vice President of the YAI Network.

We were all shocked and saddened at the loss of Avonte Oquendo. Our hearts go out to his family and to all who knew him. Unfortunately, the tragic events surrounding Avonte could happen again. Children and adults with IDD are at increased risk of becoming lost and harmed. Thankfully, due to the vigilance of the DD community along with the NYPD and caring New Yorkers, most individuals who are lost are quickly found and in good health. This is not always the case however, so we applaud the City Council's efforts in strengthening provisions to further protect vulnerable persons through a registry and promoting the use of tracking devices, as appropriate, to aid in the effort to quickly locate a missing person with IDD.

We offer a few recommendations:

1. In Int. 286, Chapter 9, section f., we propose that "Special medical needs" be changed to mean autism spectrum disorder or another intellectual/developmental disability, and that the word "illness" be stricken and replaced with "condition".
2. In Res. No. 174, and in all other sections, as appropriate, we also ask that provisions not be limited to people with autism but also include people with IDD.
3. In Res. No. 174, it may already be the case that tracking devices are eligible for reimbursement under the OPWDD Home and Community Based Services waiver. We recommend that the City Council confirm the available funding of this assistive technology device with OPWDD and then collaboratively pursue an education and outreach campaign. If it is not an allowable support, then OPWDD will have to find alternate funding streams or possibly modify its list of services with the federal government.

On behalf of the Manhattan DD Council and its many parents, self-advocates and providers, we again thank the New York City Council for taking a leadership role in ensuring greater protections for our most vulnerable New Yorkers.

Good Afternoon Chair Gibson and Chair Cohen and all the members of the City Council Committees on Mental Health and Public Safety. My name is Jesse Mojica and I am the proud father of two sons, one of which is a non-verbal 15 year old young man with autism named Adam. I thank you for this opportunity to provide testimony today to help educate the general public about autism as well encourage the council to pass the legislation and support the resolutions that are being introduced to provide supports and safeguards for those with autism.

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and autism are both general terms for a group of complex disorders of brain development. These disorders are characterized, in varying degrees, by difficulties in social interaction, verbal and nonverbal communication and repetitive behaviors

Autism statistics from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) identify around 1 in 68 American children as on the autism spectrum—a ten-fold increase in prevalence in 40 years. Autism is four to five times more common among boys than girls. An estimated 1 out of 42 boys and 1 in 189 girls are diagnosed with autism in the United States.

When my son Adam was diagnosed with autism over 13 years ago our lives were dramatically changed. He was developing normally until about 18 months when he experienced rapid regressions. He first lost his words, then his smile and then retreated into his own world. It's very difficult for me to encapsulate in words how difficult that was. My son has not said a word to me in over 13 years but he speaks volumes to my spirit.

My son does not speak, has very limited communication skills and is not aware of danger. He also has significant developmental delays and needs assistance with all daily living tasks. When we are with him outside we make sure we are arm in arm because if we were to let him go he might run in to traffic or from us. If he were lost he would be at the mercy of our society as he is unable to tell anyone where he lives or his needs and wants.

I sit here today as a father to call upon the support of the legislation and resolutions being introduced here today. We must do all we can to protect all of our children with autism. I support all that is being introduced today.

- Resolution calling upon the United States Department of Justice to fund projects that aid in the protection and location of missing persons with autism.
- Resolution calling upon the New York State Office for People with Developmental Disabilities to include the use of GPS tracking devices as a covered service available under the People First Waiver.
- A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to amending the silver alert program to include missing persons with developmental disabilities.
- A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the creation of voluntary registry for persons with special medical needs.

All of these measures will go very far in helping to protect our most vulnerable population as well as sensitize and equip our society to better comprehend, care for and respond appropriately to the needs of those with autism. I also would like to take this moment to thank Councilmember Wills for his leadership on this issue and all of the members of each committee for their support of those with autism and their families.

TESTIMONY OF LAUREN THIERRY
President, Independence Day Wearable Tech & Clothing Co.
Mother of Liam, 16, a child living with Autism

New York City Council
Hearing on “Autism Educating and Awareness “
April 25, 2014 1pm

GOOD AFTERNOON AND THANK YOUR FOR HAVING ME. MY NAME IS LAUREN THIERRY WATKINS. MY SON LIAM, WHO HAS AUTISM, GOES TO SCHOOL IN COLLGE POINT QUEENS.

I AM HERE TO SUPPORT COUNCILMAN RUBEN WILLS.... IN HIS EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH VOLUNTARY REGISTRATION FOR THOSE WITH DISABILITIES THAT MIGHT CAUSE THEM TO WANDER...AN ALERT SYSTEM... AND IN PARTICULAR, HIS MOTION TO ASK THE NEW YORK STATE OFICE FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES TO INCLUDE THE USE OF GPS TRACKING DEVICES AS A COVERED SERVICE AVAILBLE UNDER THE PEOPLE FIRST WAIVER.

AVONTE OQUENO’S BODY WASHED UP ON THE ROCKS OF THE EAST RIVER IN COLLEGE POINT QUEENS.

MY SON LIAM, WHO LIVES WITH AUTISM, ATTENDS A SPECIAL ED SCHOOL RIGHT THERE IN COLLEGE POINT – A STONE’S THROW AWAY FROM WHERE

AVONTE WASHED UP. LIAM AND AVONTE ARE AND WERE – ABOUT THE SAME AGE.

AVONTE IS GONE BECAUSE NO ONE COULD FIND HIM WHEN HE WANDERED OUT OF SCHOOL.

CLEARLY WE ALL NEEDED A WAY TO FIND ALL THE AVONTES OUT THERE. ALL 48% OF THE AUTIMS POPULATION THAT IS AT RISK FOR WANDERING EVERY DAY.

THAT TAKES NOT JUST A VILAGE, BUT AN ENTIRE CITIZENRY TO BE AWARE AND EDUCATED ABOUT WHAT TO LOOK FOR...HOW TO PREVENT THESE HUMAN TRAGEDIES.

I AM ALSO WILLING TO AVAIL MY SON – AND ANYONE WITH AUTISM – OF THE BEST TECHNOLOGY OUT THERE AS WELL. TECHNOLOGY TO ELECTRONICALLY LOCATE THESE KIDS – AND ADUTLS -- WHO LOSE THIER BEARINGS...AND THEN SOMETIMES – LOSE THEIR LIVES.

I WAS A TV NEWS ANCHOR FOR TEN YEARS BEFORE I QUIT MY JOB FOR CARE FOR MY SON. SO I PUT MY JOURNALISITIC SKILLS TO WORK...AND RESEARCHED THE GPS MARKET.

I FOUND SOME PROMISING THINGS. BUT I ALSO LEARNED A FEW DISTRESSING THINGS.

I LEARNED THAT WHEN IT COMES TO AUTISM AND LOCATING DEVICES. I LEARNED THAT THERE ARE TINEY CHEAP GPS THAT JUST DO NOT WORK IN URBAN ENVIRONMENTS.

AND I LEARNED – THAT JUST SLAPPING A GPS ON THIS POPULAITON ANY WHICH WAY – WASN'T GOING TO WORK.

I BETA TESTED 11 DIFFERENT DEVICES AT AUTISM SCHOOLS IN THE NEW YORK AREA...ONLY TO CONFIRM WHAT MOST AUTISM MOMS ALREADY KNOW: THAT IN ADDITION TO COGNITIVE ISSUES...THOSE WITH AUTISM OFTEN HAVE SEVERE SENSORY ISSUES.

THINGS THE REST OF US DON'T WORRY MUCH ABOUT -- A SCRATCHY SHIRT TAG...A TWISTED SOCK SEAM... – AN ORDINARY WRISTWATCH-- THAT STUFF CAN SEND SOMEONE WITH AUTISM INTO TANTRUMS...CAN MAKE THEM TEAR OFF A SHIRT ON A SCHOOL BUS OR KICK OFF A SHOE IN A SHOPPING MALL.

SO IMAGINE GETTING SOMEONE LIKE THAT TO “WEAR” A GPS DEVICE AROUND THEIR WRIST OR ANKLE...OR EVEN ON A NECKLACE? FOR SCORES OF KIDS, THAT’S JUST NOT GOING TO WORK.

SO...HOW TO AFFIX A GPS DEVICE AND NOT RUIN THEIR WHOLE DAY?

THE ANSWER I CAME UP WITH WAS TO CREATE A SENSORY-SOFT CLOTHING LINE THAT HOUSES – AND HIDES -- GPS TRACKERS IN SOFT COMPARTMENTS. NO ONE NEEDS TO KNOW THE TRACKER IS THERE – NOT THE CHILD...NOT A PREDATOR. ONLY THE PARENTS, TEACHERS OR CAREGIVERS.

IT'S CALLED "INDEPENDENCE DAY WEARABLE TECH"...BECAUSE IT GIVES THE WEARER A DEGREE OF INDEPENDENCE...AND IT GIVES PARENTS AND CAREGIVERS A MOMENT OF INDEPENDENCE – A MOMENT NORMALLY SPENT WORRYING FOR THE SAFETY OF THEIR LOVED ONE.

THIS IS THE SHIRT...AND HERE'S THE GPS ...AND HERE'S THE COMPARTMENT. WE ARE GIVING AWAY THE GPS DEVICES FOR FREE WITH EVERY PURCHASE.

I'M GRATEFUL TO CITY COUNCILMAN RUBEN WILLS FOR HEARING MY CONCERNS. LISTENING TO MY IDEAS.

SO MUCH DID THE COUNCILMAN AGREE WITH THE IDEA OF GIVING GPS DEVICES IN CLOTHING AWAY FOR FREE...HIS OFFICE PROVIDES FREE LEGAL COUNSEL FOR CONSTITUENTS AND I WAS FORTUNATE TO OBTAIN THE SERVICE WHICH IS HELPING ME TO SECURE A PATENT.

REGRETABLY, AUTISM IS A GROWTH INDUSTRY. WHEN MY SON WAS DIAGNOSED IN 1999, THE CDC SAID ONE IN 500 CHILDREN WOULD BE DIAGNOSED WITH AN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER. 1 IN 500. WELL TODAY THAT NUMBER IS ONE IN 68.

NEW YORK STATE WILL SOMETIMES, UNDER ITS MEDICAID, PARTIALLY REIMBURSE FAMILIES WITH AUTISM, TO BUILD A FENCE AROUND THEIR HOUSE TO KEEP THEIR CHILD SAFE.

BUT NOW THAT GPS TRACKING IS AN EVERY DAY REALITY, THE PERIMETER TO KEEP A KID SAFE NEEDS TO BE EXPANDED. AS IN THE CASE AVONTE OQUEDO, HE WAS AT SCHOOL WHEN HE DISAPPEARED. NO FENCE AROUND HIS HOME COULD HAVE SAVED HIM.

BUT A GPS TRACKER IS A "PERIMETER" THAT FOLLOWS A CHILD EVERYWHERE HE GOES. THAT IS TECHNOLOGY THAT CAN HELP US ...AS AN AUTISM MOM, I WOULD BE GRATEFUL IF THE STATE RECOGNIZED THAT, AND INCLUDED GPS TECHNOLOGY IN ITS REIMBURSIBLES.

THANK YOU FOR CONSIDERING THE PEACE OF MIND IT BRINGS TO PARENTS AND CAREGIVERS – AND THE EXTRA DOSE OF SAFETY IT BRINGS TO CHILDREN WHO NEED IT.

WHAT WORKS. WHAT DOESN'T.

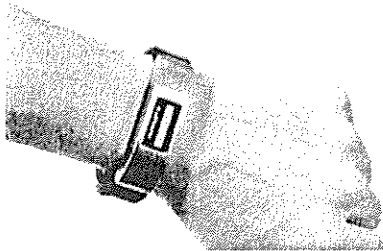


ID's focus group says:

GPS bracelets, anklets, and necklaces won't work for those living with autism...who also live with sensory issues.

And when predators see a highly visible tracking device, it's the first thing they take off.

Micro chip implants... we're not there yet.



**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Lauren Thierry Watkins

Address: Business: 400 Park Ave NYC 10022

I represent: Independence Day Clothing

Address: 41 Clearview Rd. Bronxville NY 10708

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Kim Mack Rosenbera

Address: 60 E. 91st St New York NY 10128

I represent: national Autism Association NY Metro Chapter and Elizabeth Birt Center for Autism Law and Advocacy

Address: same

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 4/25/14

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: DAVID PERECMAN

Address: 250 W 57 ST.

I represent: AVONTE Q JENDA

Address: Rego Park, NY

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 286 Res. No. 151/174

in favor in opposition

Date: 4-25-14

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Christine Austin

Address: 120 N 9th St N Massapequa NY 11758

I represent: School for Language & Communication Development

Address: 100 Glen Cove Blvd Glen Cove NY 11542

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 284-286 Res. No. 15-174

in favor in opposition

Date: April 25, 2014

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: SUSAN W. Williams

Address: 160 East 65 St - 10065

I represent: Manhattan DD Council

Address: 1/6 Marco Domiani / YAL / 460 W. 34 St.

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 4/25/14

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Det Chief Jeremiah Quindlan

Address: 1 Police Plaza

I represent: NYPD CO, Special Investigations Div.

Address: 1 Police Plaza

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card



I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____
 in favor in opposition
Date: 4/25/14

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Lt Christopher Zimmerman
Address: 1 Police Plaza
I represent: NYPD CO, Missing Persons Squad
Address: 1 Police Plaza

◆ Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms ◆

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card



I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____
 in favor in opposition
Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Benjamin J. Kinkaw
Address: 165 Westmen Plaza 15 Bklyn
I represent: NYC Office 16 Emergency Mgmt
Address: 165 Westmen Plaza 15 Bklyn

◆ Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms ◆

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 286 Res. No. 151/174
 in favor in opposition
Date: 4/25/14

(PLEASE PRINT)
Name: Jesse MOTICH
Address: 1970 Gilders Levee Ave
I represent: myself
Address: _____

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____
 in favor in opposition
Date: 4/25/14

(PLEASE PRINT)
Name: Pat Barrientos
Address: 253 W 35th St, NY NY 10001
I represent: QSAC - Quality Services for
Address: the Autism Community

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms