

NYC

Emergency Management

**Testimony of Jim Esposito
Deputy Commissioner of Planning and Preparedness
New York City Department of Emergency Management
Before the New York City Council Recovery and Resiliency Committee
January 19, 2017**

Good afternoon Chairperson Treyger and members of the Recovery and Resiliency Committee. I am Jim Esposito, Deputy Commissioner for Planning and Preparedness at New York City Department of Emergency Management (NYCEM). I am joined here today by colleagues from the Fire Department (FDNY) and the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities (MOPD).

I am pleased to be here today to have the opportunity to discuss the work that NYC Emergency Management and our partners have undertaken since Hurricane Sandy to be certain that vulnerable populations are aware of and use resources available to them before, during, and after emergencies.

The specifics and intent of Introduction 1155 speak to the concerns both Council and administration have on assisting vulnerable populations. While it's difficult to assess the number of vulnerable individuals living in our city at any given time, MOPD estimates it within the one million range. With such a large and ever changing number of residents, our agency continues to work on their behalf yet we do believe that a citywide registry is neither logistically nor operationally practicable. Registries are only as useful as the quality and timeliness of their information. They are out-of-date immediately and therefore require a team of dedicated individuals employed for the purpose of constantly cross-checking information for changes in status and relocation. In addition, privacy issues hinder voluntary participation.

As you can imagine, any registry generally does not capture individuals who do not sign up, or persons who are newly vulnerable, such as those with a broken ankle, a pregnancy, a recovery from a recent surgery, or even those with an out-of-service elevator who would not otherwise have classified themselves into such a registry. Registries would not tell responders which individuals need assistance and which are already receiving the care and attention they need from a variety of other social service agencies and their other support networks. Registries can also provide a false sense of safety for those who have opted in who, as a result, may not proactively act in their best interests on the assumption that, having once submitted their name onto a registry, help will automatically come for them.

Outdated registries waste valuable time of first responders in reaching out to people that are no longer at the given address or have already received assistance from another source. Their value

is debatable because once FDNY or NYPD arrive on scene they have protocols to check all units to determine the overall safety of buildings and building residents.

NYCEM believes in more optimal ways to reach large segments of the city's vulnerable population and has diligently worked with our partners to incorporate planning into cohesive coordinating strategies. Following Hurricanes Irene and Sandy, disability advocates brought a suit against the City of New York, citing gaps in its emergency preparedness services for people with disabilities. It is worth noting that during trial, the disability advocates' own expert witness testified against the use of registries, for the many reasons mentioned above including the difficulty of maintaining accurate and current information, wasted time for first responders, wasted allocated resources, and privacy concerns. After the trial, the City negotiated a detailed stipulation of settlement with the advocates whereby the City committed to improving its plans to accommodate people with disabilities in six areas: emergency sheltering, post-emergency canvassing operations, accessible transportation, emergency communications, power outages, and high rise evacuation.

To accomplish these improvements, the City created Disability, Access and Functional Needs – known as DAFN – positions at key City agencies, including NYEM. Across the City, the core function of this expanded DAFN staff is to integrate the needs of people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs into their agency's emergency planning.

NYCEM has coordinated a Disability Community Advisory Panel, a collaborative entity through which the City gathers expertise, input and feedback from members of the disability community and its organizations regarding accessibility issues arising from current and future emergency planning proposals that impact people with disabilities. In addition, we have been working to make at least 60 of the Evacuation Centers and co-located shelters accessible to those with disabilities.

The City has ongoing work in the areas of post-emergency canvassing, transportation, and high rise evacuation. In regards to canvassing, the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) developed a comprehensive, scalable plan to provide canvassing services to identify individuals who need assistance in impacted areas after an emergency and connect them to support services. The Post Emergency Canvassing Operation – known as PECO – is a door-to-door canvassing operation, staffed by City employees and volunteers, meant to identify vulnerable individuals, determine critical unmet needs arising after major disasters, and refer those needs to partners for resolution. It facilitates equal access to post-emergency services that the City provides for individuals who are unable or who have difficulty accessing those services because of their disability or access and functional needs. Canvassing provides a more appropriate solution for identifying residents who need the City's assistance by capturing information regarding these needs in real time, thereby ensuring that City resources are directed at addressing verified, current needs. PECO may be activated for disasters that significantly disrupt the delivery of essential services – primarily electricity – to more than 5,000 households for more than 48 hours. DOHMH will analyze the impact of disasters, existing city vulnerabilities – including the location of vulnerable populations known to the City – and mobilization costs to recommend PECO activation; the Mayor's Office will review this recommendation and decide upon PECO activation.

For high rise evacuations, NYCEM has been part of an FDNY-led interagency workgroup that includes DOB, MOPD, NYCHA, subject matter experts and other agencies to develop a work plan to address the evacuation needs of people with disabilities in high rise buildings.

The NYCEM-led Advance Warning System – known as AWS – is designed to alert organizations who work with people with disabilities and access and functional needs to various types of hazards and emergencies in NYC that may affect people’s independence and daily lives. Participating organizations receive public preparedness and emergency information intended for use by individuals with disabilities or access and functional needs. These organizations then relay this information – via email, text, or direct call – to their clients and other agencies. As such, emergency information is ultimately provided to individuals through trusted, pre-existing relationships, and specific to their need. Often, that organization will play a role in that person’s emergency plan, as they provide an essential service that enables their continued independence in the community. At this time there are currently over 1,800 subscribers registered into the AWS system representing approximately 1,000 unique organizations. Any organization in the city that serves these populations is strongly encouraged to participate in AWS. During larger emergencies, such as snowstorms or extreme heat, NYCEM also hosts conference calls with the 33 City and State agencies and large service providers to give them direct information and guidance to pass on to their clients.

The Homebound Evacuation Operation – known as HEO – coordinates evacuation assistance for those homebound individuals who call 311 prior to the arrival of a coastal storm. The evacuation operations involve transportation and personnel assets from DOE, FDNY, and MTA paratransit. Individuals requesting assistance through 311, are asked a series of questions to assess their mobility, which then categorizes them into one of three ‘Transportation Assistance Levels.’ The use of these levels allows the City to assign the appropriate transportation resource and assistive personnel for each evacuation request. The destination for these individuals will be either an Evacuation Center for assignment to an appropriate evacuation shelter, or a hospital. In addition, NYCEM now has an enhanced strategy for publicizing HEO through various media, including the Mayor’s Press Conferences, agency social media outlets, and Notify NYC. Notify NYC is the opt-in dedicated emergency notification system for the City and the means by which we communicate localized emergency information quickly. It is available to be received via e-mail, text message, tweet, and both landline and cellular phones.

To supplement this operation, we have a plan for a Transportation Operations Branch composed of subject-matter experts for ambulance, ambulette, and bus operations. This group coordinates the allocation of transportation resources to meet evacuation requests pre-storm and any relocation or transportation needs in the post-event period. The scope of the Transportation Operations Branch ranges from assessing transportation resource needs and executing contracts for more resources or requesting mutual assistance directing intake and managing requests from healthcare facilities. The Branch also has the ability to monitor HEO operations and dispatch field supervision support for transportation missions.

NYC Citizen Corps – run through our agency – has continued to engage community-based organizations around readiness and emergency preparedness and planning for people with disabilities and holds an annual symposium for agency planners, advocates, and other stakeholders to discuss important emergency operations and plans with respect to planning for

people with disabilities. The Ready New York campaign is focusing on people with disabilities and access and functional needs and will participate again in the New York Metro Abilities Expo in April, where an estimated 6,000 people with disabilities, their families, and care-givers will attend. In partnership with City Council and the Office of Recovery and Resiliency, a report will soon be released with recommendations for how community organizations – including those working with vulnerable populations – can be better prepared for future disasters. We have also just launched a community-based planning toolkit which includes resources and guidance for community organizations to integrate the needs of people with disabilities into their planning. We urge all Councilmembers to use this toolkit to enhance and develop community planning within their districts. I have copies that I am happy to share with you today.

These are merely some examples of the many ways in which NYCCEM is working to address the needs of people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs during disasters. There are many other agencies throughout the City doing similar work. For example, the Department for the Aging and the Department for Social Services have a built-in system for check-ins on known at-risk populations via their case management programs.

In sum, we agree with Council that the needs of the vulnerable are of paramount priority and hope that our testimony today attests to all the positive work we have undertaken over the last four years to correct after-action items from previous coastal storms and evacuations. Thank you for your interest and continued support of the work that we do in emergency management and the partnerships that we have built. We are happy to answer your questions.



166A 22nd Street
Brooklyn, NY 11232 NYC-EJA.org

On the ground — and at the table.

New York City Environmental Justice Alliance's (NYC-EJA) Testimony to the New York City Council Committee on Recovery and Resiliency in support of Intro. 1155-2016 to maintain a voluntary registry of people who may need evacuation assistance in the event of an emergency.

Good morning Chairperson Treyger and members of the City Council. My name is Pamela Soto and I am here to testify in support of Int. No. 1155-2016 on behalf of the New York City Environmental Justice Alliance (NYC-EJA). Founded in 1991, NYC-EJA is a non-profit citywide membership network linking grassroots organizations from low-income neighborhoods and communities of color in their struggle for environmental justice. NYC-EJA empowers its member organizations to advocate for improved environmental conditions and against inequitable environmental burdens.

Through these efforts, our member organizations coalesce around specific common issues that threaten the ability of low-income communities of color to thrive, and coordinate campaigns designed to inform City and State policies— including policies that grapple with the disproportionate impacts of climate disasters, such as Int. No. 1155-2016.

Vulnerable populations, including people of color, low income individuals, the disabled, and the elderly, are at much greater risk from extreme weather events fueled by climate change. In 2010, NYC-EJA launched the Waterfront Justice Project, New York City's first citywide community resiliency campaign. NYC-EJA discovered that the Significant Maritime and Industrial Areas (SMIAs) are all in hurricane storm surge zones, and that the City of New York had not analyzed the cumulative contamination exposure risks associated with clusters of heavy industrial uses in such vulnerable locations. Through the Waterfront Justice Project, NYC-EJA has worked to mitigate the threat of potential toxic exposure faced by low income communities and communities of color in and around the SMIA's.

Our NYC Climate Justice Agenda is a multi-year research and advocacy campaign to address the need for a comprehensive community-based approach to climate adaptation and community resiliency. In 2016, we released a report which analyzed Mayor de Blasio's OneNYC plan and made several concrete recommendations for how to bolster the plan's initiatives regarding community preparedness. The recommendations in this report included creating an inventory or database of vulnerable residents to help CERT teams in their emergency response, designating

community-specific evacuation routes, creating accessible and reliable mobility and evacuation infrastructure, completing the Community Preparedness toolkit, and more.

It is our understanding that the City is currently collecting information on vulnerable populations using data from the Census, voluntary surveys from NYCHA, and voluntary data from Con Edison regarding life support, but has not yet formulated this as a resource for community response. It is critical to balance the need for a registry with the need to protect the privacy of vulnerable residents, in compliance with HIPAA and other privacy needs. For this reason, we strongly support the decision to make the registry voluntary.

To make this registry a useful tool to assist CERT teams in their emergency response, strong community outreach and education efforts will be crucial to encourage the maximum number of people to register. The City should partner with community-based organizations to structure this program, as they are critical partners in bolstering the social resiliency needed to adequately respond to a disaster when it strikes.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment, and we look forward to continued collaboration with the City in this regard.

Pamela Soto

Pamela Soto
Research Analyst
NYC Environmental Justice Alliance



New York City Council

January 19, 2017

Committee on Recovery and Resiliency

Oversight: Assisting vulnerable populations in emergency evacuations.

Remarks on behalf of JASA by Molly Krakowski, Director of Legislative Affairs

Good morning. My name is Molly Krakowski and I am the Director of Legislative Affairs at JASA. I would like to thank Council Member Treyger, and the members of the Recovery and Resiliency Committee for the opportunity to testify today on Int. 1155. JASA's mission is to sustain and enrich the lives of the aging in the New York metropolitan area so that they can remain in the community with dignity and autonomy. JASA's programming promotes independence, safety, wellness, community participation, and an enhanced quality of life for New York City's older adults. Our varied programs provide a continuum of care to over 40,000 clients annually.

I'd like to recognize Council Member Treyger and this Committee for keeping the impact of Superstorm Sandy in the forefront and continuing to promote an informed focus on how the City can adequately prepare for future emergencies. This hearing and previous hearings speak to the commitment of the City Council in addressing community concerns and ensuring that safety and other needs of the most vulnerable City residents are effectively managed in the event of another crisis situation.

JASA's success in responding to the needs of our clients during and post Superstorm Sandy as well as in planning for the future is grounded in the strength of our partnerships with community-based and government agencies. In the aftermath of the storm, JASA partnered with the NYC Department for the Aging, the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, and the Council of Senior Centers and Services on a community preparedness forum attended by more than 100 providers of service for older adults and people with disabilities. JASA also strengthened and built relationships with Enterprise Partners, New York Academy of Medicine, Rockaway United, World Cares Center, American Red Cross, Volunteer



Organizations Active in Disaster, New York Interfaith Disaster Services, Salvation Army, New York Cares, and NYC Service.

JASA has eleven residential buildings, with close to 2000 residential apartments and community spaces; six buildings in Far Rockaway, three in South Brooklyn and two in Manhattan. Internally, JASA established emergency planning as a key priority; fortifying our buildings and infrastructure, most buildings have backup generators; we implemented an incident command system to better coordinate emergency response, and provide more information to residents through building monitors and their families with a special website for emergency updates.

JASA has trained thousands of New York City's seniors in personal preparedness, and developed an emergency response volunteer corp of 200. These volunteers have been trained around the unique needs of older adults in times of emergency. Among other tasks, registered volunteers have agreed to assist with tenant evacuations in flood zones, to perform client safety checks during winter storms, and to assist with supply delivery in a variety of emergency scenarios. We are currently working with Phillips Beth Israel School of Nursing to coordinate and develop additional professional response volunteers.

INT 1155 is directed toward enhancing a substantive emergency response. However, there are some issues that will need to be resolved. For example: : Who will have access to the list? How will it be kept confidential? What will happen during an emergency if someone on the list is not reachable? Will first responders need to be diverted from other tasks in order to try to 'find' missing individuals? How often will the list be updated to reflect changes in address? A database of people with disabilities may give a false sense of security to people who choose to register.

We urge an improvement of service integration and coordination. In an emergency, seniors and people with disabilities need better coordination of accessible services.

- Improvements in the city transportation system for older adults are crucial to future emergency planning. In the best of times, there are limited public transportation options for seniors that are

accessible and reliable; in an emergency the problem is compounded. JASA clients and tenants in Far Rockaway and the coastal areas of Brooklyn were particularly isolated from transportation during Superstorm Sandy and we are unaware of progress in those areas.

- We must also continue to improve emergency shelters capacity to meet the needs of older adults and people with disabilities.
- JASA strongly supports the enactment of a disaster pharmacy law that would allow older adults access to prescription medication in advance of an emergency. Older adults are at a higher risk for chronic conditions, and the interruption of medication during an emergency can exacerbate illness.

We thank you for your focus on emergency preparedness and response, and we welcome the opportunity to collaborate in meeting the needs of New York City's older adults. Thank you for your attention.

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www.CIDNY.org

Center for Independence of the Disabled, NY

January 19, 2017

Testimony before the Committee on Recovery and Resiliency

**Re: Oversight - Assisting vulnerable populations in emergency evacuations.
Int. No. 1155 - In relation to maintaining a voluntary registry of people who
may need evacuation assistance in the event of an emergency.**

**by
Margi Trapani
Director of Communications & Education**

Oversight - Assisting vulnerable populations in emergency evacuations.

Int. No. 1155 - In relation to maintaining a voluntary registry of people who may need evacuation assistance in the event of an emergency.

My name is Margi Trapani. I am Director of Communications and Education at the Center for Independence of the Disabled, New York (CIDNY). In the past year, CIDNY has worked with 22,000 New Yorkers with disabilities, their families and service providers. I want to thank the committee for holding this hearing and once again shining some light on issues related to evacuation and assistance for people with disabilities in the event of emergencies and disasters.

CIDNY has been in the forefront of emergency and disaster issues for people with disabilities since September 11, 2001. We were the lead disability organization that responded in the aftermath and were members of the United Services Group. We also served on City and FEMA committees working on emergency response planning since that event. As a consequence of our consumers' experiences, our work with City agencies and our long-standing efforts to create more effective responses for people with disabilities, we have been tracking gaps in those responses for sixteen years.

In 2011 we became plaintiffs in a lawsuit against the City for the lack of adequate responses to the needs of people with disabilities during emergencies because we were convinced that the gaps we identified during 9/11 still existed.

Our fears were confirmed during Hurricane Sandy in 2012 when many of our consumers and others with disabilities were trapped in high rises, couldn't get accessible transportation out of their apartments or homes, and were left without food, water and electricity for days without help. For those who did go to shelters, entryways to the shelters were inaccessible, as were cots, cafeterias, bathrooms and other requirements that would ensure their safety. For example, in some cases, people could not get their durable equipment recharged, could not refrigerate their medication and could not get the accessible accommodations they needed to be able to stay safely in the shelters. Those who are blind and those who are Deaf did not have access to the information they needed in accessible formats or with ASL interpretation – leaving many New Yorkers out of the loop and not understanding what they could do to be safe or get help. And, most first responder and shelter staff were not trained in accommodating people with disabilities as required by federal civil rights law.

While we certainly understand and commend the Council's interest in creating a solution for the lack of safe and accessible evacuation for people with disabilities who may need assistance, we believe that a registry is not the answer. In fact, a voluntary registry may lead people with disabilities and the City to a false sense of security about the ability to respond to their needs during a disaster or emergency. A registry may not fill the gap the council is seeking to remedy and may become a burden both financially and in terms of maintenance for any City agency charged with its upkeep.

To our knowledge, large scale registries have not been effective in helping people with disabilities for a number of reasons. Our concerns include:

- **Disclosure issues may prevent people from registering with the City.** Many people who may need assistance, may not be willing to register with the City because they may not want to disclose their disability, they may not want their information in City lists, they may be homeless and not have an address, or they may not have faith that the City will help them. People with disabilities may be reluctant to disclose their disabilities because they fear that their safety or stability in the community may be threatened if others see them as "vulnerable."
- **Registries don't ensure promises for accessible evacuation, transportation and shelter.** How would resources be allocated to evacuation, transportation and sheltering and by whom? Will the registry be able to assure people that they will have access to accessible transportation when they need to evacuate? That the equipment they rely on, like wheelchairs, scooters, oxygen tanks, etc. will be evacuated with them? That they will be evacuated to accessible shelters? CIDNY's offices have long been registered as needing assistance to evacuate because we have staff that use wheelchairs and other mobility devices, we also can have a large number of people with mobility disabilities at our offices at any given time. During the last city-

wide black out no first responder checked with us or came to our offices. We sent a staff member to the local fire department who informed us, "you're on your own." Luckily only staff were in the offices at the time and we had enough non-disabled staff to assist those who needed help evacuating. Had the blackout taken place during a time when consumers using wheel chairs were in-house, our situation would have been considerably different.

- **There may be a tendency to consider the "job done" just by having a registry.** City agencies responding to disasters and emergencies may see their responsibilities acquitted if they respond to the people who have registered with them. However, this will leave a large number of people with disabilities unidentified and without assistance.
- **Many people with disabilities may not need extra help if the emergency response system accommodates them as the law requires.** *Kenneth Martinez, a wheelchair user, tried to evacuate by bus—it was too crowded for him to get on. He went back to his home, which was then flooded by the storm surge – he spent a day in water until help came. What Kenneth needed was accessible transportation, he would have been able to evacuate on his own if the transportation system had accommodated him. Kenneth was not the only one who couldn't get on the bus.*

Mary Connor is blind and lives in an evacuation zone. She received a piece of paper instructing her to evacuate as Hurricane Irene hit. She couldn't read the paper. She called the public information line, but couldn't get through to an operator. Mary didn't need a first responder to "rescue" her, she needed accessible information on how and where to evacuate to.

As long as the City can provide communications in alternate formats and information that helps people with disabilities understand where and how they can get help, high rise evacuation strategies that will work for people with disabilities, accessible transportation, accessible shelters, and adequate canvassing that will capture the needs of people with disabilities post-event, many will not need extra help.

- **First responders would have to agree to have specific plans to accommodate those on the registry and develop a system for that response.** Will first responders including FDNY, NYPD, DOH/MH and others have access to the registry in real time and how will they develop a system for responding to those who need assistance based on the registry when they have no policy regarding people with disabilities now? We remain concerned since FDNY, NYPD and other city agencies have yet to develop a specific plan to evacuate people with disabilities who are stuck in high rises or other sites after an emergency or disaster. We don't believe a registry will solve that problem.
- **How will the registry deal with the needs of those who are not at home when an emergency strikes?** Many people with disabilities work, go to medical appointments, shop, go to the movies, museums, school, visit friends and family, go to religious services, and other appointments. Having a registry may send responders to homes that are empty and waste precious time that could be used to help others.
- **How will a registry be updated and by whom?** People with disabilities move like other New Yorkers and keeping track of their new addresses may be a task well beyond the ability of any agency charged with the registries maintenance. This is a large-scale administrative task and would take a great deal of financial as well as staff resources to maintain.

The City has already entered into agreements with CIDNY and the other plaintiffs representing people with disabilities who sued for the City's lack of planning for people with disabilities during emergencies. We believe strongly that our community would be better served by the City's prompt and effective compliance with the Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) that provide specific and effective remedies to

the issues raised by emergencies including communication, accessible transportation, high rise evacuation, canvassing and accessible shelters (please see attached). We believe that these MOUs, if carried out, can go a long way to addressing the gaps and needs of people with disabilities who are caught in emergencies and disasters.

Rather than a voluntary registry, which we do not believe will solve the problem, the Council can play a critical role in ensuring that the City develops effective remedies to the evacuation needs of people with disabilities. The Council can require that New York City Emergency Management (NYCEM) report progress on the MOUs to this committee and that the committee monitor and document the City's progress in responding to the MOUs.



Disabled In Action of Metropolitan New York, Inc.

City Council Committee on Recovery & Resiliency Testimony in OPPOSITION of Intro 11550-2016

January 19th, 2017

“This bill would require the Commissioner of Emergency Management to develop and maintain a voluntary registry of people with disabilities who may need evacuation assistance in the event of an emergency, and a plan for such an evacuation.”

My name is Edith Prentiss; I am President of the 504 Democratic Club, Vice President for Legislative Affairs of Disabled In Action of Metropolitan New York (DIA), Chair of the Taxis For All Campaign (TFAC), a Board Member of the Disability Network of New York City (DNNYC) and a member of NYC Emergency Management’s Disability and Access and Functional Needs (DAFN) Disability Community Advisory Panel. As a member of the New York State Independent Living Council, I proposed the establishment of an Emergency Preparedness sub-committee. Post Katrina, I was invited to the then OEM Disability Taskforce in my capacity as the President of the Manhattan Inter Agency Council on Aging, not as a New Yorker with a disability or as a disability advocate. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today.

I’m dedicating my testimony to the late Richard Devylder who in 2010 was appointed by President Obama as the Senior Advisor for Accessible Transportation at US DoT. Richard was born with phocomelia an extremely rare congenital disorder characterized by the absence of legs and arms. He was a relentless disability rights advocate, spearheading the inclusion of people with disabilities in utilizing transit services and emergency preparedness. Richard had a team who assisted in his activities of daily living and had access to services I doubt any other person with a disability can claim. Richard spoke out about the need to be prepared and ready but believed registries give unrealistic expectations that if someone is going to rescue you, because you’re on a list. We all know that is not necessarily going to happen.

Every I read the sign on an elevator I wonder about using the stair in an emergency. On the subway or the LIRR, I wonder how I will get up the spiraled metal stairs from the LIRR tracks under the East River How will I and my several hundred pound chair climb through a hole cut in the ceiling of an elevator. Thankfully, new subway station are required to have safe refuges but the signage explaining what to expect is woefully inadequate.

A number of years ago, I was at a Friday afternoon meeting in a high rise. When the fire alarm went off, I wheeled to the safe refuge (the exterior stair well) expecting to be able to re-enter the building when the emergency was over. But instead I watched the police and fire trucks leave and people heading to the subway. Of course, there was no re-entry from the refuge into the building. Luckily the building's security staff saw me on the security monitor, and opened the door.

It is important to distinguish between a coastal storm or a nor'easter and a tornado, earthquake, building collapse or a nuclear plant meltdown. A coastal storm or nor'easter allows us to carry out our preparedness plans. The others do not. We've all heard of people refusing to evacuate because the last time the storm panned out. The recent nor'easter is a perfect example. But we need to take responsibility to at least be prepared.

Registries are based upon the premise that we are vulnerable, incapable of planning and implementing our evacuation or sheltering in place. Some individuals, with or without disabilities, might need a higher level of support but that needs to be ascertained on an individual basis. It is crucial to not. And the question remains where will we be if someone come knocking on your door. About 20 years ago, power was turned off to Washington Heights & Inwood to prevent a cascade black out for the rest of the City. I was stuck on an A train at 155 St. When the NYPD and FDNY got me up to the street, I was repeatedly asked why I'd been on the A train after 10 PM.

Most people are not adequately prepared for an emergency. I'd like to ask the committee members how many of you are.

**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: 1/19/17

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Christina Farrell

Address: _____

I represent: Dep. of External Affairs -

Address: Commis. NYC GM

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Date: 01/19/17

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Eli Fresquez

Address: 100 Gold Street 2nd Floor

I represent: Municipal Office for People with Disabilities

Address: _____

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in favor in opposition

Date: 1/19/17

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Margi Trapani

Address: 841 Broadway

I represent: CIDNSA staff 5 staff

Address: 841 Broadway from NY 10003

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

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THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

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in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name:

Pamela Soto

Address:

166a 22nd St Brooklyn NY

I represent:

NYC Environmental Justice Alliance

Address: _____

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in favor in opposition

Date: 11/9/17

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name:

Debra L Greif chairperson

Address:

2245 Ocean Pkwy

I represent:

BFSSAC

Address:

888 Fountain Ave

**THE COUNCIL
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I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 11550 Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name:

Edwin Prentis

Address:

739 W 186 St 4E 10033

I represent:

Disabled in Action

Address: _____

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I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 1155 Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 1/19/17

Name: Mitch Strippling (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: NYC DOHMH

I represent: _____

Address: _____

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**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

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

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

Name: Molly Krakowski (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: _____

I represent: JASA

Address: _____

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Appearance Card

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

in favor in opposition

Date: 1/19/2017

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Jim Esposito, Deputy Commissioner

Address: of Planning + Preparedness

I represent: NYC Emergency Management

Address: 165 Cadman Plaza East

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

**THE COUNCIL Q+A only
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: Chief Fred Ulan

Address: 9 Metrotech Center

I represent: FDNY

Address: _____

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